The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WOLVES IN ST. PAUL.

Three Children Eaten in the City's Suburbs.

BODIES FOUND MANGLED.

Famished Beasts Quarreling Over the Banquet.

RAID ON THE CANIS LUPIS.

Over One Hundred Rounded Up by the Enraged Citizens.

ARMED PARTIES SEEK FOR SCALPS

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Three children were killed and partially devoured by wolves at New Brighton, but a few miles from St. Paul's City Hall, this afternoon. The slaughter of the little ones was in the woods adjacent to the Twin City Stock-Yards, and while the cruel beasts were feasting on the tender bodies of their victims hundreds of stalwart men were using ax and cleaver in the killing of cattle within shouting distance. The occurrence has terribly excited the community and tomorrow a band of 300 hunters, armed with rifles and accompanied by dogs, will make a concerted attack upon the wolves and drive the savage beasts out of their neighborhood at least.

Ever since the latter part of September wolves have been plenty in Central Minnesota. They were not the ordinary prairie wolf, a contemptible coward who lives mostly on carrion and flies in affright at the sight of a man. They were the large gray timber wolves, long and gaunt of limb, fierce in fight, courageous, and armed with dangerous fangs. Ordinarily they live in the timber of Northern Minnesota and are met with in the valley of the Minnesota and Red Rivers, along the Manitoba and Wisconsin borders. There they meet only the lumberman or outlying farmer, and when they assemble in droves these give them a wide birth, armed as they generally are.

Driven Into Minnesota.

But this winter these timber wolves have been driven from their old-time haunts. Forest fires raged all September through their old homes and forced them to leave. Some of them were driven to Manitoba and the timber north of Lake Superior, but that country is too cold in winter even for wolves, and most of them come south. Besides that in most localities the fires were to the north of them and they had to come this way.

Lately they have become very numerous in this locality and when hungry have even come inside the limits of this city and Minneapolis. They have been especially thick in the woods covering the hills around Lakes Minnetonka and White Bear, and even the verandas of the large hotels there, which in summer are crowded with the fashionable society of the West, have borne the imprints of their feet and blazing eyes have gazed hungrily into the once boudoirs of belles who would have fainted could they have looked out on such a sight.

They have also taken up their living-places in the swamps of Ramsey and Anoka Counties, and from thence make nightly forays for food. Many is the fat pig that has disappeared from his pen and sheep from the fold on the occasion of these nightly visits, and blood upon the ground and half-devoured carcasses in the paths leading to the marshy haunts of the wolves have shown where the stock has gone.

Hunting in Hordes.

The animals seem to hunt in detachments, as many as a hundred having been frequently seen in a drove within the limits of Ramsey County itself, and as the frightened farmers who saw them had no heart to make any attack, they grew bolder as their stay in the neighborhood became longer, and it seemed as if they would soon dominate the more thinly settled portion of the county.

Very little attempt to hunt them was made. In one instance a band of twenty-five men corraled about 150 of them in Anoka County, but they only succeeded in killing eleven, a diminution of their numbers which was scarce worth taking note of.

But the last two days the cold weather has frozen up the swamps and driven them out. The farmers have taken extra precautions to guard their pigs and sheep and the wolves have been forced almost into the cities. The three children whom the wolves killed today were caught by them almost inside the limits of the town. The had wandered into the woods near the Twin City Stock-Yards and were gathering nuts. Almost within a stone's throw were the buildings of the stock-yards and Minneapolis lay to one side of them, St. Paul to the other. The houses of the stock-yards laborers were all around them and thousands of men were within call. The country thereabouts is thickly settled and there are handsome residences near by, while Fort Snelling is not far away. It should be as safe from an incursion of wolves as the parlors of Ryan's Hotels or the legislative chambers of the Capitol.

Finding the Devoured Children.

Yet about 3 o'clock some laborers cutting through the woods to save a roundabout road came across a pack of timber-wolves fiercely fighting among themselves, snarling and barking, evidently contending for something that lay in their midst. The laborers ran back to the yards for help, and when they had made up a party large enough to insure its safety they returned and drove the wolves away. They retreated reluctantly, and only after a couple of them had been killed by shots fired from revolvers in the hands of the attacking party.

Then the cause of their contention was manifest. On the ground a moment before covered by a struggling horde of wolves lay the dead bodies of three little children. Their clothes were all stripped from their fragile bodies and the flesh lay in strips where the cruel teeth of the ravenous beasts had torn it. Their features were horribly mangled and the bodies were partly devoured. They would, indeed, have been entirely eaten had not the quarreling of the hungry animals among themselves prevented them from securing the food they were so fiercely fighting for.

The terrible occurrence has aroused the whole country and prompt measures will be taken to drive the wolves out of the county. As already said, an expedition of 300 armed men will start out tomorrow and others will be formed. Andrew Gulick, father of the children who were killed today, heads today's band. Rewards will be offered for wolf scalps and a determined effort made to rid the country of its dangerous visitors.

May Buy the Drexel Cottage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In speaking of the proposition that the government assume the ownership of Mount McGregor, on which stands the Drexel cottage, in which Gen. Grant died, John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., today said: "We believe and have recommended that the National Government ought to take this property for a government sanitarium for consumptive soldiers, thus securing also the Drexel cottage, which is now supported by the G. A. R." He understands that no price is put upon the property, therefore the government could acquire it by commission at a reasonable figure.

SEVERE STORMS ALONG THE LAKE COASTS.

Vessels Run Aground and the Crews Suffer Greatly.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The scow Rockaway, owned by Monroe & Brennan of Muskegon, bound from Ludington to Benton Harbor with a cargo of 200,000 feet of lumber, was caught in the blizzard Monday afternoon soon after leaving port. The wind blowing a gale from the west it was determined to make the west shore, but before reaching there the boat's canvas was blown to shreds and some of the gearing carried overboard. The wind changed to the northwest during the night, and the following day the boat drifted to a point about eight miles north of this port, when Capt. Thompson let go the anchor. Previous to this the vessel had sprung a leak, and, after anchoring, became waterlogged. One-third of the cargo was thrown overboard. The cabin filled with water, and all night the men were compelled to huddle together on deck to keep from freezing. One of the men secured an iron kettle from below and built a small fire in it which served the purpose of a signal and to warm their hands. At daylight a flag was hoisted and the life-saving crew at this port succeeded in getting all ashore.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Capt. Fraser of the steambarge Scotia arrived here this morning and reports passing on Saginaw Bay early yesterday morning a three-masted schooner in distress. It is painted white, with red bottom. The foremast is broken off at the deck and the mainmast about ten feet below the crosstrees. It was flying a signal of distress, but Capt. Fraser was unable to turn his tow around and give the vessel any assistance, on account of the wind and large sea.

The schooners Lizzie A. Law and Charles Crawford had a rough experience on Lake Huron in yesterday's gale. The Law was towed back this morning with its mainsail, booms, and topsail gone. The Crawford arrived tonight with its jibs, gaff tops, and square sails carried away.

The steambarge Maine and tow are aground just below the canal.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A terrible gale, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm, raged all day yesterday and last night. The schooner J. B. Newland, loaded with lumber at Manistee, Mich., for Racine, Wis., when off Big Point au Sable, had its fore gaff top sail and jibboom and all its head sails and main sail carried away. This morning the tug Sport and life-saving crew went out and brought in the vessel.

CONSECON, Ont., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—During the gale last night the schooner Snowbird, which was loading barley for J. A. Johnson, broke away from its moorings and went ashore. It now lies in about three feet of water.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A severe storm raged in this section last night and the schooner John Mee went ashore.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The bodies of the Captain and cook of the schooner Estelle were found about two miles south. The cook shipped from Buffalo, but nothing is found to give any clew to her name. The Estelle went to pieces completely today. The vessel left Chicago Sunday with 20,000 bushels of wheat, the crew consisting of Capt. Estelle, five sailors, and the woman cook. The seamen rescued were Christian Myer, T. Leveran, James Miller, and James Stone. Albert Davis was the name of the sailor drowned. The schooner was owned by Capt. Estelle's wife, who keeps a tea store in Chicago.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A quantity of wreckage was picked up this morning in Owen Sound Bay, about a mile below Presque Isle, indicating that a marine disaster has occurred. Among the wreckage were found mattresses, such as used on steamers, and several twelve-foot planks with holes bored at each end, which had evidently been used on the decks of steamers in making temporary cattle pens.

GOD SAVE OUR FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Touching Tribute Paid by a Poem Read Yesterday in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—At the W. C. T. U. convention in Tremont Temple this morning, Miss Willard having arrived, Mrs. Louise A. Purrington of Boston read a poem written by Miss Ella G. Ives and dedicated to President Willard, as follows:

GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN.

Dedicated to Frances E. Willard, Queen of the White Ribbon Kingdom.

No rank or title she,
No royal pedigree,
Our uncrowned Queen,
And yet o'er every heart,
With love's persuasive art
She rules and reigns apart,
Anointed Queen.

Long may she love to know
All that love can bestow,
Our peerless Queen.
All that trust can inspire,
Fanning God's altar fire
Till it burn high and higher
In our dear Queen.

God keep her pure as snow,
Growing as lilies grow,
Our gracious Queen.
Let angels camp around
When danger signals sound,
Under God's wing be found
Our loyal Queen.

When poisoned arrows fly,
Faith's shield be lifted high
By our good Queen.
Trusting in God alone
To heed each human moan
Till foes are overthrown,
God save our Queen.

O God, who lovest best
Hearts gentle love possessed
Subject thought Queen.
Fearless to do and dare,
Gentlest to be and bear,
Fairest when all are fair,
God love our Queen.

Miss Willard said that when she hadn't money enough to pay her car fare Mrs. Purrington's purse was always at her disposal, and this tribute was doubly sweet. The following telegram was received and read from Mme. Willard, President Willard's aged mother, in Evanston, Ill.:

To the World's W. C. T. U.: Your message gratefully received.

As one who stands upon the shore,
And sees the lifeboat speed to save,
And all too weak to take an oar,
I send a cheer across the wave.

MARY T. H. WILLARD.

Lady Somerset asked that this telegram might be given her to keep.

RECEPTION TO MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Chicago's Versatile Women's President Honored in Boston Society.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is at present in Boston in attendance on the meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., where she is energetically advancing the interests of the women's department of the Chicago Columbian Exposition, is being generally lionized by the more prominent society people. Today cards of invitation were issued by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe asking the recipients to be present at Mrs. Howe's home on Beacon street tomorrow night, where a reception will be tendered Mrs. Palmer. The reception will be made a most notable society affair.

Canadian Manufacturers Combine.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The announcement was made today that the Patterson-Wisner company of this place, manufacturers of agricultural implements, had amalgamated with the Massey-Harris company of Toronto. The name of the Massey-Harris company will be continued. The new combination will be one of the largest in America, and will control the manufacture of agricultural implements in the Dominion of Canada.

REBELS NOW RULING.

FONSECA'S PARTY IN BRAZIL HAS NO STRENGTH.

Reliable Information Says the Revolution Is Successful—It Is Not Against the Republic but the Dictator—Rio Grande do Sul Has a Well-Equipped Army—Dissatisfaction Reported from Rio Janeiro—Talk of Annexation to Uruguay—Uncle Sam's Available Warships.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Reliable and comprehensive information has at last been received covering the situation in Brazil. For over a week all sorts of reports, some of them widly sensational, and most of them conflicting, have come from South America. In one thing they agreed—that there was trouble in Brazil—but after that all coherency fled. Now the truth is known, and it shows affairs in the big republic to be even more critical than the reader of the wildest of the former dispatches had imagined.

There is not only a revolt against Fonseca, but the revolt has been successful. Rio Grande do Sul is at present an independent State and will remain so until a general government which suits it is formed. Fonseca has really no State supporting him but Rio Janeiro, and his hold on it is doubtful. Many of his troops have deserted him and he is not sure of those that remain, while the States that have thrown off his dictatorship have a well equipped army. They could resist successfully any attempt by Fonseca to compel their submission, and he is not likely to essay the effort.

Talk of Union with Uruguay.

The revolt, as stated, is not an act of secession from Brazil on the part of the States declaring their independence. It is nothing but a rejection of the government of the Dictator and is neither an indication of a desire for the return of the empire nor an intention to dissolve the republic, although there has been some talk of the latter in case that part of the country still acknowledging the domination of Fonseca does not join in the revolutionary movement.

Negotiations have been informally opened between Uruguay and the provisional government of Rio Grande do Sul as to future union between the two countries. Uruguay has given no formal recognition to the provisional government, but it is understood that the latter has sent a special emissary to discuss the subject. The people of Uruguay have long been in favor of a union with Rio Grande, as they feel that in their present condition they are too weak to maintain independence should either Brazil or the Argentine Republic make a determined attack upon their territory. An obstacle in the way of union is that the population is very different in character from that of the Rio Grande province, the foreigners being mostly Spaniards and Italians.

It is said in Paris that Prince Louis, the son of the Count d'Aquila, has succeeded in borrowing enough money to go to Rio Janeiro, and will probably turn up there soon as a hero or a martyr. The pretensions of Prince Louis, who is a descendant of Dom Pedro I., are frowned upon by the Coburg branch descended from the present Dom Pedro. Louis, however, is poor, and his fortunes would hardly be made worse by an adventure in Brazil, where he will meet with poor encouragement.

The Fight Is Against Fonseca.

The *Times* will print the following dispatch from its special correspondent tomorrow morning:

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 18.—I send you the following telegram via Chile and Panama in order to avoid the censorship of the coast telegraphic cable of Brazil. I have now trustworthy information that the outbreak in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul up to the present moment has not for its purpose either the restoration of the monarchy or secession. The Republican party is inclined to separation, but the Monarchist element is strongly for unity. The leaders of the movement are chiefly Monarchists who belonged under the empire to the Conservative and Liberal parties, and they are joined by the diffident Republicans, headed by Señor Demitrio Rebeiro, who was for a few weeks Minister of Agriculture in the Provisional Government, but retired on account of his opposition to the disastrous financial policy of Dr. Barbosa. The movement has been chiefly against the Republican minority, which is headed by Gov. Cavilo, who was tyrannizing over Rio Grande.

The Junta says it works for the restoration of ancient liberties, which have been suppressed during the last two years, and it demands also the deposition of Marshal Fonseca and the organization of a national government which shall freely consult the nation. The Rio Grande revolution is a popular movement to which the troops have adhered. The Junta now commands the First, Third, and Fourth Regiments of Artillery the Second Engineers, the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Infantry, and the Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Cavalry. Nothing is known exactly about the two remaining regiments of the State; the Third Infantry is at Jaguarao and the Sixth Cavalry at Santa Victoria. The flotilla in the River Uruguay is composed of the small monitors Alagoas and Rio Grande. The gunboats Tramadahy and Vistal de Oriveira are with the insurgents. The gunboat Camocin, which was at Porto Alegra, has adhered to the revolutionary party. The gunboats Marajo and Henrique Dias support Dictator Fonseca.

The Junta Has a Powerful Force.

The national guard and the volunteers to a great number have joined the revolution, which now commands more than 40,000 men. The commanders, the officers, and the soldiers of artillery and infantry belong to the northern and central provinces of Brazil, but the cavalry is almost entirely from the State of Rio Grande.

The Junta now holds all the Province of Rio Grande, and is organizing its forces to resist any attack by Fonseca, whom the Junta does not recognize. It awaits the action of the other provinces to see if there be a general rising against Fonseca, and if he be expelled from power Rio Grande will help the revolutionists construct a united country. If, however, Brazil is not able to free itself Rio Grande will secede or consider the possibility of marching against Fonseca in Rio.

In the first place Rio Grande will secede with Santa Catharina to form Uruguay. Santa Catharina is a dependence of Rio Grande and the latter will do all it possibly can to secure its fine harbor.

The march towards Rio is easier than many think. Between Rio Grande and San Paulo the road is used by the cattle and mule merchants who supply San Paulo and Rio. There are no natural obstacles and food for the troops is guaranteed by the large quantity of cattle existing in the region. If the Rio Grande revolutionists march towards the north they will soon reach the southern railways of San Paulo, which means securing rail communication with Rio Janeiro.

Nobody thinks of the possibility of Fonseca's forces coming to Rio Grande to quell the revolution. Fonseca's soldiers would join the rebels should he do so, while if his troops were sent out of Rio the Dictator would be immediately deposed by popular rising.

Latest advices from Rio Grande do Sul say that additional towns in the State have gone over to the side of the Junta. Among them are Santinoel, San Luis, Parina, and Cruzalta. The enlistment of infantry and cavalry among the people of Porto Alegre, the Capital of Rio Grande do Sul, is actively carried on. Five of the government fleet are reported to have given their adhesion to the Junta, which has adopted as its flag a white and red globe.

CHILE'S GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

Jorge Montt Will Be Made President Today—Progress of the Baltimore Inquiry.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 18.—The Electoral College will hold a collective meeting at Santiago tomorrow and will publicly choose Jorge Montt for President of the Republic. A resolution has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to award Montt 70,000 molinas, the newly-appointed Rear-Admiral 50,000 molinas, and several of the most prominent Captains of the navy in the late war 40,000 molinas. These awards are in recognition of their services.

Congress has not yet settled down to actual business. Troops for the garrisons at Iquique and other nitrate ports were dispatched from here today. The Chilean cruiser Errazuriz sailed today from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Valparaiso.

Capt. Schley of the Baltimore has notified the Intendente of Valparaiso that the American seamen who were injured in the street row some time ago are now so far recovered as to be able to appear before Judge of Crimes Foster and give their testimony. He asks that an interpreter chosen by himself be allowed by Judge Foster to be present, in accordance with orders received from Secretary of the Navy Tracy.

WAR SHIPS OF UNCLE SAM.

The Charleston Will Be at Honolulu Awhile—The South Pacific Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—After reading the announcement in today's press dispatches that the Charleston had sailed from Yokohama for Honolulu the naval officials acknowledged for the first time that it had been decided to recall it from the China station. They are as mysterious as ever, however, concerning its destination. They say that it will stop at Honolulu, but that its visit there has no significance, and that it has simply been ordered back to the Pacific station for any general service that may be required. Whatever service it may be assigned to upon its return to the Pacific there is no denying the fact that it is leaving the China station earlier than was contemplated when it went there, and that the orders for its return were issued at the time the demand for reparation was made upon the Chilean Government. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the Chilean incident is the direct cause of its return to the United States, it being well understood that the authorities at one time felt the necessity of having every available vessel in readiness for service in Chilean waters. If true, as the officials intimate, that the prospects are favorable to a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties through diplomatic channels, then the Charleston may be detained at Honolulu for some time, not for the purpose of seizing the islands, but to see that the interest of the United States in its efforts to get a coaling station does not suffer in the event of a revolution there during the coming month. Orders were issued today for the Atlanta and Bennington to proceed to Hampton Roads and there rendezvous until further orders. As these two vessels, as well as the Newark, are fitted for foreign service, it is still presumed that they will soon be under way for the South Atlantic so as to be available for the South Pacific if found necessary.

More Trouble in the Argentine.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 18.—San Luis, the capital of the province of the same name and situated about 430 miles from this city, is reported to be in a ferment. Soldiers patrol the streets and the Governor's house has been converted into a military headquarters. The Uruguay gunboat Artiguas has gone up the river to guard the interests of Uruguay's territory.

CLAIM LUMPY-JAW IS CONTAGIOUS.

Two Doctors Hurl a Bombshell at the Prosecution at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The defendants in the lumpy-jaw suits today scored two points, which it is believed will have an important bearing on the case. The defense began their case by calling to the stand Jacob Hess of the firm of Hess Bros. of Chicago, who, it is claimed, had disposed of the meat of the condemned steers. Mr. Hess' evidence was somewhat contradictory. At first he said he had seen the condemned cattle shipped from Peoria killed and tanked in Chicago. He afterward admitted that he had not seen them tanked, but described the disposition of the meat, and said he had in his possession $1,100 subject to the order of President Greenhut. Mr. Hess said Chicago people did not eat any of the meat. Mr. McDonald, an agent of the State Board, testified to having seen the whole lot tanked—sixty-six Monday, twenty-five Wednesday, and twenty four Thursday. As he was absent only about an hour each day, he did not believe it could have been possible that any of the carcasses were singled out. After the testimony of two farmers, large cattle raisers, who said they believed lumpy-jaw to be contagious, the sensation of the day, and, indeed, of the whole trial, came. Dr. Williams of Purdue University and Dr. Page of Rockford testified that they had gone down to the stock-yards today, where several animals are under quarantine, and had made a microscopic examination of a diseased bullock, when they made the discovery that the spores of the disease are smaller than the blood corpuscles, thus allowing the spores to circulate through the arterial system and reach all portions of the body of the animal afflicted. This is highly important, as the prosecution has held all along that the disease was simply local, and hence that the meat could not be affected. The two doctors also testified that evidences of the disease were visible in the liver and lungs, and that the spores of lumpy-jaw were easily discernible under the muscles when the carcasses were under a microscope. They claimed that lumpy-jaw was not only a highly contagious but a very dangerous disease owing to its insidious nature and the great difficulty of detecting it, which was almost impossible except under the microscope. They held that the meat of an animal even slightly affected was totally unfit for human food.

HIS RECOVERY EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL.

William J. Florence Reported Nearer Death's Door—He Loses Cheerfulness.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—William J. Florence, the noted comedian, is a little closer death's door tonight than at any time during his present illness. The doctors say that the crisis so far as pneumonia, the original trouble, is concerned has been successfully passed, but they fear heart failure. The actor has lost his wonted cheerfulness today. He is exceedingly weak, and in his present exhausted condition recovery seems doubtful.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Louis James, who has been appearing in "The Soudan" at the Academy of Music, was engaged to take Mr. Florence's place in the Jefferson company. He will play the parts of Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals" and of Zekiel Homespun in "The Heir-at-Law." It is believed that should Mr. Florence recover he would not be able to join the company for at least several weeks.

MADE GOOD HIS DEFALCATION.

An Absconding Gothamite Returns from Canada After Fourteen Years.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—It is learned that Owen E. Murphy, who some fourteen years ago, while Treasurer of the Board of Excise Commissioners for New York City, misappropriated some $50,000 of the board's funds, for which act he was forced to leave Gotham and come to Canada, and who recently returned to the United States to escape being placed under arrest along with Messrs. Larkin, Connelly, and McGreevy, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Dominion Government, has made his peace with the authorities in New York City by making good the amount of his defalcation.

Will Battle for the Championship.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—Jimmy Larkin and John T. Griffin will contest for the featherweight championship of America and $2,500 tomorrow night at the Olympic club. Both men have trained long and hard for the event and are in perfect condition. Larkin has never been beaten and is a bit the favorite, though good judges pronounce Griffin a great little man. The contest will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and the club has promised to match the winner with the Australian, Griffo, for the world's championship.

SURE THEY WILL WIN.

OMAHA MEN POSITIVE THE CONVENTION WILL GO THERE.

Judge Scott of the Committee Now on Its Way to Washington Tells Why He Is Confident the Delegation's Mission Will Be Successful—Statements That Will Be Made to the National Republican Committee at Washington—No Compromise Thought of and No Second Choice.

"Win? why, of course we'll win! This delegation is going to Washington in the interest of Omaha, not to humbly ask for the Republican National convention of 1892, but to demand it as a right! Yes, we propose getting the national convention for our city. There will be no compromise and no second choice."

Judge C. R. Scott of the Convention committee, which passed through Chicago yesterday on its way to Washington to advance the claims of Nebraska's chief city, made the foregoing and sundry other remarks of a like tenor as he looked out from the windows of the special Pullman car Elyria in the Union Depot yesterday. The party arrived by special car over the Burlington at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving at 3:15 p. m. over the Pennsylvania. The sides of the car bore the legend, "Convention City," with a shield in red, white, and blue, with "Omaha, the Convention City," across its face.

"We represent 150,000 good and true exponents of good government in Omaha and the one-third of the entire population of the United States who reside west of the Mississippi River. There has never been a national convention held west of the Mississippi except in St. Louis, and St. Louis calls herself a Southern city. The East has had a monopoly of the convention business long enough. The next one held by the Republican party must go where the demand for it is strongest, and that place is Omaha. Do you stop to realize that 3,000,000 voters are included in the one-third of the inhabitants whose homes are to the west of the great Father of Waters? Three million voters and mostly Republicans by birth, by training, and by instinct. But we must be given some consideration. The State of Nebraska is not among the certain Republican States. Neither is Kansas, while Iowa has fallen from grace. The Republican convention, if held in Omaha, would arouse such a degree of enthusiasm that the Farmers' Alliance movement would be snowed under until you could not even see the long, distinguishing ears of the members above the storm of ballots.

Judge Scott Gives Reasons.

"Gaze on this beautiful folder, the embodiment of neatness, a sample of the typographical art," continued Judge Scott. "Here is some mighty interesting reading, and every word of it is true as gospel. This folder begins with the statement: 'Omaha wants the National Republican convention.' That is right. We want it. Likewise we will have it. Why do we want it? Glance down that page and you will see the reasons for our desire. Because Omaha is the mid-continent metropolis of America. It is the great railroad center, accessible from every portion of the United States, with ample hotel accommodations and the ability and desire to entertain the vast concourse of people who would gather to see the next President of the United States named. Omaha is naturally a convention city with every facility for the care of the delegates. During the last ten years there have been held in Omaha meetings of the National Farmers' Alliance, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the National Convention of Stationary Engineers, the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and the National Convention of American Civil Engineers. During next year the World's Methodist General Conference of the Pan-American Congress, the Human Freedman's National convention, and the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held in our city, not to count the National Republican convention. Omaha is the convention city."

The claims of Omaha are further set forth by the folder with the reciting of various features of the city. One of the principal claims, and one that is not on the folder, is the proposition of the roads centering in Omaha to give a round-trip rate for the convention for one-half of one fare. The 150,000 people living in Omaha promise to constitute themselves into a Committee of the Whole to welcome and entertain the delegates and visitors.

Personnel of the Delegation.

The delegates include the two United States Senators, the Mayor-elect of Omaha, the Judge-elect of the District Court of Omaha, and many others prominent in the business world. They travel in a special Pullman car, and will make their headquarters at the Arlington while in Washington. The list of committeemen includes the following:

Senator C. F. Manderson,
E. Rosewater,
G. H. Boggs,
D. H. Mercer,
T. L. Kimball,
C. R. Scott,
A. L. Strang,
Lieut.-Gov. T. J. Majors.
Senator A. S. Paddock,
Church Howe,
T. S. Clarkson,
Richard Smith,
Geo. P. Bemis,
W. M. Robertson,
E. P. Roggan,
J. M. Thurston,
C. J. Green,
A. Saunders,
John L. Webster,
G. W. E. Dorsey,
S. D. Mercer,
Cadet Taylor,
Charles A. Coe.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN DELUGED.

Bushels of Mail Matter Booming the Competing Cities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A weary-looking member of the Republican National committee gave orders at his hotel tonight to have no more Minneapolis mail put in his box. Those in town are Gen. Brady of Virginia, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, W. P. Canady of North Carolina, and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota. It would not be fair to tell which one it was, for the others may have done the same thing. The member defended his course. He said: "I came away from home early in order to escape that delegation from Minneapolis and left orders that my mail was not to be forwarded to me. But they found out somehow that I was here and I have done nothing but read letters from Minneapolis people since I arrived. The last one inclosed clippings from Chicago papers telling of the meeting at which resolutions were adopted not to send a committee to ask for the convention. Now I had read that several days ago, but those people in the Northwest insisted on my reading it again with some comment of their own. We've got to hear the arguments of all cities, and I don't feel that I ought to read any more Minneapolis literature. So I shan't open my mail from that city. But for the benefit of Minneapolis I am willing to say that I think Chicago has acted wisely and generously in not seeking the convention. I am a friend of that city, but under the circumstances I doubted whether the convention should go there next year. I can vote for some other place without feeling that I am doing anything against Chicago."

The New-Yorkers have sent word that they are in earnest in wanting the convention, and they will make a bid which they think will cause the committee to pause. But Gotham has no supporters west of the Alleghanies. From the talk of the members of the committee now on the ground it is plain that the majority have not committed themselves to any city. They may have personal preferences, but the sentiment is that the committee should be guided by what seems best for the party at large. Pittsburg has come into the race too late to get a fair start.

There is some hustling for proxies. Senator Dubois holds that of the Idaho member and Land Commissioner Carter has the Montana proxy.

Gotham After the Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—New York's efforts to obtain the Republican National convention were furthered this evening when hotel men, theater men, railroad men, and the Citizens' committee, appointed the preceding day, met at the Grand Union Hotel and took action toward sending committees to Washington to appear before the National committee Monday next. The various committees will leave by the Pennsylvania route for Washington Saturday at 11 o'clock in the morning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 18.—A big delegation left on a special train on the Kansas City road tonight for Washington. It included merchants and manufacturers as well as politicians, and the Kansas City road furnished a special for the occasion, including, besides a baggage and passenger coach, three sleepers and the parlor car of President Egan, who, with General Passenger Agent C. H. Holdridge, accompanied the party.

BULLETIN —OF— TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

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PAYING FARMHANDS ENORMOUS WAGES.

Four Dollars Per Day Offered for Help in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Over 200 members of the thrashing crews of North Dokota returned here last night and today, driven home by the big storms. They unanimously report that the dispatches of the last few days convey but a slight idea of the ruin wrought by the snow and cold. George Bliss, proprietor of a thrashing outfit, paints this terrible picture of the situation:

"Fully one-third of the grain in Grafton, Walsh, and Grand Forks Counties is unthrashed. We have been compelled to leave work which paid $6 a day for men with teams and $4 a day to common helpers on account of the condition of grain. Tuesday last a misty rain set in from the southwest and continued a greater part of the day. Toward evening the wind shifted to the northwest and the rain changed to sleet, and finally into a blinding snow storm. The next morning the thermometer was below zero. The wet shocks had frozen in such a manner that it was impossible to get them through the machines. We attempted to thrash Wednesday, but the grain thrashed under these conditions thawed after being put into the bins and this in itself was sufficient reason for leaving the rest in the field where it has a possible chance of drying out. Over the entire district from Park River in Walsh County to Grafton, a stretch of country covering twenty miles, there is nearly one-half of the grain still unthrashed. Thousands of bushels of this will be wholly ruined. I have seen farmers during the last week implore men, with tears in their eyes, to stay and assist in getting out the grain at the enormous wages of $4 a day. It was a physical impossibility, however, for men to stand out in the field with the thermometer 10° below zero and snow six inches deep in the stubble."

AND THE YACHT SAILED AWAY AGAIN.

Honolulu Authorities Allow a Boat with Stolen Money on Board to Escape.

HONOLULU, S. I., Nov. 8.—Two young men named Bloom and Douglass sailed into the harbor of Honolulu Sept. 1 in a private yacht. Today they sailed out again rejoicing, carrying with them 50,000 large golden English sovereigns, and the police of Honolulu are left lamenting.

When the two men and a companion named Joseph Byrne came here they gave it out that they were gentlemen of leisure enjoying a tour of the world. They put their yacht in drydock for repairs, rented a handsome residence on King street, and proceeded to have a good time and spent money lavishly, all payments being made in sovereigns. Soon the steamer Australia arrived from Sydney, and in it came a detective. He had a story to tell of a bank robbery in New South Wales in which 50,000 sovereigns were stolen, and said that Bloom and Douglass were the robbers. So the authorities here agreed to hold the two men until he could return with warrants for their arrest, and the detective sailed back to Sydney on the Australia. Soon Bloom and Douglass began preparations to leave. Just as they were ready to sail they were arrested and every charge that could be thought of was brought against them, including one of smuggling. Postponements were obtained by the authorities and continuances had and the prisoners held until the Australia returned, but there was no detective or papers on board, and so today the yacht, the suspects, and the money left, and it is thought they have all gone to Japan.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

David Kirk, a Belleflower, Ill., farmer, was killed in a runaway yesterday.

John Fleck and John Huth were fatally injured by a Pennsylvania train at Tiffin, O.

The Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest has been organized at Seattle, Wash.

Van Haltren has signed Cobb, the star pitcher of the San Francisco club, for the Orioles next season.

The infant son of William Dooley, near Gatineau, Ont., was bitten by a mad dog and died of hydrophobia.

Burglars relieved Charles Holback, at Catasauqua, Pa., of $500 gold, considerable jewelry, and $20,000 of bonds.

The whaling schooner Nicoline arrived at San Francisco yesterday after an absence of two years in the Arctic Ocean.

The Executive committee of the California Traffic Association yesterday unanimously elected J. S. Leeds as Traffic Manager.

The eleventh annual convention of the Iowa Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association opened at Des Moines, Ia., yesterday.

William Pattenden, the Winnipeg murderer, 16 years old, has had his sentence of death commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Arthur Sloan, who killed his stepfather and stepbrother near Fontanelle, Neb., Oct. 1, and escaped, was captured at a farm house near Polk City, Neb., yesterday.

Lyman S. Pease of Monticello, Wis., has been appointed Superintendent of the State Institute for the Blind at Janesville, to succeed Prof. W. D. Parker, resigned.

The Rev. H. W. Hermans, for four years rector of Christ Episcopal Church at Madison, Wis., has received a call to Trinity Episcopal Church at Michigan City, Ind.

John Hailstone, reported to have committed suicide near Belleville, Ont., is reported to have been killed by his son, assisted by his brother-in-law, in a dispute over some cattle.

Two passenger-cars on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg left the track at Perry, N. Y. Mr. Hoyt of Rochester was injured and his wife killed. Baggageman Kane had several ribs broken.

LAST EDITION.

PROVED TO BE BOGUS

A Telegram Causes a Flurry on the Board of Trade.

ITS ORIGIN MYSTERIOUS.

Czar Reported to Have Prohibited Wheat Exports.

SUDDEN RISE OF ONE CENT.

Minneapolis Says the Reports Came from Chicago.

AN INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS.

Board of Trade men have of late been considerably exercised by frequent rumors that the Russian Government intended to stop the exportation of Russian wheat, and yesterday a seemingly confirmatory dispatch was received on the Board of Trade stating that the Czar had actually issued a ukase prohibiting the exportation of the cereal. This dispatch was thought to have come from Charles Emory Smith, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, and that gave it an appearance of reliability. The market suddenly advanced on this news, and many traders, caught by the sudden rise, lost heavily.

Later it was whispered that the dispatch was bogus, and the members began an investigation. It is asserted the dispatch was traced to Kennett & Hopkins. That firm said it was received from Minneapolis. On inquiry Minneapolis wired that the news was received from a Chicago commission firm.

A meeting was held at which resolutions were adopted asking the Directors of the Board of Trade to make a thorough investigation of the affair. These resolutions will be presented today.

It is said that Minister Smith has left St. Petersburg and is now in Philadelphia, so that he could not have sent the dispatch.

Charles Schwartz of Schwartz & Dupee said at his home last evening that he had heard of no dispatch and knew nothing of any meeting of Board of Trade men.

It Was a False Dispatch.

F. J. Kennett of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. said last night that the first his house heard of the supposed cablegram was through a dispatch from Mr. Hooker, its correspondent in Minneapolis, saying that Minister Smith had cabled from St. Petersburg that a decree prohibiting the export of wheat and swine would be issued by the Czar at Livadia today. Mr. Kennett was out of his office at the time and Mr. Hooker's dispatch was given out. As soon as Mr. Kennett returned he at once wired his house in New York for confirmation of it, and also wired Mr. Hooker inquiring for his authority. The firm in New York had heard nothing of such a decree, their first intimation of it being the inquiry forwarded them by Mr. Kennett. Mr. Hooker replied that his authority was a dispatch which he had sent from a commission house in this city.

Mr. Kennett then sent out information that he could not confirm the rumor and expressing the belief that it was false. The rumor, however, had done the mischief, and sent wheat up one cent a bushel.

"What further action do you expect the Board of Trade to take in the matter?"

"Well, I cannot say just now, but it is not unlikely that there may be a searching investigation, and if it shall be found that there was an attempt to influence the market by a bogus cablegram punishment will doubtless be meted out to the guilty persons."

Mr. Kennett said he had no idea who concocted the startling bogus cablegram.

NO IMPERIAL DECREE WAS ISSUED.

A Report Affecting the Price of Wheat Said to Have Come from Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The imperial decree forbidding the exportation of Russian wheat was not issued today, and will not be until next month. Advices to that effect have been received here from Lavodia, where the Czar is now stopping. They stated absolutely that the decree would not be issued until the Czar returned to St. Petersburg, which will not be until December. The report that the decree had been issued came from Berlin. It was started then on the Bourse and was used to push up the price of wheat, which it did very effectively. It is regarded here as having been set going by speculators, although no doubt is expressed that the decree will eventually be issued by the government.

KILLED TWO DUCKS AT ONE SHOT.

President Harrison Surprises His Companions in Bagging Game.

CHASE STATION, Md., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—When the President awoke this morning the windows of the Bengies club-house were covered with frost and outside a biting cold northwest wind was blowing. The clear, frosty air, however, seemed to stir up the ducks as well as stimulate the sportsmen, and at the first break of dawn the President was up and dressed. Aunt Emmeline had a piping hot breakfast of buckwheat cakes and sausage ready at 6 o'clock and the President heartily enjoyed the meal. Guns were then shouldered, the President declining Henry's offer to carry his fowling-piece, and the party, consisting of the President, ex-Senator Sewell, Messrs. E. C. Knight and E. S. Clarke of Philadelphia, proceeded to the point. The President declined the best position in the blind, declaring that he wanted to take his chances and see what he could do. Several pairs of ducks appeared in sight soon after the gunners were settled in the blind, and after waiting a short time the fowl, attracted by the decoys, came toward the point. The President's first shot brought down a plump redhead, and a few minutes later he killed another. Gen. Sewell also killed one, and the whole party were gratified at the good beginning of the day's sport. The President remained several hours in the blind, at one time bringing down a pair at one shot. When the party returned to the club-house for dinner they brought four or five pairs of ducks, seven of which had dropped under the President's unerring aim. The canvas-back shot by the President yesterday was served as a special dish in his honor at dinner tonight. The President carved it himself, and invited each of the company to have a choice bit of the only duck killed the first day.

Over Half a Million for an Idaho Mine.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Morning mine, located near Wallace, Idaho, sixty miles from here, was sold yesterday to a Milwaukee syndicate. The terms of sale are said to be $600,000, of which $50,000 cash was paid. The Morning mine belongs in the assets of the Spokane National Bank of this city, which failed last December with nearly $300,000 liabilities. There was only about $80,000 in sight at the time of the failure, but Cashier Hussey assured creditors they would be paid in full. The sale of today confirms Hussey's faith in mining securities.

IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

WEDDING OF STUYVESANT LE ROY JR. AND MISS M'KAY.

Some of the Guests Present at the Ceremony—Description of the Costumes—Marriage of Charles W. McChesney of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Sara Harvey—Several Receptions and Dinners Given—Drexel-Irick Nuptials in Philadelphia—Other Society Events.

St. James' Episcopal Church, Huron and Cass streets, was last evening the scene of one of the largest weddings of the season, it being that of Miss Marion McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. McKay, and Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy Jr., formerly of New York and son of Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy of New York. The church was crowded with guests and was tastefully decorated. On the altar were bunches of white chrysanthemums, and the chancel and steps to the altar were bordered with potted palms. Mr. P. C. Lutkin presided at the organ.

The bridal party entered at 8 o'clock to the music of the Lohengrin march. The ushers walked first and were Mr. Edmund Warren of New York, Mr. Charles P. McAvoy, Mr. W. R. Farquhar, Mr. James Mears Mackay, Mr. John B. Kitchen, and Mr. Arden M. Robbins of New York. They were followed by the bridemaids, Miss Braem of New York, Miss Chumasero, Miss Eva Onderdonk, Miss Slade, Miss Florence Pullman, Miss Bertha Barnes, and the maid of honor, Miss Lilly McKay, alone. The bride entered with her father. The groom and his best man, Mr. Charles Sands of New York, walked from the vestry and met them in the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lloyd P. Thompson, rector of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin made with a long, full train, décolleté bodice and short sleeves. The skirt was festooned with a point lace flounce caught with orange blossoms, and the bodice was trimmed with a bertha of lace. She wore a girdle of pearls and her tulle veil was fastened with a tiara of diamonds. She carried white roses.

The maid of honor wore pink brocaded satin combined with tulle and trimmed with hyacinths, and carried La France roses. The bridemaids were dressed alike in gowns of white brocaded satin, trimmed with pink roses, and carried pink roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. McKay, No. 290 Ohio street. The house was elaborately decorated, the drawing-room being an arbor of pink roses and ferns. Supper was served in the billiard-room, which was adorned with pink roses. Mrs. McKay received in a costume of old rose pink satin, made décolleté and trimmed with lace and fur. She wore a necklace and hair ornaments of diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy left for a brief wedding journey and will be at home Saturday, Dec. 12 and 19, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at No. 290 Ohio street.

Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Selgridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Sam B. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Norton, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Kenly, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Strobel, Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Howard, Mr. and Mrs. V. Shaw Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Braem of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Runnels, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chumasero, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Forman, Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bellas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Comes, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Stevens.

Misses Harriet Pullman, Alice West, Grace Barber, Bickford, Allport, Baxter, Bower, Belden, Erskine, Susie King, Madge Kerfoot, Winston, Bell, Kellogg, Kirkland, Kimball, Mattocks, Lena Post of Paris, Braem of New York.

Messrs. W. G. Beale, Mr. Bruwaert, Frank Cramer, W. B. Chatfield, James Deering, J. R. Gott, Dr. C. H. [illegible], J. C. King, M. C. Lightner, F. W. Lamport, R. Lockwood, J. S. Lincoln, F. A. Marsh, G. W. Montgomery, Capt. M. P. Maus, W. R. Odell, J. G. Shortall, Fred Swift, William Watson, W. H. Ward, Baron Biedenfeld, Burton Holmes, A. E. Goodrich, A. H. Bohn, E. Freiberger, G. L. Slade.

WEDDING OF MISS SARA HARVEY.

United in Marriage to Charles W. McChesney of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Sara B. Harvey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harvey, was married to Mr. Charles W. McChesney of Brooklyn, N. Y., at high noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 269 West Adams street, by the Rev. Robert J. Fleming, assisted by Dr. H. W. Bolton. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Van Nortwick, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Van Nortwick, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrea, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Faxon, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Prindle, Col. and Mrs. E. D. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Burton.

Mrs. E. H. Gammon, Mrs. J. A. V. Harvey, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mrs. Rachel Smith, Mrs. D. B. Andrus.

Misses Susanne June, May Harvey, Lizzie Harvey, Louise Van Nortwick, Helen Hutchins, and Lydia Howe.

M. C. Dean, Bradley Dean, the Rev. R. L. Fleming, James Prindle, H. Peters, E. O. Williams, Dean Harvey, Willie Harvey, James Harvey, Mead More, A. B. Prindle.

MR. AND MRS. WHITGREAVE RECEIVE.

Dinner Given by Mr. William B. Shufeldt—Other Society Matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher S. Whitgreave, née Mulligan, held their first reception yesterday at 4 o'clock at their new residence, No. 3234 Vernon avenue. The house was prettily decorated with flowers, and a large number of guests were present.

Mrs. William K. Ackerman and Miss Ackerman, No. 39 Banks street, held their second reception yesterday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock.

Mr. William B. Shufeldt gave a large dinner at the Richelieu last evening for Miss Mary Kelley and their wedding party. Covers were laid for sixteen, and the table was decorated with roses.

Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards of Buffalo gave a reading for children yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, No. 378 La Salle avenue. About seventy-five little ones were present, with a sprinkling of the older members of society. A varied program was given, the attention and interest of the young auditors being kept for more than an hour. Mrs. Richards gave two or three poems of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a selection from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and one or two short poems of James Whitcomb Riley for the first half of the reading. In the second part she delivered in a spirited manner Longfellow's "Paul Revere," a short poem of Bessie Chandler, and closed with Thomas Hood's "Lost Heir."

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Anniversary of the Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Gage Observed.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Gage was celebrated by a reception and dinner last evening at the Wellington Hotel. Hybrid, Catherine Mermot, and Bride roses were used in the parlor decorations, the grates were banked in assorted cut flowers, and Albert S. Gage, the son, and associate proprietor of the Wellington, never prided himself more than on the banquet served by him in honor of his mother and father's golden anniversary.

Mr. Gage was married Nov. 18, 1841, in Pillsbury County, N. H., and, despite the fact that the allotted three-score and ten years have long been numbered in the past, still remains in active management of the importing house which bears his name. There were 250 guests present at the anniversary celebration, and in that number were included all from present friends to old-time servitors and employés.

LANDLORD DRAKE'S GAME DINNER.

Preparations for the Event Are Nearly Completed—Notable Designs in Sugar.

Preparations for Landlord Drake's famous game dinner at the Grand Pacific Saturday night are almost completed.

Yesterday Tony Condrian, the chief pastry cook, finished building a minerature World's Fair Tower and a train of cable cars intended to decorate the dining-hall where the dinner is to be served. Both these ornaments are made of sugar. The tower is six feet high, and out Eiffels Eiffel in the beauty of its design. The cable cars are modeled after those on the South Side lines, a green Indiana avenue "trailer" being attached to the train. This makes the effect realistic.

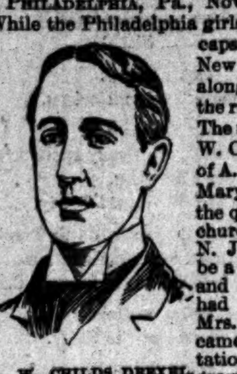
Mr. Drake has had four hunters in the Rocky Mountains the past few weeks shooting game, and large receipts of cinnamon bear, mountain sheep, antelope, jack rabbits, partridge, sage hens, and grouse attest the success of the Nimrods.

Five hundred invitations have been issued. Many well-known people are expected to be present, among them Gov. Fifer and Gen. Russell A. Alger.

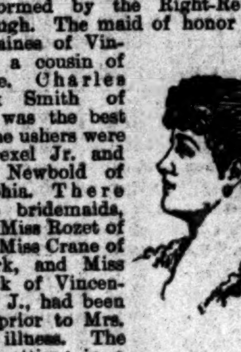
DREXEL-IRICK MARRIAGE.

Fashionable Nuptials of Philadelphians at Vincentown, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—While the Philadelphia girls were setting their caps for New-Yorkers a New Jersey girl came along and carried off the richest of the beaux. The marriage of George W. Childs Drexel, son of A. J. Drexel, to Miss Mary S. Irick today in the quaint little frame church at Vincentown, N. J., was intended to be a great society event and 2,000 invitations had been issued, but Mrs. A. J. Drexel became ill and the invitations were withdrawn. Those in attendance at the ceremony included only the immediate relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Right-Rev. Bishop Scarborough. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Haines of Vincentown, a cousin of the bride. Charles Frederick Smith of Chicago was the best man. The ushers were A. J. Drexel Jr. and Clement Newbold of Philadelphia. There were no bridemaids, although Miss Rozet of Chicago, Miss Crane of New York, and Miss Cleu Irick of Vincentown, N. J., had been selected prior to Mrs. Drexel's illness. The bride was attired in a superb white satin gown, en train, high neck, and long sleeves. On the skirt was a deep fringe of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Irick is a pronounced blonde and decidedly pretty. For several seasons past she has spent the winters in Baltimore and Washington, where she has a host of warm friends. She was educated at a private seminary near Baltimore, and there met the Misses Rozet of Chicago, by whom Mr. Drexel was presented to her at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. George W. Childs Drexel is probably the richest young man about town. It is generally understood that he will be the heir of Mr. George W. Childs of the *Public Ledger*. He is a shrewd business-man and holds a very responsible position in the world-famed banking house of Drexel & Co. Among the wedding gifts is a handsome house from the father of the groom and jewels valued at $10,000 from Mr. George W. Childs.



G. W. CHILDS DREXEL.



MISS MARY S. IRICK.

SWELL BALTIMORE WEDDING.

Miss Gordon Married to Paymaster J. Q. Lovell.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Nannie Campbell Gordon to Paymaster John Quitman Lovell, U. S. N., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon, this evening was the most brilliant social event of the season. Fifteen hundred invitations had been issued. A special train brought the guests from Washington and prominent society folks from New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Louisville, and other Southern cities were present. The bride is a remarkably beautiful woman and has been the reigning belle in Baltimore society for three years. The groom is a grandson of Gen. Quitman of Mexican war fame. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Randolph of Virginia. The maid of honor was Miss Frances Lovell of Covington, Ky. The best man was Ensign Robert H. Lopez, U. S. N.

Wedded at High Noon.

The wedding of Miss Lucy A. Teller, daughter of Mrs. A. E. Teller, No. 463 South Leavitt street, and J. W. Brunton of Pueblo, Colo., took place yesterday at high noon. A few guests were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Brooks, pastor of Covenant Congregational Church. A wedding breakfast was served. The house was tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums, roses, and palms. The presents were numerous, costly, and elegant. Mr. and Mrs. Brunton will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 209 Quincy street, Pueblo, Colo. "No cards."

An Afternoon Reception.

Mrs. Thomas S. Creighton, née Virginia Hamline, gave her second afternoon reception yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock at the residence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Hamline, on Judson avenue in Evanston. Palms, roses, and chrysanthemums beautified the hall and parlors, and yellow and white were the prevailing table colors. Mrs. Milton Kirk and Mrs. Harry Pearsons poured tea for the guests. Mrs. Creighton was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Edmund Chapman, and Mrs. Thomas Balding.

Miss Carman's Reception.

Miss Louise Carman, No. 548 Sixty-first street, gave a reception to her friends last evening. Forty were present. There were refreshments. This was Miss Carman's first reception since her return from Europe.

Miss Walker's Debut Postponed.

On account of sudden illness in the family Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walker are reluctantly obliged to recall their invitations to the début party of Miss Walker for Thursday, Nov. 19.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MEN MAY GO OUT.

Probabilities of a Repetition of the Great Southwestern Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The present session of the General Grievance committee of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America, now being held here, may result in serious trouble all along the Southwest division of the Missouri Pacific railway. The trouble which brought about a meeting has been brewing for two months and has assumed the form of a serious grievance. Two years ago the switchmen of the Southwest system drew up an agreement with the railroad company providing for a scale of wages, with pay for overtime, and a system of promotion. This agreement, which was signed by both parties, was the result of misunderstanding between the railroad and its employés. It provided that promotions up to the position of assistant yard-master should be made from the ranks of the association, if capable men were found. Two months ago, in anticipation of the expiration of the old agreement, the local Grievance committee of the Switchmen's Association presented an agreement similar to the old one to General Superintendent A. W. Dickerson of the Missouri Pacific system for signature. He asked for time to confer with his superiors, and at subsequent meetings is said to have put the men off repeatedly. He was then informed that the matter would be laid before the General Grievance committee and the chief officers of the association. The present meeting of the committee was called and the chief officers summoned here. The absence of General Manager Clark of the Missouri Pacific from the city will delay matters until his return. If the conference between Mr. Clark and a committee of eight which will be appointed to meet him is unsatisfactory it is stated a general strike on the Southwest system will be ordered.

Fatal Accident in Pennsylvania.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—The Youghiogheny express, running fifty miles an hour, struck a wagon at a crossing this evening, demolishing the vehicle and instantly killing three of the four occupants. Their names are William Galvin, aged 30 years; James Welsh, aged 26 years, and Johnnie McCain, aged 8 years. Willie McCain, a 6-year-old boy, was so badly injured that he will die.

MR. JOYCE WAS JOKING

SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE BY AN AGED WIDOW.

She Gave Him $1,000 to Bind the Bargain—He Says It Was a Business Transaction—Commissioner Schulteis Returns—Enormous Price Paid for Bank Stock and a Church Pew—Mrs. M. B. Leavitt Sues for Divorce—A $50,500 Bet on President Called—Gotham Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Matilda Partridge, who brought a breach of promise suit against Real-Estate Dealer Andrew A. Joyce, 70 years old, for $10,000 damages told her story in the Brooklyn City Court today. She told Judge Osborne and the jury that she had known Mr. Joyce for several years before her husband died three years ago. Among her possessions was a note from Dodge, Bender & Co., starch manufacturers of Westport, Conn., for $1,000. This was the note which, in the form of the "loan of a lover," she says she gave Joyce May 1, 1891, in consideration of his promise to marry her. Mr. Joyce says that inasmuch as he had never proposed marriage to the widow Partridge, he could not have refused to marry her. The note, he says, came into his hand in the course of a business transaction, and the plaintiff received a full equivalent for it. She holds his note for that amount.

When Mrs. Partridge asked Joyce, after she had broken up housekeeping and hired apartments for their future home, what he was going to do about getting married his answer, she testified, was: "Well, you'd better hang on a little while longer where you are. I don't think I will get married unless I can get somebody to furnish me with $10,000. I will always be your friend, but I ain't in the market without the $10,000." She told me that she had no money to give him. She had gone to expense in preparing for her wedding trip. When he proposed he told her to keep the matter quiet, and said that they would get married in Jersey, as he had been married there before. He took her to see a fine house in Bergen street and said that, when she gave him the money he would make her his lawful wife within two hours and they would live there. He took her to his home and introduced her to his son and daughter.

SENSATION IN THEATRICAL CIRCLES.

Mrs. M. B. Leavitt Sues the Manager for a Divorce and Alimony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—This morning a summons was served upon Michael B. Leavitt, the theatrical manager of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, in his wife's suit for a divorce and alimony. The war between Leavitt and his wife has been going on for more than two years. According to Mrs. Leavitt's affidavit, her husband has beaten her many times with his fists. The suit will be tried in the Superior Court. Leavitt had intended to sue for divorce from his wife, but he kept the intention secret from her. Last Thursday, however, he hid her eyeglasses. While searching for them she found a letter in his trunk written by his brother Ben, manager of the New Windsor Theater, Chicago, wherein he gives advice for procuring the proposed divorce. She made haste to commence her action first. Her real name is Brown and her stage name Hattie Forest. In addition to his three theaters Leavitt is proprietor of the spectacular burlesque, "The Spider and the Fly."

HIS LETTER DELIVERED TO THE POPE

Henry George Declares That His Holiness Received It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The following communication will be printed tomorrow by the New York *Herald:*

To the Editor of the *Herald:* A cabled news item in yesterday's *Herald* says: "Contrary to the reports published in many of the continental and English papers, it is authoritatively stated in Rome today that no letter from Henry George to the Pope on the subject of his recent encyclical has been received at the Vatican."

Permit me to say that not only was the letter mailed to the Pope but at the instance of Sig. L. Moriondo of Lunione Tipografico editrice toriance, my Italian publisher, Mgr. Isadore Carini, Prefect of the Vatican Library and keeper of the secret archives, after having first read the letter himself, kindly undertook to present it personally to his Holiness. This he did on Oct. 22, placing a specially bound copy in the Pope's own hands. A dispatch from Rome, in the St. Louis *Republic*, states that the Pope has directed an acknowledgment to be sent me through Cardinal Gibbons. Of that I have no direct knowledge, my own advices merely intimating that an expression of opinion from him might be looked for as soon as he had leisure to read the letter. HENRY GEORGE.

HIS MEN WERE AWAY FROM HOME.

So Commissioner Schulteis Talks Briefly with Subordinates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Commissioner H. J. Schulteis returned from Washington tonight. He went there to see Secretary Foster, who was in New York when Mr. Schulteis started for Washington, and who is still here. Mr. Schulteis would have consulted with Assistant Secretary Nettleton, who has charge of immigration matters, but that official is in Chicago. So he talked with other Treasury officials. He had an extended interview with Acting Secretary Spaulding. Subsequently he called on Commissioner Owen. To both of them he reiterated his published account of immorality among the steerage passengers of the Servia, in which he came across the ocean disguised as an immigrant. He did not submit a written report, but, in conjunction with the other Commissioners, will make a report of his operations in Europe. While he claimed that some of his statements as to individual cases of immorality were exaggerated in the newspapers he did not withdraw anything he had said about the demoralization of the steerage passengers and the actions of some of the ship's employés. Supt. Owens was inclined to agree with much that Schulteis said, for he had himself seen something of the nauseating condition of the immigrants' quarters. But it was a question with them whether anything could be done to remedy this state of affairs without legislation by foreign governments.

Commissioner Schulteis expects to appear before one of the committees of Congress to give the full story of his experiences. While a trifle given to sensationalism, he stands well with the labor societies of the district.

FEARS EXPRESSED FOR A STEAMSHIP.

No Tidings Received from the Eider, Which Is Three Days Overdue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—No tidings of the overdue Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship Eider had been received up to nearly midnight. The Eider left New York Nov. 7. It will be eleven days out today. It had on board twenty-two saloon passengers and a number of steerage passengers, besides a cargo valued at about $60,000. The Eider's saloon passengers are:

George Barclay and wife of London, Harry C. Palmer, Joseph Garvey Fowler, Charles W. Parker, V. G. Graham Milward, Miss B. Bayard Cooper, C. Chamberlin, A. F. Woodruff, Mrs. W. F. Bouchelle, A. G. Hill, A. J. Monet, S. F. Field, J. Leighton, Henry Scheneck, Herman Isaac, C. Jantzen, Charles T. Maculen, Fitz Eggens, Miss Rosa Tworogod, and Morris Oppenheimer.

Oelrichs & Co., the vessel's agents, express no fear for her safety.

The Aurania of the Cunard line on her last eastward trip was struck by a storm Nov. 12, which swept away two of her boats and injured some of her seamen.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bank Stock and a Church Pew Bring Fabulous Prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—At the public auction at the Real Estate Exchange today one share of Chemical National Bank stock, par value $100, sold for $4,405. Pew No. 164, north aisle, Grace Church, with a ground rent of $75 a year, sold for $2,450.

Recovery of a Large Amount Demanded.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court today took up the suit of Congressman J. Belden, as the holder of $50,000 in bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad company, against ex-Judge Stevenson Burke and his associate directors of the road, the railroad company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the Central Trust company. Belden seeks to recover his money, charging fraud on the part of Burke and others in connection with the execution of a consolidated mortgage of $14,500,000 and a misapplication of $8,000,000 of the proceeds. Elihu Root opened the case for the plaintiffs.

Called a Democratic Bluff.

Ex-Register John Reilly made a bet of $500 in the Hoffman House tonight with M. Conklin, a Republican of Glens Falls, N. Y., that the next President would be a Democrat. The cash was placed in the hands of ex-Congressman "Tim" Campbell as stakeholder. When the money had been paid over Mr. Reilly said he was willing to bet $50,000 more. "I'll take that bet, too," said the Glens Falls man. "I haven't that amount of money, but will place $500 in Mr. Campbell's hands as a guarantee of good faith until I can raise it." The extra amount was paid over.

Holding the Extra Water for Reserve.

Commissioner Gilroy said today that the two days' rain had greatly increased the supply, and that the possibility of a scarcity of water had been put back at least three weeks. The same restrictions will be kept up for some time. "The daily supply will be kept between 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 gallons," said the Commissioner, "until still greater measures of relief appear and no chances will be taken by this department whatever. The rain has simply increased our reserves and we shall hold the same for any emergency that may arise, because there is no telling when another storm will come."

Kidnaps His Wife from the Pier.

Three women registered on board the Bremen steamer Spree this morning as "Mrs. E. C. Hearne, two children, and nurse." Three men drove up and boarded the Spree. A man who said he was Mrs. Hearne's husband asked Mrs. Hearne to return with him, and she refused. He left the steamer and stood on the pier, where she came to talk with him. She had hardly stepped off the gang-plank when the two companions seized and lifted her into the coach. She had bought her ticket in St. Joseph, Mo., and reached New York Saturday night.

Men Adrift in a Boat.

Pilot-boat No. 10, the Jesse Carll, reports that when six miles southeast of the lightship, at 4 o'clock this morning, cries were heard of men adrift in a boat. It was blowing from the northwest at the time, and the ship bore down, but owing to the darkness the cast-aways could not be discovered.

Dying While Fasting Against Time.

Faster Stratton, who attempted to beat Succi's record of forty-five days at Huber's Museum, was dying at the Bellevue Hospital tonight. Dr. F. Hollister said he had organic heart trouble and was suffering from exhaustion caused by his fast of more than forty days.

New York Notes.

The sale of Verestchagin's paintings today amounted to $41,880. This closes the sale, the total being $88,545.

The dead and frozen body of Emil Krampoel was found this morning in the rear of his dwelling in Brooklyn. Another body, that of an unknown old man, was found at the foot of a flight of stairs at No. 111 Canal street. He probably fell down while intoxicated and was frozen to death.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL AT EVANSTON.

Preliminaries Arranged at a Meeting Last Night for Supplying a Great Necessity.

The agitation in Evanston for the establishment of an emergency hospital there took definite shape last night at a meeting of fifty citizens in the Avenue House. William Blanchard was Chairman and Harry Pearsons Secretary.

Dr. D. R. Dyche explained the object of the meeting. Mrs. Mary H. Wilder followed with a paper giving the statistics gathered from the records of the Benevolent Air Association during the last six years, showing that 161 cases had been taken care of by this society. A number of the sick taken to Chicago hospitals died owing to exposure en route. Others had died in Evanston whose lives might have been prolonged had there been a proper place in the village to care for them.

A discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. J. J. Parkhurst, Dr. W. E. Stockton, J. M. Larimer, Frank Elliot, H. B. Hurd, Harry Pearsons, and others. A resolution was adopted expressing the sense of the meeting that an emergency hospital is a necessity for Evanston and that an association be organized to create the institution. William A. Hamilton, J. M. Larimer, Dr. D. R. Dyche, A. L. Butler, and Mrs. Mary H. Wilder were appointed a committee to prepare articles of incorporation.

A committee composed of Thomas Bates, Frank Elliot, and Harry Pearsons was appointed to secure the coöperation of the village Board of Health in this enterprise.

J. J. Parkhurst, a trustee of the Northwestern University, stated that the Executive Board of the university had agreed to aid the enterprise with money. He added that he would individually give an ambulance properly equipped for the use of the hospital if the Village Trustees would furnish horses to draw it.

During the discussion it was stated that a citizen had offered a twenty-five-year lease of a lot on Asbury avenue, near Crain street, with fifty feet frontage, for the association to build a suitable structure on if it would agree to pay the taxes.

Seven hundred dollars has already been promised for the building fund, and promises have been made that two rooms will be furnished.

The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday, when the committees will report.

The twenty-five committeemen representing the five Evanston precincts met last evening in the Town Hall and elected the following officers: President, George W. Hess; Vice-President, C. H. Warton; Secretary, W. W. Russ; Treasurer, Timothy Foley; Central Committeeman, Martin M. Gridley.

IT MADE MANY AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

Schooner Hattie Estelle, Wrecked at Manistee, Was More than a Fresh-Water Craft.

The schooner Hattie Estelle, which was wrecked on the bar at Manistee Tuesday night, with the loss of its Captain and four of its crew, was one of three vessels built in one season at Manitowoc and all lost near Manistee. They were the Louisa Meeker, K. L. Bruce, and the Hattie Estelle.

The Estelle was built in 1873 by Capt. J. L. Higgie of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company, who gave it the name of Mary L. Higgie, after his little daughter. Shortly after it was in commission it took a load of deal from Green Bay to England, returning with a cargo of coal to Quebec. It left Quebec for Cape Town, Africa, with a load of deals. Leaving there it went to Natal during the African war and brought back to Cape Town a boat-load of prisoners. It then went back to Natal and brought a cargo of wool to Quebec. Its next trip was to Toulon, France, and Cadiz, Spain. At the latter port it took on a cargo of salt and brought it to Chicago. It was sold for $11.50 a ton.

Capt. Higgie sold the vessel to the ill-fated Capt. Estelle three years ago for $8,000. The Captain named it after his wife.

Yesterday the schooner Seaman, with a part of its cargo gone, came in. It reported a rough time. The propeller J. L. Hurd got in from Ashland all covered with ice. The Captain reports a rough time, but no damage. He had a cargo of pig iron and lumber. The George C. Markham, from Manistee, with a load of lumber fetched up here in the afternoon. It left Monday night. Capt. Thompson said it was the toughest trip he ever had. He thought his boat would go to the bottom every minute, but it lost little of its cargo. The schooner Rouse Simmons came in just before noon. Its lumber on the lee side had been washed off and the ice had formed a foot thick on the other side, giving it a bad list to starboard. The schooner Flying Cloud arrived with a part of its deckload of lumber gone and badly leaking. The schooner Mary Collins, which left Muskegon with a fleet of five schooners for Chicago Monday night, had not been heard from up to late last night.

Rothschilds to the Rescue.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—It is stated here in financial circles that the Rothschilds have decided to come to the relief of the syndicate of French banks that floated the recent 3 per cent Russian loan and is greatly embarrassed in consequence. This relief will be extended, it is stated, by the firm taking over unsold scrip to the amount of 5,000,000, which will relieve the French syndicate's obligations that have become serious.

Montana Chinese Will Have to Go.

ANACONDA, Mont., Nov. 18.—Labor organizations in Butte, Missoula, Great Falls, and other cities of Montana have commenced a strong fight against the Chinese. Members of the unions agree to boycott all merchants and others who employ Chinese in any way. Heads of families are requested not to employ Chinese as cooks or servants. There are over 4,000 Mongolians in Montana and 1,600 in Butte alone.

ENDED BY A BANQUET.

CLOSE OF THE WHOLESALE SADDLERS' CHICAGO MEETING.

An Elaborate Menu Discussed, Followed by Entertaining Post-Prandial Remarks—Progress of the Trade Outlined—Afternoon Proceedings of the Convention—Officers Chosen for the Ensuing Year—Plans for an Exhibit at the World's Fair—Will Visit the Grounds Today.

The Wholesale Saddlery Association of America closed its third annual convention with a banquet at the Tremont House last evening, where its members have been in session since last Tuesday morning.

Harness, saddles, and World's Fair schemes, which have been occupying the convention for the last two days, were peremptorily put aside, and the 278 members of the association gave up their last evening in Chicago to a general good time in the form of a ten-course dinner and post-prandial oratory. The guests met in the hotel parlors at 8 o'clock and marched into the dining-room to the music of Tomaso's mandolin orchestra. The room presented a pleasing appearance. At the north end was a table extending from side to side for the speakers and principal guests of the evening. Before it the smaller tables stretched in long rows. Each table bore a handsome centerpiece of palms and chrysanthemums, and the toastmaster was almost hidden from view behind a huge cluster of chrysanthemums of varied hues. Each of the guests wore a boutonnière consisting of a single rosebud.

At the Speakers' Table.

Toastmaster A. F. Risser occupied the seat of honor at the center of the speakers' table. To his right was the chair reserved for Mayor Washburne, while at his left sat Owen Gathright of Louisville, Ky., the newly-elected President of the society. Still further to the right were seated in the order named J. B. Denvier, St. Louis, the new Secretary; M. P. Handy, J. R. McConnell, John L. Dunlap of Kentucky, B. W. Campbell, Cincinnati; Albert Morsbach, Cincinnati; H. A. Lappe, Allegheny, Pa.; O. C. Eaton, Clinton, Ia.; J. C. Ecklin, Janesville, Wis.; H. W. Pollock, Cincinnati; George H. Taylor, Cincinnati; T. S. Keirnan, Chicago; and W. A. Hardenburgh, St. Paul, Minn. At the left of the toastmaster were seated Carter H. Harrison, Maj. R. C. McClaughry; I. S. Gordon, Indianapolis; Willard S. Smith, Chief of the World's Fair Department of Transportation; W. N. Ayers, Philadelphia; E. E. Fisher, Minneapolis; Charles Kiper, George Schumann, Carl Schumann Jr., William F. Schumann, and William Greiner of Chicago.

The following menu was served:

Blue points. Celery.
Sauterne.
Consommé Royal.
Cutlets of Whitefish, Maitre d'Hotel.
Sliced Cucumbers.
Filet of Beef Larded, aux Champignons.
Sweet Potato Croquettes, Asparagus,
Calf's Sweetbreads Pique, French Peas.
Champagne.
Curacoa Punch.
Broiled Quail on Toast. Saratoga Chips.
Chicken Mayonnaise.
Nesselrode Ice Cream. Cake.
Water Crackers, Coffee, Roquefort.
Cigars.

After the discussion of the menu speaking began. A. F. Risser of Chicago, the toastmaster, after apologizing for the unavoidable absence of Mayor Washburne, who was detained by illness in his family, introduced Carter H. Harrison, who was down on the program for a toast, "Our Country." He said: "It gives me pleasure to go over the days that can never come again, when I had the honor of being Mayor of the great city. Now I have entered a new field and have forever thrown behind me my political career and ambition, and have put myself in the class of the instructors who make Mayors."

Speaking to the toast "Our Country" Mr. Harrison delivered a glowing panegyric on the great country of the Stars and Stripes, which spread the panoply of the flag over the people and let them grow rich and prosperous. To a globe-trotter like himself the glories of the country were all the more apparent. He had never been compelled to stay away from banquets for the reason that prevented Mayor Washburne being present. But if it might be so he would like to be Mayor for six or seven more terms—long enough to see his family increase to a baker's dozen.

Maj. McClaughry spoke on the subject of "Protection," a theme with which he is perfectly familiar. M. P. Handy was to have spoken to the toast "World's Fair," but he disappeared mysteriously just after the cigars were passed. J. Meyer was to have responded to the toast "Our Association," but he was absent, and after the Lexington Quartet had sung a classic song entitled "Soup," B. W. Campbell spoke on "Transportation."

Mr. Campbell Talks.

He referred to the growth of the association, the great good it had done the trade, and he looked forward to the time when it should have a membership of 1,000, with broader views and enlarged opportunities. From the time history began manhood looked forward to the millennium in transportation and the saddle was the first invention looking toward this advancement.

The toastmaster then introduced Willard S. Smith, who spoke of the "Saddlery Exhibit of the World's Fair Commission." Mr. Smith gave an entertaining description of his early days as the son of a saddler, and contrasted it with the modern system of machinery, with personal allusions to Mr. Campbell which elicited the most vigorous applause. He commended the association method as the greatest possible benefit to the business. The commission appointed by Congress, he said, had done everything to make the Fair the greatest success of the ages, and he closed with an appeal to all the members present to live up to the plans of this body.

History of Saddlery.

I. C. McConnell of Burlington, Ia., spoke on the general subject of "Saddlery." He referred to the harness-makers that must have contributed to the construction of the Pyramid of Cheops, with a witty reference to Balaam and his harnessed animal. The saddler, he said, began early, but he has kept pace with the times. Capital to the amount of $51,000,000, he said, was invested in the saddlery trade. He closed with an eulogy of the World's Fair officials and an exhortation to the association to make its exhibit the best exhibit of the kind ever seen on the face of the globe.

After a song by the Lexington quartet the toastmaster introduced the new President, Owen Cathright of Louisville, Ky., with a reference to the bluegrass country. Mr. Cathright spoke on the "Horse." His remarks formed an eloquent tribute to the subject of his speech, extending from the most ancient days to the present time.

Other speeches were made by Albert Morsbach on "Factory Harness" and I. S. Gordon on "Our Drummers."

The association is composed of wholesale harness manufacturers from all parts of the United States. It was formed three years ago at St. Louis, Mo., and its object is to combine the wholesale saddlery trade of America for the purpose of fostering mutual interests and regulating certain trade practices in so far as they have no relation to prices or combinations. One of its principal aims is to effect a modification in the freight classification of saddlery. The association has ninety members, including the principal manufacturers of harness in America.

Eighty regular members and over 100 accessory members have been in attendance at the present meeting, over which A. T. Risser of Chicago has presided. Their main business has been to prepare for a World's Fair display of the products of their trade as an association and not as individual manufacturers. Their aim is to make an exhibit of saddlery, both ancient and modern, that will be in its nature as much an educational as a trade exhibit. An appropriation has been made and a committee appointed, at the head of which is A. F. Risser, to buy up specimens of quaint and peculiar harness, with a view of tracing the evolution of saddlery from the earliest inventions down to the present time. The first afternoon of the convention was occupied with an address by Willard S. Smith, Chief of the Department of Transportation of the World's Fair. He explained to the assembly the provisions that had been made by the World's Fair for harnessmakers as a part of the general plan for exhibiting the various means of transportation in use by the various peoples of the earth. A large amount of business of a technical character has been transacted, the most important of which was the establishment of a trade credit bureau situated at St. Louis. It was decided to hold the next convention at Baltimore, Md., and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Owen Gathright Jr., Louisville, Ky.; First Vice-President, B. W. Campbell, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, J. B. Denvier, St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer, J. B. Kreher, St. Louis, Mo.

A Vice-President was appointed from every State in the Union. The Executive committee will consist of the following:

B. W. Campbell, Cincinnati, O., Chairman; Charles F. Steinacker, St. Joseph, Mo., and J. J. Kreher, St. Louis, Mo.

At 10 o'clock this morning the members of the association and their guests will assemble at the Tremont House, and at 10:30 o'clock they will be conveyed to Jackson Park, where, as guests of members of the World's Fair Commission, they will inspect the World's Fair grounds and the buildings now in process of construction. They will return to the city at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and almost all of them will leave before night for their homes.

ATE HALF A SCENIC WATER-WHEEL.

Experience of the Abbey-Grau Company with a Goat at the Auditorium.

Only a harmless, necessary goat, reared in the Stock-Yards, and trained yesterday for the opera. Meyerbeer's opera, "Dinorah," was to be produced for the first time last evening by the Abbey-Grau company. It was almost the initial performance of the opera in this country, and positively the first appearance on any stage—of the goat. The goat appears only in one scene of the first act. Marie Van Zandt, the dainty and demure Dinorah, in a scene of pastoral beauty passes coyly over a rustic bridge, eight feet above the pictured mill race. Clouds, big with portending storms, scowl upon the fair Dinorah from the side drops; and from the itching palms of supernumeraries and masses of sheet-iron roll peals of operatic thunder. But Dinorah knows all about the rainmakers, and crosses the bridge, leading a goat.

Everything was ready yesterday morning for the first rehearsal, everything but the goat. No one happened to have a goat in his property wardrobe, and the property-man went post-haste to the Stock-Yards for a young Sir William of good character and ductility. The amateur from the Stock-Yards was placed on the bridge and the cloud-compelling stage hands were told to turn on the rain and peal a few thunders. The goat gazed pensively on the tinsel glories and scenic splendors about him and peered over the bridge into the mill-race in goat-like meditation.

Thunder!

Two men, a half-inch rope, and a flat pine-board persuaded him to return. Three men and a rope pulling in front and two men pushing behind got him across the bridge after almost strangling him and breaking $40 worth of stage fixtures. Then the goat was left to recover and the stage hands held a mass-meeting to discuss ways and means. The goat reached a conclusion first. He chewed off a piece of a fur boa lying on a chair and then calmly straying over to the mill scene began at the ground floor and chewed up half the water wheel. Then Stage Carpenter John Barstow appeared. He grabbed a piece of 2x4 scantling and went over to educate the goat.

"Don't hurt the little dear! He's eaten all he wants now," pleaded one of the under-studies. Barstow wiped great drops of anguish from his brow and put his head through a hole in the bottom of the stream, which the goat had just finished. Señor Vianese clambered up on the stage and jocosely announced that the orchestra had decided to quit for fear of invasion. However, late in the afternoon the goat submitted to be led across the bridge by a slender cord.

After the opera members were gone the goat was tied in the property room and over his head was posted this legend:

"Give this goat whatever he wants, even the box-office receipts."

Ottawa Club's New Quarters.

The "Ottawa club" is a North Side institution with peculiarly homelike and social features. Judge Going is President. Recently it has acquired the handsome new residence, No. 435 Dayton street. The members of the club are all residents in the neighborhood. The wives and daughters of the "Ottawas" have a club of their own within the club, and during one day in the week the building is turned over to them. The new club-house will be formally opened the first part of December.

Wants Her Husband's Insurance.

Mrs. Katie Hooker began divorce proceedings in the Superior Court a year ago against James F. Hooker, to whom she was married in 1874. The case was never tried and is still pending on the dockets. The wife now resides in Jersey City. Yesterday the clerk of the court received a letter from her stating that her husband had dropped dead and that she wanted to collect his life insurance money. She asked the clerk for a note, stating that nothing had been done in the divorce suit here. He will comply.

Democrats Elect Officers.

At the meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Precinct Committeemen held last evening at No. 2501 Hanover street the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: I. J. Kehoe, President; J. S. Oehman, Vice-President; Paul Purcell, Secretary; Charles Kluetsch, Treasurer; James Dignon and J. Steucka, doorkeepers; J. A. Harnett and J. Krebs were elected County Central Committeemen.

THE THOMPSON FUNERAL.

Arrangements for Col. Thompson's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Col. William Hale Thompson will take place at Unity Church, Walton place and Dearborn avenue, at 12 o'clock Friday.

The members of the organizations with which Col. Thompson was connected are invited to attend the church services.

The honorary pall-bearers will be Ferd W. Peck, H. H. Kohlsaat, Col. Legrand W. Perce, Floyd A. Seaverns, A. O. Slaughter, Capt. J. R. Richardson, Walter L. Peck, and W. F. Meserve.

The active pall-bearers will be two from each of the organizations of which Col. Thompson was a member, as follows:

From the Farragut Naval Association—Commander J. J. Sullivan and Horace L. Wait.

From Post 28, G. A. R.—Commander Charles A. Dibble and Canute R. Matson.

From the Veteran Union League—President D. Harry Hammer and D. W. Clark.

From the Chicago Union Veteran club, of which the Colonel was President at the time of his death—First Vice-President A. J. Minsch and Maj. W. A. McCourtney.

From Hesperia Lodge, A. F. and A. M.—Dane J. Avery and Daniel A. Arnold.

From St. Bernard Commandery, K. T.—H. Parinton and T. E. Miller.

The active pall-bearers will serve from the home to the church. After the service from the church to the place of interment the honorary bearers will have charge of the remains. The active pall-bearers are requested to be at No. 25 Delaware place at 10:45 a. m. Friday.

The services at Unity Church will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Milsted, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

The Chicago Union Veteran club requests its officers and members to attend the funeral, meeting at No. 25 Delaware place at 11:30 a. m. Friday and go thence to the church.

STILL HIS WIFE THOUGH DIVORCED.

Louis Patillo Acquitted of Murder on That Defense.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Editor Louis H. Patillo of the Atlanta *Constitution*, on trial here for the killing of Mr. Hudson, was tonight acquitted. The story bears a warning for men who undertake to make love to divorced wives. Ten years ago Mr. Patillo, who belongs to one of the best families in the State, was married to Miss Helen Hall, the belle of Warren County. The lady's relatives belonged to the Holiness Methodists, and because Patillo would not accept their theology they succeeded in taking his wife away from him. She subsequently obtained a divorce through default of opposition. Patillo loved the woman wildly, and refused to recognize the interference of the law with his claim on his ex-wife. Last June Mrs. Patillo came on a visit to this city, where Hudson began paying court to her. This came to the ears of Patillo. The two men meeting, pistols were drawn. Hudson was killed and Patillo desperately wounded. On the trial Patillo pleaded that he acted in defense of his wife, that no law could free her from him, that no man had a right to visit a married woman in such a way as to compromise her wifely relation. The jury evidently accepted this theory, for they at once rendered a verdict of acquittal, and he is tonight receiving the congratulations of friends.

An Ex-Canadian Official Arrested.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18.—J. R. Arnold, formerly mechanical engineer of the public works department, was arrested this afternoon charged with conspiring to defraud the government. He was released on bail.

SCORING THE POLICE.

ARGUMENTS FOR ANARCHISTS BEFORE JUSTICE WOODMAN.

Lawyer Cox Thinks His Seventeen Clients Were Much Wronged Citizens—Reply of the City Prosecutors—Judge Tuley's Decision in Regard to the Right of Assembly—Socialists Threaten to Bring Tommy Morgan to Trial on the Charge of Being a "Boodler."

Few people were present at the hearing of the cases of the alleged Anarchists before Justice Woodman in the Desplaines Street Court yesterday, and only one or two of the defendants took apparent interest in the proceedings.

City Prosecutor Douglas and Mr. Himes presented the case for the city. Mr. Cox consumed most of the time in presenting arguments in defense of his seventeen clients.

The prosecution held that the meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall adjourned with the consent of many members of the Socialistic Publishing Society to meet at Greif's Hall Nov. 12 to consider "revolutionary and trade union matters," and that the meeting of that society was only a shield for the other.

The defense took the ground that the object of the police in entering the place was to find out what was going on; that they broke in without a warrant or any reasonable pretext; that the city ordinance under which the defendants were charged was void, if it was to be construed as the prosecution construed it; that the Council could not pass such an ordinance, and that under the State law the defendants were not guilty, as they had not been given a chance to disperse.

Mr. Cox held that "if Miller had been carrying a revolver in a public place he would have been amenable to the law, but this was a private house and the police had no right there. They know they have made a gigantic mistake, and yet they come here and brazen it out by saying that what they found there was what they expected to find and that it was a meeting of rebellious and disorderly people."

Mr. Douglas pointed out that the testimony of the seventeen defendants was too nearly alike to be implicitly relied upon, and the fact that the testimony of the police differed in minor details, but agreed in the essentials, was evidence of its trustworthiness. Closing, he said: "I feel compelled to ask the court to impose a heavy fine, because the principle involved is far-reaching in its application. In a city like Chicago the seeds of revolution must be stamped out before they have had an opportunity to reach a vigorous growth."

The case was taken under advisement by Justice Woodman until Friday morning, Nov. 27.

PEACEABLE MEETINGS MAY BE HELD.

Judge Tuley Grants Greif an Injunction—Ald. Mahoney and McAbee Interviewed.

The police raid at Greif's Hall and its results were discussed before Judge Tuley and finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned yesterday morning.

Attorney Salomon appeared to press a motion for an injunction on the bill filed by Greif to prevent any police interference with meetings held at his place on Lake street. In addition to the original complaint a supplemental bill was brought asking for the appointment of a receiver for the property taken by the police in the shape of flags, bunting, pictures, etc.

Corporation Counsel Miller stated that it was not the intention of the police to interfere with peaceable meetings, and there was no objection to the issuance of an injunction in that respect. But the writ as prayed was too broad, and if granted would interfere with the police carrying out their duties in the future.

"I will grant an injunction," said the court, "to prevent interference with peaceable and orderly meetings. Complainant has a right to have his premises protected to that extent."

Supt. McClaughry said yesterday that he did not approve of police spies trying to break into legitimate meetings of labor unions and in regard to the officer who made the disturbance at Zepf's Hall said:

"I see this policeman's number is given. I shall have the case investigated, and, if the facts are as they were stated, he will have reason to be sorry for his action."

Ald. Mahoney, Chairman of the Council Committee on Police, to which was referred the petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly for an investigation of the police raid at Greif's Hall, was at the City-Hall yesterday, but did not call a meeting of this committee.

"I shall probably call a meeting for next Monday or Tuesday," he said; "I don't know that there's any hurry. I haven't been asked to call a meeting yet."

Ald. McAbee, who introduced the resolutions, said:

"I have done my duty in introducing the petition, and I did it because I thought those people had a right to be heard, but I have nothing more to do with the matter and shall not make any suggestions to the Police committee."

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Two erroneous statements occur in this morning's TRIBUNE which, in justice to the Trades Assembly and myself, should be corrected. The first is credited to Ald. Roth, who accuses the "Trade and Labor fellows" of bad faith and sharp practice in getting Ald. McAbee to spring the resolutions in the Council after we had seen the Mayor and while another meeting with him was pending. The Mayor will bear me out in the statement that our committee from the Trades Assembly did not call on him Monday. A committee from the Building Trades Council did call on the Mayor Monday afternoon, of which meeting I was ignorant until after the introduction of the resolutions in the Council.

The second statement I wish to correct is credited to "another Democratic Alderman," who says he understood the President of the Trades Assembly refused to sign the communication accompanying the resolutions and that Harding, who did sign it, had no authority to do so. The ex-President of the Assembly, County Commissioner-elect Skallerup, resigned last Sunday and his resignation was accepted. The Vice-President was not present. I was elected Chairman of the meeting, and at the request of the Secretary signed the communication as President pro tem. JOHN C. HARDING.

TOMMY MORGAN WILL BE TRIED.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" Calls Him a Boodler, and Socialists Mean to Sift the Matter.

Tommy Morgan, the Socialist, is branded as a boodler by the Anarchists' organ, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The Socialistic Labor party has taken the matter in hand, and at the meeting in Waverly Hall next Sunday Tommy will be tried publicly on the charge.

If the facts warrant, they say, they will summarily remove him from the ranks. On the other hand, the party will take up arms against the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and prosecute him for libel. The accusation was made in the editorial columns of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* yesterday, and is as follows:

The resolutions adopted by the Socialists last Saturday evening with regard to the police outrage will be found by the reader in this issue of our paper. We call special attention to the passage of the resolutions speaking of the Socialists as "law-abiding American citizens" and advocating political action as the only means to establish liberty and justice. We have no objection to the good intention. But so long as Thomas J. Morgan is fixing the socialistic campaign with Republican money, which fact has now been established, so long do we not believe in the earnestness of these people. By the means of boodle the world cannot be emancipated! Do you understand that?

G. A. Hoehn, one of the leaders in the Socialistic Labor party, said that while few if any of the Socialists believed the charges against Morgan it was thought best to give him a public trial before proceeding against the *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

IN A DENUNCIATORY MOOD.

Trades Union Men Meet and Show No Affection for the Police.

The Metal-Workers' Union No. 1, whose banner, it is alleged, was destroyed by the police in their raid at Greif's Hall, met last night. They savagely denounced the police for their tyranny in invading the private house of Greif, and said they would ask the Police Superintendent to replace their destroyed banner.

The Carriage and Wagon-Workers' International Union No. 4 met last night at Greif's Hall and passed resolutions denouncing the police for raiding their hall because their $300-banner, they say, was torn to pieces by the police on that occasion.

Carpenters' Union No. 28 met at Wabash avenue and Thirty-seventh street last night and passed resolutions denouncing the police for interfering with labor union meetings at Greif's Hall.

GAVE THEM THE SLIP.

HENRY J. MANNING ESCAPES FROM TWO OFFICERS.

He Is a Horse Thief and Swindler Who Stole Mrs. L. Sobra's Diamonds—Mourning Over the Loss of a Tame Sparrow—Business-Men Will Supply Money for Starting the University Extension Idea—Story of Domestic Unhappiness—Other News of a Local Nature.

The North Side police are in trouble over the departure of a smooth young man arrested in that district a few days ago and who was badly wanted to answer a score of charges of house robbery and swindlings. Inspector Schaack is much stirred up over the prisoner's escape, but so far has not taken any measures against the officers who are to blame for the bungling.

The fugitive is Henry J. Manning, formerly of Kansas City and Cincinnati. He is known as a "room-worker," and has operated extensively all over the city. His plan was to engage a room in a private house, and after sleeping in it one night to make away with any jewelry or valuables he could find.

Besides putting a number of persons to loss by his thefts he also caused a great deal of worry to J. B. Newman, assistant cashier of a Springfield, Ill., bank. One of Manning's victims was Mrs. L. Sobra of No. 2021 Michigan avenue, who rented a room to Manning and missed $1,500 worth of diamonds after his departure without notice. She was riding on a Wabash avenue car early in October. Newman was in the same car, and when he left he was followed by Mrs. Sobra, who seized him and denounced him as a thief. She clung to him until the police arrived and carried him to a police station. He was detained nearly a day before he established his identity, and even then he was released contrary to the protestations of Mrs. Sobra. He has since brought suit for damages.

In the meantime the real operator was working again, but he was caught last Tuesday, after leaving the home of Mrs. Cohen, on Dearborn avenue, near Schiller street. He was arrested and induced to tell of other work he had done. The police also learned that he had a criminal record. He was taken to the East Chicago Avenue Station Tuesday and bound over to the grand jury on two charges.

Manning told the officers that he had pawned all the plunder and destroyed the tickets. He offered to point out the pawnshops where he left the stolen goods, and Officers Hoffman and Soller were sent with him. While Hoffman was looking over the pawnbroker's record in one shop Soller had charge of the prisoner in the front part. An old negro entered the place to pawn a coat, and Soller became more interested in him to the neglect of his prisoner. Manning took advantage of this and sneaked out of the store, and has not been seen since.

"NICK," THE SPARROW, IS LOST.

Minucciani Could Much More Easily Find a "Needle in a Haystack."

$5 REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR REturn of English sparrow taken from 672 Van Buren-st. Nov. 11.

This was the "ad." in a yesterday morning's paper. Five dollars for the return of an English sparrow, and the sparrows as plentiful as shingles in a cyclone. What boots it to know that the State offers a bounty of two cents a head for sparrows delivered scalpless to the War Department, and that phrenologists have agreed that the bump of destructiveness above the ear of the average sparrow is in proportion with the same bump on the cranium of an Anarchist? This sparrow was reared among the comforts of home. His name was "Nick," and he was best beloved among his brethren by Mr. and Mrs. Andrea Minucciani.

There stands at No. 672 West Van Buren street a large brick structure, five stories in height and occupied by a dance hall, lodge and society rooms, and a sample-room and dining-hall, all owned and controlled by Andrea Minucciani. But sorrow abides in the house. It is piled up under the stairways. This is all on account of the abduction of "Nick," the pet sparrow.

When the snows of last winter were melting Minucciani's good wife, while hanging the traces of winter and the hall carpets on the clothes-lines, found chirping among the rubbish back of an old beer sign a tiny sparrow, orphaned, deserted, and crying out for mercy. Mrs. Minucciani carried the waif from the rubbish into the kitchen fire. "Nick" grew and prospered, and showed himself to be one of the most talented of sparrows. He was polite to the customers, always returned promptly when he went to call on the aristocratic sparrows of Ashland boulevard, and endeared himself to the family by his numerous winning ways. He was an actor of no mean ability, had various entertaining little tricks, and, at one time, a wandering showman offered $25 for "Nick." The offer was treated with scorn.

"There were several strange men hanging about the place last Tuesday," said Mr. Minucciani, "and 'Nick,' as usual, was all friendly like. I was called away for a moment and, when I returned, was busy with some new customers. I called for 'Nick,' but he was gone. Stolen, sir, stolen! He never would have left himself. We know each other, 'Nick' and I, and I'll give $5 to know where he is, or even more for his return, and no questions asked, not one. All I want is 'Nick' to come back."

WILL SET THE SOCIETY GOING.

Business-Men Will Give Financial Support to the University Extension Scheme.

To further the scheme for the formation of a Central Society for University Extension, Franklin H. Head entertained President Rogers of Northwestern University, Dr. W. F. Poole, and Franklin MacVeagh at the Union League Club yesterday noon. These gentlemen form the nucleus of this movement in Chicago. They made Mr. MacVeagh Temporary Treasurer and advised Dr. Rogers to select twenty prominent educators and business-men to constitute the Board of Control. Messrs. MacVeagh and Head assured Dr. Rogers that he should not want for funds in the enterprise.

In an interview Mr. Head said:

"We business-men have too much to do to devote any considerable part of our time to the routine work of this society, but we can provide it with the funds necessary to get it on its feet. We estimate that $2,000 will do this, and that, with this help, it will be self-supporting. To raise this amount a subscription list will be started among the more wealthy, and for the same purpose an honorary membership, costing $5, will be instituted.

"The only officer of the society who will receive any remuneration is the Secretary. We will get some active man with a collegiate education to fill this office. He will transact all the routine business and devote his entire time to it. Among his duties will be that of correspondence, organizing classes or circles, and providing the latter with their necessary lecture schemes, and other printed matter. After the thing gets well started the other officers will have but little to do, except in the way of a general supervision and advice."

MARGARET DALTON'S UNHAPPINESS.

A Romantic and Interesting Story Brought Out at the Lunde Murder Trial.

While on the witness-stand in the Axel Lunde murder case yesterday Mrs. Margaret Dalton of No. 35 Milton avenue told a rather strange but interesting story of herself.

A dozen years ago she married a man named Conley. It proved an unhappy union. Soon after the wedding he began to abuse her, she said, and to take the money she earned by washing and scrubbing and spend it for drink. To add to her burdens came children, and they too, she averred, were abused by the father.

"I could have stood his abuse," she explained, "but when he came to maltreating the children it was more than I could bear, so I went to Father Dowling at the Cathedral of the Holy Name for a separation. Catholics, you know, do not believe in divorce. The father, upon learning the state of affairs, granted the separation. Finding that I would no longer support him, my husband went away to work. A year or so afterward I got word that he was killed on a bridge at Winona. I don't know what State. That was seven years ago next month. The only information I ever received of his death was through the papers and by rumor.

"A little over a year ago, when I came to get married again, I went into court and got my necessary papers."

H. H. GRIFFITH KILLED AT HARVEY.

A "Big Four" Engine Crushed His Life Out—Victims of Various Other Accidents.

H. H. Griffith, clerk in the real estate office of J. Pembrook Bishop, No. 167 Dearborn street, was struck and killed by a "Big Four" passenger engine at Harvey yesterday afternoon. Griffith had gone to Harvey earlier in the day with two or three companions on business for his firm. He intended to come back on the "Big Four" train due here at 5:30 p. m.

The train stops for water just north of Harvey, Griffith with his companions ran along beside the train to get on when it stopped. In attempting to cross in front of the engine Griffith was struck by the pilot. The engineer did not see him when he was struck, and as the engine slowed up before the water-tank Griffith rolled off the pilot and the wheels passed over him. He was dead when picked up. The remains were taken to Harvey. Griffith was 26 years old.

Benjamin Taylor, a laborer, was struck by a grip-car while crossing Madison street, near Sheldon, yesterday afternoon. Both his upper and lower jaws were fractured, and he received several severe scalp wounds. He was taken to the County Hospital. George Ritter, the gripman, was arrested and booked for assault.

Katie Smith, aged 9, living at No. 584 Park avenue, was found by her little brother yesterday afternoon lying unconscious with both her arms in the ash-pan of the kitchen stove. Dr. Ingalls ordered her removal to the County Hospital. She will die. No one was in the house at the time of the accident, and it is not known how it occurred.

John G. Mullander, clerk in A. C. McClurg's bookstore, had his right foot crushed between the elevator car and landing yesterday. He was removed to his home, No. 70 Clybourn avenue.

While crossing the Wabash tracks at Fifty-first street yesterday Thomas Walsh, a switchman for the Wabash road, was struck and killed by a switch engine. The remains were taken to Walsh's late home, No. 616 Forty-third street.

While attempting to alight from a State street cable-car at Fifty-ninth street yesterday Thomas Gray Stewart of No. 5905 La Salle street was thrown down and severely injured about the head and spine. He was removed to his home.

ON FORGED BILLS OF LADING.

How S. L. Winter Is Said to Have Secured Money from Chicago Firms.

S. L. Winter of Woodbine, Ia., is reported by the Northwestern railway secret service to have drawn on local grain firms with forged bills of lading as collateral security. The amounts drawn, it is said, were from $500 to $1,200. Among the firms reported to have been mulcted in small amounts by Winter and the forged bills of lading are Bartlett, Frazier & Co., W. F. Johnson & Co., Milmine, Bodman & Co., M. P. Aiken & Co., W. H. Beebe & Co., M. D. Stevens & Co., Linderholm Commission company, J. Edwards & Co., F. J. Logan & Co., and A. Seckel & Co.

The last mentioned firm exhibited one of the Winter bills of lading for two cars of rye shipped from Woodbine. A draft for $600 through the Commercial National Bank had been attached to the bill, and the draft had been paid. J. W. Hough was the agent's name signed to the bill of lading. Hough was wired about the supposed shipment, but immediately replied that no grain had been consigned by Winter to Seckel & Co. The Chicago firm immediately placed the case in the hands of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, but Winter could not be found. Winter was formerly postmaster at Post Logan, Ia., but resigned and went to Woodbine.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Six Men in Custody Who Are Said to Have a Bad Record.

Oney McCarthy, Dennis Hayes, Martin Sullivan, Gung Hayes, "Harvey" Ruger, and Tom Riley were arrested yesterday, charged with burglary and robbery. It is alleged the men are responsible for most of the crime in the Maxwell street district during the last week and the police say Sullivan has confessed that the gang broke into a clothing store at Fifteenth street and Blue Island avenue and made away with a quantity of clothing. A barber-shop at Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street and another at No. 273 Blue Island avenue were burglarized.

The police say further that Sullivan's confession is only partial. On one of the prisoners was found a peculiarly marked silver dollar which was identified as one stolen from the till of John Sullivan's grocery store, No. 350 Fifteenth street.

Two of the prisoners were captured in a saloon at No. 407 Blue Island avenue. Two more were found at Loomis and Twelfth streets, and the last two were arrested in an alley between Center avenue and Throop street.

NO ILLINOIS CENTRAL STRIKE.

E. G. Russell's Advancement Will Remove Him Further from His Enemies.

The statement by a morning daily that the through freight conductors and brakemen on the Illinois Central road will strike if E. G. Russell is promoted seems to be without foundation. William A. Kellond of the Second Vice-President's office, speaking for the company in the absence of higher officials, said:

"Mr. Russell will be promoted to a position created for him, Superintendent of Transportation. The promotion will remove him further than ever from the men who are said to be aggrieved at his advancement. The principal officers of the road, who are now inspecting the lines, have met during their trip representatives of all branches of train service as well as the switchmen. A new wage schedule went into effect a year ago. This has been carefully studied since and has been rearranged, inequalities have been evened, and the men, through their representatives and individually, have expressed themselves as satisfied."

SOFT COAL SUPPLY RUNNING OUT.

Consumers Fear a Famine as the Result of the Indiana Strike.

Much inconvenience has been caused lately by the scarcity of soft coal. The supply, at the best limited, by reason of the coal strike in Indiana has been rapidly dissipated by the recent cold snap. There is plenty of coal moving this way from the Hocking Valley and Pittsburg districts, but the additional freight will be sufficient to raise the price $1 a ton, and in some cases $2 a ton. People whose business necessitates the use of soft coal in large quantities seriously fear a famine. Coal dealers do not share that fear, and say there will be plenty of steam coal in the market when the strike in Indiana is settled. Chicago obtains nearly all of its soft coal from Indiana, and, that source of supply being closed, is compelled to depend on the output of the Hocking Valley district. There is considerable Illinois coal shipped to Chicago, but it is used by the railroads.

The Pittsburg strike closed a great coal field to the Eastern market, and that region, like the West, became dependent upon the Hocking Valley mines. The miners here have gone to work again in the Pittsburg district, but the strike put dealers behind, and it will be several weeks before this additional supply will come into the market. Local dealers are divided in opinion regarding the Indiana strike.

ESCAPED PUNISHMENT BY SUICIDE.

Dr. N. J. Schroeder, Awaiting Trial for Murder, Takes Poison.

Dr. Nicholas J. Schroeder was found dying and unconscious yesterday afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, No. 326 Loomis street. Empty wine and liquor bottles were on a table beside him. He was alone in the house at the time.

Dr. Macfarlane of No. 249 Blue Island avenue was summoned, but could not prolong the suicide's life. Dr. Schroeder was awaiting trial on the charge of murdering Mary Murphy by malpractice.

It is evident that he mixed morphine or a similar narcotic with wine and drank it. "I am convinced," said Dr. Hecktoen, who made the post-mortem examination, "that Dr. Schroeder took morphine or some such narcotic with suicidal intent. Only a chemical analysis can determine positively whether poison was used."

Dr. and Mrs. Schroeder had lived with his wife's brother, Roelle, the tailor, since his release from jail on $10,000 bail.

The doctor had often threatened to kill himself since his arrest, and since his release from jail he has been subject to spells of despondency. Of late he had been suffering from insomnia and had drank heavily of liquors to induce sleep.

"Of course he killed himself," said Coroner Hertz. "I knew he would if he got an opportunity. That's why the Coroner's jury recommended that he be held without bail. When he applied for bail I objected strongly, and told the Judge that his release meant suicide. The evidence against the man was most conclusive and he could not escape."

Dr. Schroeder's victim was a servant at French's Hotel in Evanston. Sept. 28 she came to Chicago and went to Dr. Schroeder's house, where the crime was committed. Drs. Louis N. Barlow, Byford, and Kruismarck were induced to see the girl, but she died soon after. In their presence Schroeder confessed the crime. The case was reported by Dr. Barlow and the remains were disinterred. A brother of the dead girl, who is a gravedigger at Calvary Cemetery, assisted at the disinterment. The inquest will be held this morning.

Attorney W. A. Foster and Supt. J. H. Lobell of the Union Detective Association say that they were in possession of evidence which would have cleared the doctor of the charge. He was a member of the Banner Lodge, Knights of Pythias, who will have charge of his funeral from their hall.

SAID SHE WAS TIRED OF BEGGING.

The Story 13-Year-Old Minnie Keating Told the Police.

Bridget Keating lives at No. 13 West Eleventh street. Until a short time ago her daughter Minnie, aged 13, lived with her. The girl says the revenue from her begging supported her mother in riotous living and idleness. A few days ago, she says, she rebelled and, refusing to beg further, ran away from home. She secured employment in a restaurant at Robey and Madison streets. Charles Clark and his wife Minnie, whose friendship the young girl had made, gave her a home with them at No. 194 North Morgan street.

Mrs. Keating yesterday swore out warrants for Mr. and Mrs. Clark and they were locked up at Maxwell Street Station. A warrant was also sworn out for her daughter. Hearing of this Minnie went to Maxwell street last evening and gave herself up. She told her story to the officers and said that she was happy and contented in her new position and that she did not want to go back to her mother.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Highwaymen Captured.

After a desperate fight with two highwaymen James Bulled, an Italian fruit vender at Van Buren and Halsted streets, escaped with $200 which he had in his pocket. He was closing his stand soon after midnight, when George Parkinson and Joseph Duggin, alias "Spades," two ex-convicts, attacked him and attempted to rob him. Bulled resisted and, seizing an iron bar, struck Parkinson over the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. At this the robbers closed in on him and were beating him severely when Officers Simsrott and O'Day responded to his calls for help and chased the highwaymen, overtaking them after a hard run. Parkinson fainted from loss of blood and was taken to the County Hospital, where his wound was dressed in spite of his attempt to resist the surgeon's aid. He was then taken to the Desplaines Street Station and, with Duggin, was locked up on a charge of highway robbery.

Decisions Regarding Book Importations.

By a decision recently rendered by the Treasury Department a clause in the Tariff bill making books and pamphlets imported through the mails liable to seizure is made less obnoxious. Heretofore all publications imported through the mails of a value of 50 cents and upwards were liable to confiscation until the duties were paid. Under the new order no publications shall be seized unless they have a foreign value of $2 or over. This ruling, it is thought, will stop the petty seizures of imports of single books or pamphlets sent to individuals, while it will not exempt large dealers. The ruling does not extend to lottery matter, which will be subject to the same scrutiny as before.

Evidence in the Lunde Murder Trial.

William Phelan and Edward McCabe, defendants in the Axel Lunde murder trial, told their story yesterday. Like their associate, Wright, they maintained their innocence of any shooting or robbery. Phelan explained the presence of blood on his hands by saying it was the result of a previous fight. McCabe was the last to testify. He, too, denied shooting Lunde, and said he did not have a revolver on the night in question. He said four shots were fired at him, one of which struck him in the shoulder. Dr. George Hall, another witness, said Lunde could not have run any distance after he was shot. Other witnesses were called who swore that the body lay in front of No. 26 Milton avenue, thirty numbers from where the police say the scuffle occurred.

Kyle Held for Alleged Embezzlement.

Richard D. Kyle, who before the termination of the business of the Western Trust and Savings Bank was employed as bookkeeper and teller, was in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday charged with embezzling $5,000 of the funds of the bank. The warrant was sworn out by William P. Kimball, one of the bank's directors. It is alleged that the money was taken some time last February. The shortage was not discovered until recently, when the bank went out of business and the books and accounts were overhauled. Kyle boarded at the Clifton House. After hearing the testimony in the case Justice Prindiville held Kyle to the Criminal Court with bonds at $4,000.

Taken Home for Burial.

The remains of George C. Beard, cashier of the suspended Cheyenne National Bank, arrived in this city on the overland limited express at 4:30 yesterday. Mr. Beard ended his life Nov. 16. His accounts were entirely correct, but he felt the disgrace put upon him so keenly that he preferred to die rather than face the criticisms of the public. D. Kennedy, Col. E. C. Dunn, C. H. Barber, and M. F. Curtis, members of the De Molay Lodge, No. 13, of this city of the Order of Knights of Pythias, escorted the remains to the Union Depot, en route to York, Pa. That was Beard's home.

A Series of Burglaries.

The safe in George Bohner's crockery store, No. 83 Wabash avenue, was blown open Tuesday night. The thieves only secured $60. The night before the safe had held $6,000, which was deposited Tuesday morning. The same night the safe-workers blew open the safe of Jacob Retterer at the same number and secured $80. Burglars broke into R. J. Van Dusen's saloon, No. 318 Dearborn street, Tuesday night and carried away $100 worth of cigars and $30 in money. An entrance was effected by boring a hole through the hall door in such a manner that the bolt could be slipped back.

Deaths Due to Accident.

A Coroner's jury yesterday decided that the death of William P. Dolmage, No. 5 South Hoyne avenue, was accidental. He met with a cable accident Nov. 4. While standing on the rear platform of a crowded car at Randolph and La Salle streets he was run over by a Lincoln avenue grip-car. Death from accidentally inhaling carbonic acid gases was the verdict in the case of Matthew Pio Trowski. He met death while doing some work under the boilers at the Illinois Steel company's works.

The Centenary Church Revival.

At the revival services at Centenary M. E. Church last evening Mr. Potter announced as his text: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." The speaker said that these words had "led more souls to Jesus and pillowed more souls in the death hour than perchance any other." The altar services at the close of the meeting resulted in several conversions. At the services tomorrow evening Mr. Miller will sing several special songs for the young men.

Gave Her Baby for a Dinner.

A well-dressed young woman, carrying a baby in her arms, entered a restaurant opposite the Union Depot last evening. She ordered supper and ate as if she were nearly famished. She explained that she had forgotten her purse in the depot. She left the baby as security and went out to find the purse. She failed to return and investigation showed pinned to the baby's dress the words in the Norwegian language: "Please care for me. I have no father or mother." The baby was sent to St. Vincent's Home. The police are looking for the woman.

MEYERBEER'S OPERA.

HIS THREE-ACT CREATION "DINORAH" SUNG LAST NIGHT.

The Company at the Auditorium Does Its Best, but the Work Has Musical and Dramatic Defects—Marie Van Zandt Weak in the Title Role—Mlle. Ravogli's Pleasing Performance—Produced Here After Many Years—Good Staging but Very Poor Orchestral Work.

"Dinorah," the second opera written by Meyerbeer for the Opera Comique of Paris, and the last work of his that he lived to see produced, was heard at the Auditorium last evening after a silence which in this city has lasted some eleven years. The last performance here of the opera was in 1880 at the old Haverly Theater during an engagement of the Mapleson company. Previous to this date "Dinorah" had been sung only twice in Chicago, the first performance being given in 1863 at McVicker's, and the second the next year. This fact causes no regret when viewed from a musical and dramatic standpoint, for it is one of the least meritorious found in the entire list of Meyerbeer's artificial, oftentimes wearisome creations. There are in its music occasional gleams of the talent which in "The Huguenots," in "The Prophet," and in "L'Africaine" at times shines forth in an aria or ensemble number of power and beauty, but these gleams are few, the rest being darkness.

The overture is a musical monstrosity, and the long scene between Hoel and Corentin in Act II. is only saved from being equally bad by leading up to the trio which closes the act. This trio, with the songs for the hunter, the reaper, and the goatherds, the "Shadow Song," the lullaby, Hoel's aria in the last act, and the song in Act II. for the First Goatherd constitute the only redeeming features of the opera. The music for the title character is brilliant, but this constitutes its chief worth, while its difficulty is so disproportionately great that it is probably largely responsible for the opera's absence from the operatic repertoire.

Hogarth declares the libretto to be the "most lunatical ever written—the only one in which all the characters (except the goat) are more or less demented from beginning to end." Insanity has long been a common disease in Italian opera, but a mad heroine whose chief occupations during three acts of an opera are singing lullabies to imaginary goats dancing in the moonlight or to a bagpipe tune, and who becomes sane only when given an unexpected bath in a mountain stream, is insanity carried to a degree of extravagance worthy of a composer one of the most extravagant so far as "effects" are concerned which the world has known.

Marie Van Zandt Ineffective.

The one condition under which "Dinorah" can be made at all interesting is by having an artist for the title part who possesses a voice of extraordinary range and whose singing of coloratura music is so finished as to approach the phenomenal.

Miss Van Zandt, who sang Dinorah, is in some respects a good singer, but she does not hold a place among the few really great coloratura artists, and only such can carry Dinorah to success. Vocally and dramatically Miss Van Zandt was overweighted last evening. Her voice seemed to lack the volume and fullness of tone possessed by it last week, and although in most of the music she at no time offended, yet the absence of animation in her singing and of crispness and brilliancy in her execution rendered her work ineffective and uninteresting. The "Shadow Song" was carefully sung—too carefully, in fact, for it lacked abandon and spirit. The "Lullaby" was unfortunately sung acutely "sharp." The artist's best work was done in the trio with which the second act closes.

Sig. Magini-Colette sang Hoel. His voice would be an effective baritone if it was freed from the constant vibrato which now makes its every tone seem untrue and impure. The aria in the last act was sung with feeling, but the tones of the singer's voice were so unsteady as to make the rendition virtually worthless.

A Pleasing Feature.

Sig. Gianini was the Corentino. It is a thankless part at best, and the singer's efforts added little to its attractiveness. The most enjoyable feature of the evening was the singing by Mlle. Giulia Ravogli, who appeared as the First Goatherd. She is a thorough artist, the possessor of a beautiful voice, and her singing of the song in Act II. was most enjoyable and well meriting the encore it received. Ida Klein in the small part of the Second Goatherd did well. Sig. Grossi as the mower and Sig. Viviani as the hunter were acceptable. The chorus did what little it had to do satisfactorily, but the orchestra was not at its best, the uncertainty revealed in its work being attributed to the bad condition of the orchestral part.

The stage settings were good, and the goat, which made its début last evening, appeared to be thoroughly pleased with the opera of "Dinorah."

Tomorrow night "The Huguenots" will be given by a cast including Mmes. Albani, Scalchi, Pettigiani, the De Reszkes, and Sigs. Vinché and Coletti. The répertoire for next week will be as follows: Monday, Verdi's "Otello," with Albani, Scalchi, Sig. Camera, his début, and Jean de Reszke; Wednesday, "Rigoletto," with Albani, Scalchi, Valero, his début, and Camera; Thursday, Thanksgiving, extra performance, "Faust," with Eames, Scalchi, Edouard and Jean de Reszke; Friday, début of Lilli Lehmann and Paul Kalisch in "Norma"; Saturday, "Martha," with Van Zandt, Scalchi, Valero, and Edouard de Reszke.

The Church Club to Dine.

The Church club of Chicago will have its first annual dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Tuesday, beginning at 7 p. m. Following is part of the post-prandial program: "The Church in the Northwest, Past and Present," Bishop McLaren; "The Church in the Northwest, Future," Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee; "Japan," Bishop Hare; "Church and World's Fair and Congress," Dr. Locke; "The Municipal Problem," Franklin MacVeagh; "Our Country and Our Thanksgiving," John S. Runnells.

Barn and Contents Burned.

The three-story barn at the rear of No. 3925 Michigan avenue, owned by A. D. Lamb, was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday with its contents. Two valuable carriage horses worth $2,000 perished, together with three carriages, two carts, and two sets of harness, valued in all at $3,000. The insurance on the contents was $1,000. Loss to the building, $2,000; partially covered by insurance.

Charles S. Cleaver Arrested.

The Globe Publishing company last evening caused the arrest of Charles S. Cleaver, a real-estate dealer at No. 95 Dearborn street. The charge is obtaining advertising by false pretenses. It is alleged that Cleaver, by making representations since shown to be false, secured the insertion in the *Globe* of considerable advertising for which he has failed to pay.

Second Ward Committeemen.

The Democratic precinct committeemen of the Second Ward met at Central Hall last evening and perfected their organization by electing Charles H. King President, Henry Wilder Vice-President, James O'Brien Secretary, and John Enright Treasurer. The County Central committeemen elected were John J. Farrell and Emil Heckinger.

Asked to Spend the Winter in Jail.

"I can't find employment and would like to be sent out to the bridewell," was the request made of Justice Lyon by John Meyer, a good-looking German, yesterday morning. "Well, I'll make it $21," said the court. "O, please make it $75," pleaded Meyer, "and that will keep me there till the grass grows again." He was accommodated.

Naked on the Street.

A few days ago a young man named Frank Darrell, living at No. 623 Forty-third street, suddenly became insane. Yesterday he escaped from the house and was found roaming the streets in a perfectly nude condition. He was captured by a policeman after a long chase and was taken home.

The Old, Old Story.

Two boys played with matches last evening with the usual result, William Krack's barn in the rear of No. 119 North Elizabeth street was burned with two horses belonging to E. Johnson. The barn was worth $500 and the team $300.

Seventy Candidates Present.

The second day of the thirty-sixth semi-annual reunion of the Scottish Rite of Illinois Masons closed late last night. There were seventy candidates for degrees present, and the seventeenth and eighteenth degrees were conferred last night. Today the sessions will be resumed and the work of conferring degrees from the nineteenth to the thirty-second completed. After final adjournment a banquet to members and visitors will be given in the dining-hall of the temple on Monroe street.

Cornell Alumni Meeting.

A meeting of the Cornell Alumni association will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The committee appointed at the last meeting on Football Arrangements will report that a game is arranged for the Cornell University team Thanksgiving day with the Chicago University club and Saturday afternoon following with the University of Michigan, all games to be played at the South Side Ball ground in Chicago. The election of officers for the Cornell Alumni association, incorporated, will occur at the meeting Friday.

The Stoddard Lectures.

John L. Stoddard's final lectures on Mexico at Central Music Hall will be delivered only during the remaining evenings of this week and at the Saturday matinée. Next week's subject will be "Jerusalem and the Holy Land."

Items.

The Young Men's Literary and Debating club of South Park gave an entertainment last evening in the South Park Congregational Church.

The great choir, 300 strong, which sings at the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, will visit Chicago during the World's Fair to compete in the Eisteddfod.

W. H. Davis, who lived at No. 414 West Monroe street and was at one time in the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., has been missing from his home since Nov. 4.

The residence of Robert Ryan, No. 3916 Western avenue, was damaged yesterday morning by fire supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was $1,200, fully insured. The police are investigating.

Harrison street police officers raided a well-furnished gambling-room at No. 28 Pacific avenue last evening and locked Harvey Franks, the keeper, and ten inmates in the station cells. They will be given a hearing this morning.

The Central Union W. C. T. Alliance will hold a meeting today at 10 a. m. at the residence of Mrs. Bolton, No. 409 Monroe street. Officers and a board of directors will be elected to manage and control the Alliance Drink Cure Sanitarium.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic committee held at Concordia Hall last evening the following officers were elected: President, James Walsh; Vice-President, Edward Ryan; Secretary, Charles Cullen; Treasurer, A. Goldstein.

J. J. Haffy, alias Ross; James Brady, alias Doyle; Samuel Allison, and S. A. Ormsby, charged with running a lottery at No. 157 Clark street, were held to the Criminal Court by Justice Glennon yesterday. Haffy's bond was fixed at $1,000; the others $500 each.

Continuance until Friday was taken last evening in the case of Undertaker Millard S. Rogers, charged before Justice Hotaling with larceny. Rogers is accused by Edward Du Breil of stealing a coat from a house where he was conducting a funeral.

Abram P. T. Elder was released from custody yesterday by Judge Scales' order. Elder was connected with the alleged illegal Elder Publishing company; he also had some trouble with his creditors. Lord & Thomas had him arrested on a suit brought to recover a small amount. Elder secured his release under the Insolvency act

After the evidence for the prosecution had been produced in the case of William Hunter, charged with the murder of Samuel Spears at No. 311 South Clark street in July, in the Criminal Court yesterday, by consent of all parties the defendant was permitted to enter a plea of guilty of assault to do bodily injury; and his punishment was fixed at one year in the County Jail.

A Point for Investors.

An admirable feature about the common stock of the H. H. Warner & Co., Limited, is that, after the fixed charges are paid—which amount to but a small percentage of the earnings of the company—the entire profits can be divided among the holders of common stock. In this country it is customary to divide the balance of profit between the preferred and common shareholders after the latter have received a certain amount. But in this company, no matter how great the profits may be, the preferred shareholders can only receive 8 per cent. For the last two years the dividends on the common stock have been each year 17½ per cent, and this year the directors could have paid a dividend of 35 per cent on the common stock had they not thought it wise to retire and cancel $306,000 of the company's debentures, in this way largely reducing the fixed charges and leaving but $421,000 of the debenture bonds outstanding.

"The Diamond Special" for St. Louis

Is a solid vestibule train composed of compartment sleepers and luxurious chair cars—seats free—which leaves Chicago daily via the Illinois Central at 9 p. m., arrives at St. Louis 7:30 a. m. This train is very convenient for "South-Siders," as it stops in both directions at Van Buren street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City ticket office, No. 194 Clark street.

No Openers for Champagne Required.

By means of a small seal attached to wire, it can be broken and easily removed by hand on G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry. Immense purchases of the choice vintages of 1884-'7-'9 by G. H. Mumm & Co. guarantee the remarkable quality of their Extra Dry.

Leland Hotel.

The business-men's lunch from 12 to 2 is a great success, as is also the table d'hote dinner from 5:30 to 7:30. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

Howe scales, trucks, coffee mills, car starters, Harrison conveyor. Catalogues of Borden & Selleck Co., Chicago, Ill.

If you have no appetite for breakfast a pint of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne will give you one immediately.

Piso's remedy for catarrh is a real cure. Other remedies fail. Try this. It is sure. Druggists. 50c.

Electrical rings—Sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

For delicious ice cream soda or confections after theater try Kranz, 80 State street.

Wabash 11:25 p. m. train for St. Louis, Peoria, and Springfield is popular.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Michael Miles, Mary H. Coolihan	43-35
Johann Boehm, Elizabeth Pratscher	22-22
Edward F. Gallagher, Antonia Hubka	23-21
Frantisek Janza, Frances Prihodova	21-22
Eugene A. Logan, Elgin, Loretta Donlin	22-21
Michael McCue, Mary O'Brien	28-21
George Daienberg, Annie Vaarwerk	27-24
Jens Norgaard, Annie Christensen	24-21
John Kreft, Anna Kostusz	27-25
F. A. High, Fullerton, Neb., Julia Hopland	25-21
Martin A. L. Leidich, Lena Wehmger	25-21
William J. Davis, San Francisco, Sarah James	25-21
William T. Ehrhardt, Fannie R. Gut	51-38
Victor H. N. Dyer, Sarah H. J. Pane	22-19
William Burke, Laney Feltus	24-21
Adam J. P. Schude, Katie Meeng	22-21
Edwin C. Fitner, Sadie Hanchett	22-19
Fred Gauzer, Bremen, Annie Bolst	23-19
Joseph L. Ammann, Minnie Dohrmann	26-24
Thomas Francis Lillis, Kate Hayes	28-27
George A. Spearman, Lillie Downey	23-21
Albert Schmidt, Mary Wittner	41-32
Christopher Johnson, Mary Pehrson	25-18
Gustav Harmes, Julia Schaefer	24-21
Francis A. Ringwald, Rose Crowe	24-25
Samuel Cohen, Hattie Levy	22-19
Andres P. Jensen, Caroline Dahl	26-23
Leopold Kowalske, Selina Stroiski	23-19
Louis Ratowetzky, Mollie Ratener	23-21
Henry C. Ju'gs, May Partridge	21-19
E. V. Robinson, Aurora, L. M. Kellogg, Aurora	22-20
Louis Blum, Hulda Anderson	23-19
William Grant Boyer, Abbie Matthews	32-25
John W. Murphy, Mamie A. Carroll	26-20
Lewis A. Mack, Nina Raine	24-21
Herman Schwartz, Ollie Ossenbrug	28-20
Johann Tormann, Apolonia Caub	26-22
George Stempes, Lizzie Gresch	26-24
John McDonald, Maggie Crowley	25-22
Jan Fraipowski, Mary Jesiolowska	27-22
Francisca Micuccia, Rozina Rizzo	21-24
Charles J. Nodink, Frances M. Kondelik	25-21
Gottlieb F. Dupfer, Katherine Bauss	28-23
Herman Kanoske, Elizabeth Schulheis	24-21
Gottlieb Rebitz, Lizzie Scherer	26-19
C. Herbert Nott, Grace Vanetta, Cragin	22-24
John H. Seger, Nellie A. Murphy, Sandusky	23-20
Anton Gizyuski, Antonnia Piorkowska	22-19
William Granger, Mary P. Hughes	22-21
Leonard E. Williams, Laura E. Batcheller	19-15
Pasquale Tenore, Annunziala Perrino	27-21
James Yarber, Dora Pittman	28-21
George A. Smart, Alice M. Gordon	25-19
Harry J. Hall, Clara M. Evans	25-25

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The wave of high pressure has moved from the Mississippi Valley over the Alleghenies and has lost a little of its intensity. It continues to control the weather over most sections, but will move into the Atlantic, leaving the weather to be conditioned by the cyclonic area over Manitoba. The cold wave has been one of the severest for any like November decade. Comparison with previous like occurrence for the same season show the lowest temperatures with this wave as follows: Omaha and Atlantic, 1 deg.; Springfield (Mo.), New Orleans, and Mobile, 2 degs.; at Jacksonville, equal to the minimum record in the same decade in 1876, and at Montgomery that of 1872. Indications till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Michigan, warmer generally fair weather, south winds, warmer, with increasing cloudiness, and probably rains Friday.

For Indiana and Illinois, warmer south winds and fair weather, warmer, with increasing cloudiness and probably local rains in northern portions during Friday.

For the Dakotas and Nebraska, increasing cloudiness and local rain or snow Thursday, colder, with local snows Friday.

For Minnesota and Iowa, warmer, south winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains in Minnesota, fair in Iowa, rain or snow probably Friday.

For Wisconsin, warmer, south winds, fair in southern portion, increasing cloudiness and local rains in northern portion, rains probably Friday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temp'ature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.44	34	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	†
Bismarck, N. D.	29.56	30	32	S.	Fair	
Boston, Mass.	30.52	28	32	S. W.	Clear	†
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.6	24	32	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.64	28	32	N. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.66	38	44	N. E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.92	44	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.52	28	30	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.70	26	30	S.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.68	22	28	S. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.46	26	30	S.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.10	44	50	S. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.34	30	34	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.60	22	32	W.	Clear	†
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	38	48	S.	Cl'udy	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.48	24	28	S.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	22	24	S.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.60	24	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Galveston, Tex.	30.44	40	48	E.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.48	24	30	S.	Fair	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.32	24	28	S. E.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.92	38	48	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	29.84	30	38	S. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.62	24	30	S.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.62	34	50	N.	Cl'udy	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.34	34	38	S. E.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.44	28	32	S.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.70	20	32	N. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.20	28	36	S.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.68	28	34	S. E.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	30.46	22	30	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.10	30	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn.	29.62	32	38	S.	Clear	.01
Miles City	30.02	36	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.44	24	28	S. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.70	18		S.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	30.52	8	12	N. W.	Clear	†
Moorhead, Minn.	29.70	26	28	S.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	29.64	28	36	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.52	44	48	N. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.64	30	36	N. W.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.	30.70	30	38	N.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.88	36	44	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.54	26	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Pensacola, Fla.	30.54	42	48	N. E.	Clear	
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.68	28	34	N. W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.62	20	30	S. W.	Clear	
Rapid City, S. D.	29.84	44	54	S. W.	Fair	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.56	28	32	N.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.10	30	31	S.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.02	42	48	N. W.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.02	36	38	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.52	24	28	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.46	30	38	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.64	22	28	S. E.	Clear	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.64	34	44	N. E.	Clear	
*Portland, Ore.	29.98	46	48	Calm	Cl'udy	.08
*San Francisco	30.?2	50		W.	Clear	

*Morning report. †Inappreciable.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Nov. 19: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, warmer fair weather, generally fair Friday, with temperature about the same as for Thursday.

For Chicago and vicinity, warmer fair weather, brisk to high southerly winds. For Friday, fair weather is probable, with temperature about the same as for Thursday.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, above zero, 8 a. m., 18 degrees; 9 a. m., 20; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 25; 12 m., 28; 1 p. m., 30; 3 p. m., 31; 6 p. m., 31. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.05; 6 p. m., 29.95.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted, Bavarian, from Boston; Germanic and City of Paris, from New York.

New York—Arrived, City of New York, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free

CALDWELL—At Chicago Heights (formerly Bloom), Ill., Nov. 18, Archibald Caldwell. Funeral from residence Saturday, Nov. 21, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m. Train leaves Chicago at 11 o'clock a. m. from Dearborn station, returning at 3:25 and 5:45 p. m. from Chicago Heights.

GRAY—At San Francisco, Cal., the 12th inst., John Gray, aged 49 years, formerly of Chicago and Montreal, Que. Remains will arrive in Chicago over C. and N. W. R. R. Thursday, 19th inst., 2 p. m., and taken to Oakwoods Cemetery, where services will be held.

HIGHT—Mary A. Hight, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891, wife of H. A. Hight, aged 68 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Smith, 4328 Berkeley-av. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, and Boston papers please copy.

HUSZAGH—Nov. 17, 1891, Elizabeth Huszagh, widow of late Julius G. Huszagh, aged 63. Funeral from her residence 306 Park-av., Friday at 10 a. m. New York City papers please copy.

HART—Nov. 17, Pat Hart, switchman on the P., F. W. & C. Ry., formerly yardmaster for the L. S. & M. S. Ry. Funeral Friday, Nov. 20, at 10:30, from his sister's residence, 426 South Morgan-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery, via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

MATTHIESSEN—Adele Matthiessen, wife of E. A. Matthiessen, in her 54th year, at her residence, 567 Dearborn-av. Notice of funeral later.

REDDISH—Thomas Benjamin Reddish, Nov. 18, at 6 p. m. Funeral at residence of his mother Thursday, Nov. 19, at 4 p. m. Interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

SHOULDICE—Nov. 18, 1891, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. R. Shouldice, beloved mother of Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Knorr, Thomas and Samuel Shouldice. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Knorr, 573 N. Wells-st. Ottawa, Can., papers please copy.

THOMPSON—Nov. 16, at his residence, 25 Delaware-place, Col. William Hale Thompson. Funeral services will take place Friday, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, Unity Church, corner Dearborn-av. and Walton-place. Burial private.

TURNER—Napoleon B. Turner, aged 64 years. Funeral from residence, 170 Lincoln-av., Thursday, Nov. 19, at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOciation will hold its next meeting at 3032 Indiana-av., corner 31st-st., Thursday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 p. m.

The object of this meeting is to establish a South Side branch of the Association, with a club-room in the residence portion of the South Side. An entertaining program will be presented.

Stenographers are requested to bring their friends. President Isaac S. Dement will preside at the meeting.

THE QUAKER EVANGELIST, JOHN HENry Douglas, has addressed a large number of men at the "Rest Hour" service in Farwell Hall the last two days, and will continue to conduct these meetings the rest of this week from 12 o'clock to 12:45.

THE ONTARIO BOAT CLUB WILL HOLD its annual opening entertainment and reception at the North Side Turner Hall Thursday evening. The entertainment will consist of a programme by talented artists, after which dancing will commence.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETing of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at their headquarters, Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., today at 10 a. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE; SNAP, $650; INVENtory alone worth the money; unopposed business position. Don't miss this. C. F. JOHNSON & CO., 152 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

RACING RAIN OR SHINE.

RACES START AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

6 RACES TODAY

Including a Handicap.

The Entire Grand Stand Heated by Steam.

C. & N. P. trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 8:20 and 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 12:50, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m., landing passengers in rear of Grand Stand. Returning trains leave immediately after races. Madison-st. cable direct to main entrance.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 75c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER AT EVERY LINE

HOYT'S GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS, A TEXAS STEER

SEATS NOW on sale for "A Texas Steer" Next Week.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*

West Madison and Halsted-sts.

AFTER DARK! Wm. A. Brady and Company in Boucicault's play, including Jim Corbett, the Champion. Matinee Saturday p. m.

Next Sunday—Thanksgiving Attraction—Evans & Hoey in A PARLOR MATCH.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

The only War Museum in America. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CASINO (EDEN MUSEE).

Wax Groups open 11 a. m. Stage Show 8:15 p. m. Great hit of Imperial Japanese Troupe; also "Devil's Parlor," funniest of illusion comedies. Russian Orchestra, &c.

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GRAND OPERA

Season under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.

Tomorrow Night The Huguenots.

Mme. Albani, Mlle. Pettigiani, and Mme. Scalchi, M. Edouard De Reszke, Vinche, Magini-Coletti, and Jean De Reszke.

Saturday Matinee, Nov. 21.

LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, Miss Ida Klein, M. Edouard De Reszke, and Sig. Gianini.

REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK:

Monday, Verdi's Opera............OTELLO

Mmes. Albani and Scalchi, Sig. Camera, Serbolini, M. Capoul, Viviani, Rinaldini, and M. Jean DeReszke.

Wednesday, Verdi's Opera............RIGOLETTO

First appearance of the new Tenor Sig. Valero.

Mmes. Albani, Bauermeister, and Scalchi, Sig. Camera, Vinche, Viviani, Vaschetti, Rinaldini, and Sig. Valero.

Thursday, Thanksgiving Night, Extra Performance Gounod's Opera............FAUST

Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Scalchi. MM. Edouard De Reszke, Martapoura, and Jean De Reszke.

Friday, first appearance this season of Mme. Lili Lehman and Mr. Paul Kolich, Bellini's Opera............NORMA

Mmes. Lehman, Bauermeister, and Mlle. Pettigiani, Sig. Serbolini, Rinaldini, and Kolich.

Saturday afternoon—Mlle. Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Valero, Carbone, and M. Edouard De Reszke in Flotow's Opera MARTHA.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The management have found it necessary to change the date of one of the Operas of the last week from Monday evening, Dec. 7, to Thursday evening, Dec. 10. Accordingly tickets for the former evening will be honored on the evening of Dec. 10th.

This announcement is made at this early day to enable season ticket holders to make their engagements accordingly.

PRICES—Seats, $3.00, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. Boxes, $40. General Admission, $1. Box-Office open at 8:30 a. m.

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2—LAST NIGHTS—2

Friday Evening, Nov. 20.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅝, which is equal to 73 3-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New-York stock market was strong yesterday, and the general list advanced. There was little business on the Chicago Exchange, and the lowest price ever recorded was touched by some of the industrial stocks. The sterling market was firm and rates higher. The Bank of England parted with over £100,000 of gold for shipment to the United States. New York exchange was par to 12½ cents premium. —Moderate interest was displayed in the leading speculative produce markets, with wheat unsettled through the continued uncertainty regarding the ultimate action of Russia's prohibitory ukase. Provisions sold off materially under the excessive offerings of hogs. Compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed steady, May corn ⅛ cent lower, May oats easy, cash rye ⅛ cent higher, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent higher, January pork 17½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 5 cents lower.

LAST week the Liberal-Unionists at Manchester, under the leadership of Sir Henry James, T. W. Russell, and Thomas Lea, declared in favor of a local government bill for Ireland on the lines of the English and Scotch local government acts. The London *Standard*, the official organ of British Toryism; Col. Saunderson, the mouthpiece of the Irish Tories; and Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, a representative of the "squires and parsons," now demand that Mr. Balfour shall abandon his Irish local government bill. Mr. Balfour and his uncle are, therefore, between the devil and the deep sea. If they follow the advice of the only two Unionist-Liberals from Ireland, Russell and Lea, the Irish Tories will raise a row in which they will have the sympathy of the British Tory irreconcilables. On the other hand, if Balfour and Salisbury drop the Irish local government bill there is no doubt that a number of the English Liberal-Unionists will rejoin the Gladstonian party. They will make the dropping of the bill a pretext to get back into line so that they may save their seats, for it is certain that if the Unionists follow Tory leadership longer fully four-fifths of them will be rejected by their constituencies. It will test Balfour's acknowledged ability and resourcefulness to get out of the dilemma.

SECRETARY FOSTER ON SILVER.

In his speech at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York the Secretary of the Treasury discussed the silver problem. He said that "to maintain parity "between gold and silver is the first policy of "the government, because 'we all' recognize "its supreme importance, but that serious "differences of opinion arise in regard to the "best policy for maintaining this desired con- "dition. It is now agreed that gold alone fur- "nishes too narrow a basis upon which to "conduct the money affairs of the world, but "with all our power" the speaker "did not "believe the parity of the two metals could "be maintained if free coinage of silver pre- "vailed." Yet he was of the opinion "it "could be maintained under the present pol- "icy," the indications being "that the balance "of trade for the next two years, and for a "longer period if the present tariff laws are "maintained, will require gold shipments to "us to pay balances in our favor." An adverse strain may come in the event of extraordinary contingencies abroad, "but even then "my faith in our resources is such as to com- "pel me to believe that we would weather the "storm and preserve the parity."

THE TRIBUNE agrees with Secretary Foster as to the desirability of preserving the parity of the two metals, but not in his willingness to allow the law to continue as it is. There is some room to doubt his faith in our resources being a sufficient argument in favor of sustaining the present policy in the face of several self-evident facts. One of these is that we are heaping up silver in large amounts, and the mint reports show it to be accumulating much more rapidly than gold. Notwithstanding his "faith," THE TRIBUNE remains steadfast in its belief that the present silver policy of the United States is dangerous and not honest. The government has exacted a dollar's worth of silver bullion for each dollar of note issued. And likewise the silver certificates which are outstanding should be redeemed with a dollar's worth of silver for each dollar called for by the paper. It is true the government has profited many millions of dollars by purchasing silver at its gold value and coining it into silver dollars, each of which is worth barely three-quarters of what it purports to be. But this is not an honest way of doing business, and unless discontinued will get the government and currency into trouble. It will end in a slump of the silver dollar, a loss of our gold money.

When we get the currency on a basis similar to that demanded by the New York Democrats, that the silver dollar shall be equal in value to the gold dollar, there will be no danger of the parity between the two metals being disturbed. Silver will then again become a metal for export just as gold is, the only discrimination being that due to relative bulk in proportion to value. The merchant who has to send metal abroad can go to the Treasury with his silver certificates and get for them bullion values to send across the Atlantic to pay his debts for goods. At present he cannot do this. If he should ship the silver it would be accepted in Europe only at its bullion value, which is fully a quarter less than its nominal coin value in this country, and it would now take a hundred silver dollars to pay about $73 of foreign indebtedness. So the gold is exported and the depreciated silver is returned. If, under recent Treasury rulings, the merchant is able to get gold for the face value of his Treasury notes it is only because the United States has yet on hand a sufficient amount of gold to keep up the convenient fiction, but it is liable to drop it at any moment after the course of events may have proven that the "faith" of Secretary Foster was like the silver dollar in not having a sound or sufficient basis.

Mr. Foster to the contrary notwithstanding, the United States ought to adopt the policy of paying a dollar's worth of silver in exchange for a silver certificate for one dollar. This action would prompt other countries to use silver in the same way and they would then make it the basis of a bank note circulation which would much increase the amount of paper currency at command of the people. The Bank of England, for instance, would be glad to issue silver notes against silver bullion deposited in its vaults, and thus increase its circulation while opening a market for silver that is now closed, since under present conditions silver is only a commodity in Great Britain, to be advanced on at a discount from its bullion value by capitalists who make it a business to lend money on produce. To attempt to discuss the silver question while ignoring these plain facts is simply to beat around the bush, evading alike the real merits of the question and the threatened consequences of a false policy in dealing with it.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

Last month Mr. Blaine wrote a short letter to the editor of an Ohio paper, in which he made the following statements:

> Germany, without negotiating a formal treaty, has removed the prohibition on pork, and our government, in consideration thereof, has left her sugar on the free list. This opens to us an entirely new market, and $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of American pork will be consumed per annum where not a pound has been taken for ten years.

Soon after it appeared the Springfield *State Register* spent over two columns in an effort to show that Germany had taken over 81,000,000 pounds of American hog products—pork, bacon, and hams—during the last ten years, and that the removal of the prohibition alone would not furnish this country with a market for from fifteen to twenty million dollars' worth of pork. Ordinarily nothing which appears in that Springfield paper is worth noticing, but as two or three respectable individuals have asked THE TRIBUNE whether Mr. Blaine really was mistaken in what he said, it will explain that matter for their benefit.

In the first place, if Mr. Blaine had been writing an official report on this subject he would have used certain qualifying and limiting clauses which he did not deem necessary in a communication to be read by persons whom he supposed were familiar with the facts of this pork prohibition question. It was in 1883 that the order forbidding the importation of all American pork products, except lard, went into force. The order of 1880 applied only to chopped meat.

Had Mr. Blaine felt it necessary to be precise he would have said that while the reports of the Bureau of Commerce show exports of small quantities of bacon, hams, and pickled pork to Germany, those provisions are not consumed there, but are re-exported or sold as ships' stores to vessels sailing from Hamburg, Stettin, or other seaports. They do not enter Germany.

It is correct to say that not a pound of American pork has been consumed in Germany since the summer of 1883 except in the district of the free port of Hamburg, unless it was pork which had been consigned to Antwerp, been worked over there, and then sent to Germany as Belgian pork. That business may have been carried on on a very small scale.

Writing on a subject with which his readers were familiar, Mr. Blaine did not deem it necessary to state that lard was not pork, and had never been prohibited by Germany. His remarks apply exclusively to bacon, hams, and mess pork.

Next as to the extent of the new market opened by the removal of "the prohibition on pork." Mr. Blaine does not refer merely to the prohibitory law of 1883, but to the entire unfriendly legislation of the German Government on the pork question. That legislation began in 1879, when the duties on American pork products were raised to $4.76 per 220 pounds. That was pretty nearly prohibitory. As far back as 1873 the value of the bacon, ham, and pork sent to Germany had been over five millions a year. The heavy duties reduced the quantity of American pork sent to Germany, but as a little was still taken the prohibitory measures were rounded off by the legislation of 1883, when our pork was shut out.

Mr. Blaine is perfectly well aware of the fact that the mere repeal of the prohibitory law will amount to little while the excessive duty remains, and he assumed that others knew it. So in speaking of "the removal of the prohibition" he refers also to the negotiations not yet made public, which have resulted as is understood in the agreement of the German Government to materially lower its present prohibitory duty on pork. When it does that Germany will take many million dollars' worth of American pork products.

It is not the intention of the President to leave German beet sugar on the free list so long as that country prohibits in any manner whatever the importation of American pork. When the arrangement with that country is made public, as it will be soon, it will be seen that Mr. Blaine was much better informed than his snarling critic.

THE FIRE RISK OF SKY-SCRAPER BUILDINGS.

The question of the advisability of limiting the height of Chicago buildings has been referred to the Council committee for examination and report. That body has had before it architects, real-estate men, builders, and doctors, and has heard many arguments against the erection of buildings of more than 150 or 160 feet in height. The committeemen have heard about congested streets, bad sanitation, the possibility of the clay bed above the quicksands giving way, and the dangers arising from a deprivation of air and sunlight.

But the most practical talk they have listened to and the one which has furnished the strongest and most easily understood reason for stopping the construction of "sky-scrapers" was made by that extremely practical man, Denis Swenie, the Chief of the Fire Department. It is certain that he has no ax to grind and no pet theories to push. All he is aiming at is the lessening of fire risks. His sole desire is to save property and to protect the lives of his men. He made the following pertinent answers to questions put him:

> "From the street can you reach a sixteen-story building?"
>
> "Yes, if they give us a stand-pipe. If they don't it would waste a good deal of time taking the hose up through the building."
>
> "What if you can't get into the building?"
>
> "If it's so hot in a building you can't get into it it will go, anyway."
>
> "What will be the effect of fire in these so-called fire-proof buildings?"
>
> "The fire-proofing of these steel and iron buildings," said the Chief, sarcastically, "will not be effective in case of fire. The fire-proofing will fall off."
>
> "Do you know of any case where the fire-proofing has dropped off?" asked the Chairman.
>
> "Yes, sir. Such was the case in a fire in the tenth story of the Temple Court Building."
>
> Reference was made to the John M. Smyth fire and Mr. Downey asked the Chief what its effect would have been on a sixteen-story fire-proof building, supposing that there had been one across the street.
>
> "There was a sheet of flame clear across the street," said the Chief, "and the heat would have expanded the iron or steel columns to the point of causing the collapse of the building. It would be still worse if we threw streams of water on the building, for the cold water would cause a sudden contraction of the iron or steel.
>
> "Effective work can only be done when you can get at a fire from its level. If you could get at a fire in a sixteen-story building from another sixteen-story building adjoining we would be better off, but when it is surrounded by low buildings you can't get at it from the outside. From a fireman's standpoint the height of buildings should be limited to one and a half times the width of the street."

The Chief knows the effect of heat and water on iron and steel. He has seen that the terra-cotta facing is not a protection, the expanding metal forcing it off. Hence he does not wish to be called on to put out fires in or near these "sky-scrapers," to the upper stories of which it will generally be impossible for him to throw water, and which, when warped and twisted by the heat, will come down in a mass of fiery ruin on his men, on the crowds that will rush to fires, or on adjoining buildings. The latter will be destroyed and their inmates killed.

The reason why men put up these lofty edifices is well known. The eagerness of the owner of the land for an enormous ground rent forces the lessee to build higher than he would were his rent more moderate. The desire of gain is innate in man. The progress he has made is due to it largely, but when the lust for profit becomes excessive and its gratification endangers the lives or the property of others then it is the right and the duty of the community to apply the curb. The disordered and excessive greed of a few men who would line the streets of Chicago with buildings which would be a perpetual menace must be checked summarily.

The Council cannot do better than to listen to Chief Swenie's advice, and make the power of his fire-extinguishing apparatus the measure of the height of buildings. As he cannot extinguish a blaze in the upper parts of a sixteen-story edifice, stop their erection. The "fireman's standpoint," that structures should not exceed in height one and a half times the width of the street, is a sound one for the city to adopt. The avaricious lot-owners seeking double ground rents may protest and may appeal to the courts, but the decision of the latter will be against them on the grounds of public safety and good. The ownership of land does not imply the right to injure others or endanger human life.

A LAME EXCUSE.

Ex-Judge Grinnell's reason, excuse, apology, or whatever it is given for the failure of the South Division street-car company to provide better accommodations for its patrons is absurd. It might be described correctly in harsher language. The additional loop demanded and which it is proposed to run for a block on Michigan avenue—which ought to be kept free of cable cars—is not necessary to the better accommodation of the people of the South Side. The main reason for the additional loop is that the West Side cars might be "looped" on State street for the accommodation of the people of the South Side. There are abundant switching facilities on Wabash avenue near Madison street to supply any lack of looping facilities in the morning and the evening. The crowding of the cars can be also avoided by placing more trailers on the State street, Cottage Grove avenue, Indiana avenue, and Archer avenue lines. Mr. Grinnell's "explanation," as he calls it, is in the nature of a threat. The Council may be disposed to accept the challenge. There is no doubt as to the power of the Council to compel better accommodation. The exclusive use of nearly one-half of the public thoroughfare is given up to a corporation whose stock has sextupled in value in a brief time because of the privileges which it enjoys. This corporation through its counsel refuses to make proper provision for the accommodation of the public whose street it uses and whose nickels it collects in such quantities that large dividends are paid on its many times watered stock. Such methods furnish texts for socialistic and anarchistic spouters. If the Aldermen are resolute they can remedy the evils complained of despite Mr. Grinnell's "it-can't-be-done." The street-car accommodations in the South Side now are wretched.

WHAT IS GERMANY DOING?

A New York paper of last Friday stated that immense contracts for American supplies are now being made under the direct auspices of the German Emperor through United States officials. It is also intimated that these purchases are being made in expectation of a great conflict the coming spring. The statement is made so circumstantially that it is hard to resist the conclusion there must be some foundation for it, and no one who has read carefully the reports from Europe for the last few months can deny that the situation there appears to be so badly strained as to render it more than possible actual hostilities will break out just as soon as the weather permits the movement of troops in large masses. Of course if war is really expected by any of the great powers it is only natural they should make preparations therefor by accumulating supplies of food and munitions of war as well as soldiers.

The matter is one of great interest to the people of the United States. If the news be true it means a big demand for agricultural produce and the output of many manufacturers, the consequence of which would be a holding for better prices than have hitherto been obtained by sellers. But for this very reason it is to the interest of the buyers to keep the thing secret as long as possible and to impress that fact upon the minds of those who act for them in filling the orders for supplies. Hence their silence in the matter is no proof that an active buying movement is not in progress, while at the same time this fact favors the spread of unfounded rumors, since denial by parties supposed to be intrusted with the work would be received with a good many grains of allowance. And it is well known that there are on both sides of the Atlantic a good many disappointed "bulls" in produce who bought during the autumn excitement at higher prices than can now be realized. These would be directly benefited by such a speculative demand as would be likely to set in the moment such news was believed, and some of their number are not too conscientious to shrink from the spreading of a false rumor the circulation of which promised to help them out of a grave financial difficulty. The knowledge of this tends to make the public cautious about crediting such "news" in regard to the promise of war in Europe.

Probably it would be true to say that the German Government is buying in American markets, but that does not prove it is purchasing with a view to war. Germany is short of breadstuffs and has concealed the fact as far as possible. It has been decided to use our corn for a liberal admixture with rye in making bread for the German troops, and it would be strange if this corn were not bought directly in the cheapest market available. A scarcity of food which would otherwise have been used in place of rye means a small supply of hogs and cattle in that country, particularly the first named, and this fact renders it likely that Germany is buying our hog products liberally, the intention to do so being in all probability at the bottom of the arrangement by which the government of that country was to be the first to announce the result of recent negotiations with the United States. But all this may be on the cards without any real intention to fight Russia or France or both of them singly or in concert with other powers. Still it is worth taking into the account that, while the destitution in Russia might form a reason for keeping the Muscovite quiet during the next few months, that fact might also tempt the German Emperor to begin fighting all the sooner, on the theory that he would stand the best chance for victory while his enemy was at a food disadvantage.

A NEW POLITICAL LIGHT.

The local politics of St. Louis is growing interesting by reason of a new light which has arisen in that slow, old town—a new boss, whose picture, several degrees removed as a type of manly beauty from the Apollo Belvedere, we present elsewhere. The name of the new boss is Slupsky. Ostensibly it is not a name to conjure with, but Slupsky has made himself a power in politics, *vi et armis*, and he has come to the front with phenomenal rapidity. His advent is purely physical. All his methods are physical. He is the representative of the muscular system in politics. For many years he was engaged as professional bouncer for a theater—an office which, it is needless to say, requires agility, dexterity, and the ability to fire out refractory patrons, without regard to size or strength, at a moment's notice. Slupsky's services in the direction of throwing people out from the lobby into the middle of the street, it seems, attracted the attention of the Silk-Stocking faction of the Republicans of that city, who are arrayed against the Republican masses, led by the redoubtable Filley, who has been the boss for many a year. As the Silk Stockings are not muscular and not famous for acrobatic or athletic feats they took up Slupsky and patronized him, only to find that they had a steam man whom they cannot control. He first attracted the attention of the Silk Stockings by the ease with which he carried his own ward in their interests, it being the only ward which was so carried. They at once adopted him, and they are delighted though rather apprehensive over his methods of discipline, which, it is said, consist of knocking out persons who make themselves disagreeable. In the past Filley has been intrusted with making out the list of Presidential delegates, but the Silk Stockings now propose that Slupsky shall take a hand in the job, and thus offer defiance to Filley. The latter is at work in the rural towns of Missouri conducting what he calls a campaign of education; but Slupsky sticks to St. Louis. Slupsky is for Harrison, and if the Slupsky methods prevail Missouri will send Harrison delegates to the convention.

This is a matter of little consequence, however, as Missouri doesn't count, whatever delegates it sends. It is not likely that Slupsky can carry Missouri for the Republicans unless he is strong enough to fire the Democratic majority over into Kansas and Arkansas or into the Indian Territory by chucking them bias. Still Slupsky's system is an interesting one and specially curious as a new style of bossism. Notwithstanding moral suasion is the new fad in education, physical force scientifically and firmly applied is much more effective than any kind of mental or moral suasion. It is a wonderful promoter of harmony, and if Slupsky can bring it to bear on the present Republican ruction in St. Louis and break up the disharmony by his forcible methods of suggestion and by his unanswerable style of persuasion he will have accomplished a great work. He may yet set the fashion of the biceps as a promoter of harmony all over the country.

ALL TALK AND NO DEEDS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* professed a week ago to find encouragement for the Democratic party in the result of the recent elections, saying it means a fighting chance next year in every State except Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, and Kansas, with a possible third party majority in the two last named States. It asks, "What has done it?" and answers its own question as follows:

> One great idea, around which all other ideas are grouped—the idea of just taxation. That idea, as iterated and reiterated ten thousand times in these columns, declares that the government has no equitable or constitutional right to tax the people except to get the moneys needed for its honest support, and that when these moneys have been collected the tax should stop.
>
> This is the doctrine embraced by the demands for "a tariff for revenue only." That doctrine established by the law of the land, all other economic reforms must and will come as matters of course. Stealing in the form of subsidy will cease. Agrarianism, under the mantle of patriotism, will cease. The spoliation of agriculture will cease. The intimidation and oppression of the operatives and wage-earners will cease. The country will be restored to healthy and normal conditions.

A pretty picture, truly, but only a mirage such as leads a traveler in the desert to his destruction. It is a prospect that can never be realized. The central point of the position is abolition of all duties on goods of European manufacture, all competitive articles to be let in free, no matter how much such a policy might paralyze American industries, lower American wages, and reduce the buying ability of the great consuming classes in this country. According to this article, which is treble-leaded and therefore must be accepted as intended to expound the editorial policy of the paper, it is insisted that this issue of absolutely free trade must be the square and undodged one at the next Presidential election.

Yet in the same article the *C.-J.* admits that while the future is full of hope (for the Democrats) "it is also full of dangers," and adds: "The next House is dangerously Democratic. The situation in New York may be dangerously factional." And a day or two afterwards the work of crawfishing began. First come Mills, with his proposition no longer to repeal protection but to "revise" the tariff, cutting it down here and there on some articles and leaving the duties on hundreds of others intact, and Springer, who pretends that he does not wish any general revision of the tariff at this time. He would have the subject referred to a committee of procrastination for investigation, which means it would be staved off till after the next Presidential election. Both of these men were up to a few weeks ago rampant advocates of absolute free trade. And their reversion is being followed all along the line. With all of them it is a case of "fire and fall back" behind the shelter of protection. Is that conduct such as to justify the claim that the Democrats are conducting a campaign of education? Is that the way in which to instruct the people in political economy and educate them to want an honest administration of policies declared in an honest platform? Do they think this kind of disreputable hedging is the way to gain respect either from friends or opponents? Do they suppose it is calculated to catch votes? If they do they are fearfully mistaken. The reasoning few of the Democrats who watch their change of attitude are more likely to be disgusted with it than to admire it or them, and the alteration of base will make no difference to the action of the rest. Hence it is amusing to read Watterson's remark "We shall have our hands full establishing our own policy as to the tariff." One would think they will. The fate of the traveler in the fable who blew hot and cold with the same mouth should be theirs if a retributive Providence condescends to notice their action and hold them responsible for it. The duplicity of the traveler caused his death, and they deserve the same fate as a party which befell him as an individual. Truly, as remarked by Watterson, the future of the vacillating, uncertain, wabbling, and utterly-devoid-of-principle Democratic party is "full of dangers."

HOW THE NEW YORK "WORLD" WAS SCOOPED.

It is welcome news from New York that at last a rain-storm has come in the Croton watershed sufficiently copious to give the city a respite of two weeks, though the present limit of between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 gallons, or less than one-half the customary daily amount, will have to be kept up. The city is by no means out of the woods, for at the expiration of the two weeks, unless more rain should fall, it will be exactly where it was before the present storm. So, unless the *Commercial Advertiser* or some other paper stands ready to boom itself on the bomb system and can discern a storm sufficiently quick to get in its work, the metropolis may yet have to experience all the horrors of a water famine.

The most remarkable feature of this rain-storm was the adroit manner in which ex-editor of the *World*, Johnny Cockerill, scooped his old colaborers on the *World* and literally stole their thunder. The *World* had arranged with "rainmaker" Gen. Dyrenforth of Washington at a handsome price—$10,000—to come into the Croton watershed and bombard the skies with his apparatus; but unfortunately, instead of demanding service at once and hurrying up the sky-shooters, it spent its time boasting what it was going to do when Gen. Dyrenforth came, and tantalizing the New-Yorkers with promises of ample water at an indefinite time. Cockerill of the *Commercial Advertiser* saw his opportunity. He engaged the services of some other bombmakers, since any one can make bombs and throw them. Gen. Dyrenforth has no monopoly on them. He engaged them subject to instant call. He saw the rain-storm coming and hurried them to the spot. Just as the clouds were almost ready to pour down the rain the *Commercial Advertiser's* first bomb was exploded, and, presto, behold the descending rain! As the downpour increased, which it has the habit of doing, the *Commercial Advertiser's* bombs increased. They fired them higher and fired them faster. As the wet storm reached its culmination the *Commercial Advertiser's* contractors sent up fifty rockets, with a corresponding increase of the downpour. When the rain began to subside, however, the bomb-throwers slackened, and when it gave signs of stopping they stopped. Less than half an inch fell into the Croton dam, but it helped some to fight the water famine. It was raining at the time of the bombardment all over New York State, and the storm was tearing away docks and buildings all the way from Jersey to Cape Cod and doing hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage miles away from any bomb and rocket exploding. This does not reflect upon the enterprise of the *Commercial Advertiser*, however. The barometer showed the opportunity and it scooped the *World* on its own ground. Procrastination is the thief of time. While the *World* and Gen. Dyrenforth were still at work elaborating their joint experiment the *Commercial Advertiser* got there. The *World* was not in it.

IN its issue of the 16th the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* appropriated without credit THE TRIBUNE diagram of the lunar eclipse and reproduced it badly. It was one of the clumsiest attempts that could have been made at copying THE TRIBUNE cut showing the appearance of the moon while in the earth's shadow, and a portion of the descriptive matter was copied with about equal lack of discretion. It stated in the language employed by THE TRIBUNE that "the diagram makes allowance for what astronomers call the parallactic angle," and naively adds, "which in plain terms means a slight swerving from perpendicularity in the moon's course." Certainly that is not the explanation of the fact given in the paper from which the diagram was copied by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

THE discrepancy between the ante-election speeches of Gov. Boies and his Thanksgiving proclamation is painfully glaring.

THE Reds have struck a popular chord at last. Their declaration to the effect that they were born about 20,000 years too soon meets with a public indorsement that is practically unanimous.

A "READER" writes to correct the TRIBUNE. He says that it is not the Davenport *Daily Leader* but the Des Moines *Leader* which is quibbling over what Gov. Boies said. Well, what matter? It circulates in Davenport, and is guilty of the impertinence of trimming and crawfishing for Gov. Boies, and without his sanction seeking to stultify him.

MOST of the tobacco that grows in Carroll County, Mo., is bought by a Belfast manufacturer named Gallagher. He visits the county often and the people are always reluctant to let him go.

DENVER Anarchists held a meeting the other day in the course of which one of the speakers said:

> We believe every man should have the right to go out upon the broad plains and take possession of as much unoccupied land as he may need for his sustenance.

In pursuance of which doctrine the Anarchists crowd into densely populated cities, manufacture dynamite bombs, and preach murder.

IF the Bell Telephone company doesn't see what it wants let it bring suit for it.

CHICAGO has the worst climate in the world—especially for Anarchists.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Not so. Chicago has the best climate in the world—except for Anarchists.

A CHURCH in Clinton, Mo., has been holding a "carnival." It will be of interest to listen to the remarks of the Rev. Sam Jones when he hears of it.

THE weather is a little severe. Watch your water-pipes and windpipes.

DOGS are abundant and cheap. If their flesh is good for consumptives they are also useful.

IN A MINOR KEY.

On the Top Floor.

Shykes—"It's a frightfully cold draught that comes up that elevator."

Ardup—"I don't mind the draught. It's the bills that come up it!"

Fweddy Tries His Hand on a Conundrum.

Fweddy—"Got a weal good one this time, Cholly. Made it up myself. Why is a fellow who steals a wig like a—like a cannon—a weal cannon, you know, with powdah and ball? Give it up? Because it—haw! haw!—it—ho! ho! ho!—it goes off with a bang. See?"

They Agreed.

Capitalist—"My letting of the job for putting up that building, sir, will depend on circumstances. I want to know whether you and I agree on the proper limit as to height."

Architect and Builder—"I have always had decided views on that subject. May I ask how high a building you contemplate putting up?"

"Seventeen stories, sir."

(With much firmness)—"In my opinion, sir, the limit for a building of this class should be seventeen stories."

PERSONALS.

The Rev. R. Kelso Carter of Hartford announces the second coming of Christ within four years.

William Saveeny of Catassuqua, Pa., aged 103 years, believes that he is the oldest tobacco chewer on earth, having used the weed without a day's break for over ninety years.

Rachel Sherman's work on the memoirs of her distinguished father is said to give marked evidence of literary ability. She fences, draws, plays on several musical instruments, rides like an Arab, and studies like a scholar. The child of great parents has great responsibilities these days.

Roger S. Pease of Minneapolis claims to have discovered a process by which he can produce plate-glass, now costing 70 cents a square foot, for 10 cents. For almost a score of years he has been working out his ideas and the five patents protecting his machinery will be issued Nov. 24.

Reporter Fred Crawford of the New York *World*, who left that paper because of the controversy over an interview with Mr. Cleveland which he reported, has been reëngaged in his old capacity. No newspaper acquaintance of Crawford ever doubted the correctness of his interview. His recall to the paper which printed it is his complete vindication.

Senator Plumb is a wise man. Some red-hot Republicans in Kansas wanted the Senator to join them in a jollification over their recent victory over the People's party. The Senator refused. He said that he was glad that so many Republicans had come back to the old party and he hoped more would do so, and that he would do nothing to hinder them.

Ex-Candidate J. Sloat Fassett says that ex-President Cleveland's speech in Cooper Union during the recent campaign changed 10,000 votes. He declares that Mr. Cleveland did more to defeat him than any other one man, and that he has got the better of Gov. Hill in the struggle for the Democratic leadership. Mr. Fassett is not the only person who thinks the same thing.

Maj. McKinley went through his arduous speaking campaign in Ohio without so much as injuring or straining a single vocal cord. This experience is remarkable, for he frequently made five or six speeches a day, beginning with an address to workingmen on their way to their labor before 7 o'clock in the morning. He made upward of seventy-five set speeches to large audiences—3,000 to 20,000 persons.

Minister Porter says there is the greatest difference imaginable between the personalities of the two Italian Prime Ministers, Crispi and Rudini. The former is a giant in intellect, a man of intense force and strength, whose very presence inspires one with awe, his face stern and full of purpose, and yet with eyes that sparkle with good nature and geniality. The Marquis di Rudini, though a man of great ability and character, is mild and bashful.

CURRENT NOTES.

The old-time father and mother were a spanking team.—*Dallas News.*

Nothing so vividly reminds us of the brevity of life as a thirty-day note.—*Texas Siftings.*

All who invest in good deeds here will be cutting coupons in the sweet by and by.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"Honesty is the best policy after all," said the old politician. "How do you know," asked the funny man, "did you ever try it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

She—"I would still love you if you asked me to live in a cot." He—"How about a flat?" She (sighing)—"Even love has its limitations."—*New York Sun.*

We have noticed that the cheaper the trousers a young man has on the more fur he puts on the collar and cuffs of his overcoat.—*Atchison Globe.*

"So your son has been starring as an actor, Mr. Cashcounter?" "Yes." "Do tell me all about him! Who is supporting him?" "I am."—*Baltimore American.*

Tailor—"How wide a collar shall I put on your overcoat, sir?" Customer—"Make it so wide that when I pass you on the street I can turn it up so you won't recognize me."—*Clothier and Furrier.*

Spacer—"What kind of poetry do you write?" Liner—"The poetry of motion." Spacer—"What kind is that?" Liner—"The kind that is constantly being sent out and returned."—*New York Herald.*

Wife—"I don't think I shall get a new bonnet this month, but I shall have my old one trimmed over." Husband—"Bless you, my dear." Wife—"Don't bless me. Give me $25 for trimming."—*Cloak Review.*

THE DANGER SIGNAL.

Lawrence *Journal:* It becomes more evident each day that one flag is enough for this country.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The red flag of the Anarchists is a danger signal, and we all know what is likely to happen when danger signals are disregarded.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Chicago police are looking after the Anarchists, who seem to be growing bold again. It would seem that the last lesson should not have been so soon forgotten.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If that little anarchistic demonstration in Chicago was gotten up to injure the World's Fair abroad it was a boomerang. The authorities have shown the world what a puny thing the anarchy bugaboo really is.

Springfield *Journal:* The red flag contingent in Chicago is a public danger and all decent men should unite in sustaining the hands of the administration in extinguishing the embers of anarchy before they break out into a destructive conflagration.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* When there is real and pressing danger an inflammatory speech is the impulse of the lawless act. Your doer is merely the instrument, the machine, to carry out the thought of the speaker, who lights the fuse. We need not always wait for the explosion.

Knoxville *Journal:* It is only a small red flag, a harmless piece of cloth—why make such a noise about it? That is the way some people talk. But that red flag represents a sentiment that is at war with everything that is distinctively American, and if such a sentiment ever gains sufficient strength American institutions are wrecked forever.

New Orleans *Delta:* We do not apprehend much danger to American institutions from the Anarchists as long as they confine their operations to Chicago, for that city has shown that it knows how to deal with gentry of this stripe. And in its good work it will receive the support and the plaudits of every true American citizen. There is not room in this country for the red flag alongside of the Star Spangled Banner.

SPEAKING OF CHICAGO.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The Salvation Army people have undertaken a herculean contract. They have tackled Chicago.

Kansas City *Journal:* When Max O'Rell said that the American woman has the world at her feet he must have had reference to Chicago feet.

Peoria *Transcript:* The State of Indiana made a great mistake when it claimed Chicago. This has attracted Chicago attention toward Hoosierdom, and the great city by the lake will now absorb Indiana.

Boston *News:* A branch of the Keeley Institute is to be established in Chicago, to accommodate the largely increasing number of patients in that city. Chicago is always ahead, in intoxication as well as everything else.

St. Louis *Republic:* The agitation of extending the Indiana boundary line to include Chicago has ceased since it became known that the Chicago River would have to go along with the town. With Dudley already on hand the Hoosiers are not yearning for a louder smell.

Kansas City *Star:* A Chicago man was shot and killed by a companion, who mistook him for a bear, while they were hunting together in Colorado last week. The mistake would have been criminal in any other than a Chicago man. Every Chicago man is either a bear or a bull.

New York *Advertiser:* Building toward Heaven in Chicago has resulted in the development of a three-pound pocket fire escape, which every citizen is to carry about with him. But what he will need most will be an elevator to hoist himself out of the mud into which he is sinking.

Two Dangerous Men.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond (Va.) *Times*, considers the Speakership so that all may understand its arguments.

"Mr. Crisp," says the *Times*, "has done much for the Democracy which neither his party nor the South will ever forget, especially during the hot contest over the force bill and against an autocratic, despotic, partisan, and unprincipled Speaker." He is "deserving of any honor which his party could confer upon him." Yet the *Times* concludes that the tariff is to be the issue of 1892, and that as Mr. Cleveland will be put forward as the "acknowledged champion of tariff reform" [i. e., free trade], Mr. Mills, who is "more identified personally with that issue [free trade] than any other member of the House, *must be elected Speaker*, and Mr. Crisp, although his greatest laurels were gained in battling for the very life of his party during the force bill episode, must be relegated to rejection. Thus our Richmond contemporary, like Mills and Cleveland, boldly strips itself of all entangling alliance with Democratic sentiment and prepares to go in for free trade. The utter and reckless selfishness of the personal ambition which is behind Mr. Mills' canvass for the Speakership, and behind Mr. Mills' consecrated friend's intrigues for the nomination for President, is becoming daily more apparent to Democrats of the South and West.

"It is better to be safe than to be sorry."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Despicable Democratic Press.

Springfield *Journal:* The Democratic press, with strange forgetfulness of the past and regardless of the good of society, openly espouses the cause of the red flag and does all in its power to negative the efforts of the police to maintain the peace. This is a demagogic trick, and the welfare of the City of Chicago is made secondary to the effort of the Democratic party to secure a few hundred badly needed votes. This lack of patriotism and subserviency of a great political party to a lawless mob ought to win the supreme contempt of all good men irrespective of politics.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Another success is recorded for the Lyceum company at their own New York theater. "Lady Bountiful," one of the latest productions of A. W. Pinero, is a well-written play, marred only by unusual length. The audience on the opening night was obliged to stay until nearly midnight in order to hear the wedding bells that nearly always chime for Herbert Kelcey and Georgie Cayvan in a Lyceum play. The comedy-drama tells the story of a young woman called Lady Bountiful, who loves her cousin Donald Heron, whose business in life is riding to hounds. She tells him that men who amount to anything do something more than this. He disappears, and adopts the arduous occupation of teaching riding at an academy, where he is engaged to marry his employer's daughter. He marries this young woman and goes to America, the place where fortunes are always made in English plays. He returns to England and his wife dies, considerately allowing him to marry Lady Bountiful, who is claimed by him just as she is being led to the altar by the wrong man. This is certainly flat and stale material, but Mr. Pinero has a fashion of dressing up old dummies and making them quite presentable. Miss Cayvan and Mr. Kelcey have their customary and conventional characters to play. Effie Shannon, who generally enacts the pert soubrette or the adorable ingénue, is given the rôle of the young wife, whose lingering illness is an unnecessary and unpleasant feature of the drama. The characterizations of Mr. Walcott, Mr. Le Moyne, and Mrs. Whiffen are praised.

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On the occasion of the production in New York of "The Lost Paradise" Mr. Henry C. De Mille has sensibly called his play an adaptation. When this excellent drama was first presented in Chicago Mr. De Mille claimed that he was indebted to Herr Ludwig Fulda's "Verlorene Paradies" for a text and nothing more. As a matter of fact the best incidents in the American play are taken bodily from that of the German author. Nevertheless Mr. De Mille deserves credit for developing several situations which were only suggested by Fulda, and he has improved on the construction of the original. In New York "The Lost Paradise" has achieved the success that it deserves. The author was called before the curtain on the opening night and was obliged to make a speech. The cast is identical with that seen when the play was given here.

Mr. Goodwin will present "A Gold Mine" for the second week of his engagement at Hooley's Theater. In this comedy Mr. Goodwin has done his most artistic work, although it takes him out of the realm of farce, where he reigns with few rivals. During the third week of his engagement here Mr. Goodwin will produce a new comedy called "The Gay Deceiver," said to be taken from a French original.

The failure of "Lady Jess," by Sidney Grundy, adds another to a lengthy list of unsuccessful English theatrical enterprises in America this season. Grundy is one of the most conspicuous of contemporary English playwrights, and much was expected of "Lady Jess," which was speedily shelved, however. Thus far in the season nearly every success on the American stage has been of American origin.

In Francis Wilson's new comic opera, "The Lion Tamer," the comedian appears as a circus clown. Nearly all the comic opera successes of late have had their scenes in Oriental lands, but there has been a surfeit of Oriental operas, and Mr. Wilson is likely to take a new departure in this forthcoming piece. It is hinted that the scene of "The Lion Tamer" is laid in Russia.

Richard Golden has joined his company and resumed playing Jed Prouty. For three weeks Mr. Golden was in the Keeley Institute at Dwight. He appears in excellent health and says: "It will be all right now." Mr. Golden is a clever actor and his Jed Prouty is a characterization which has surprised those who have been familiar only with his work in flippant burlesque.

The sale of seats begins at the Columbia this morning for the engagement of Primrose and West's minstrels, composed of forty performers. For their engagement Primrose and West have secured "Billy" Emerson, the well-known minstrel, who will be seen in a new specialty and will sing several new and original songs.

As the "Sindbad" company is obliged to travel from Denver the Chicago Opera-House extravaganza will not be seen Sunday evening, as first announced. The return engagement will begin Monday. It is stated that several new songs and specialties will be added for the Chicago engagement.

The story of "The Quest of the Naulakha," by Wolcott Balestier and Rudyard Kipling, has been made into a three-act play. It was performed at the London Opera Comique recently for the purpose of securing a copyright.

Willard Lee, a clever young actor, is to be credited with a well-drawn bit of character in "The Waifs of New York," which, with Katie Emmet as the central figure, is the current attraction at Havlin's Theater.

Henry Arthur Jones' play, "The Dancing Girl," has been complemented by a parody written in London and called "The Prancing Girl." The travesty will soon be seen at the Prince of Wales' Theater.

Miss Katie Halloway's brilliant equestrian performance is the latest addition to the last act of "The Country Circus" at McVicker's.

The Haymarket Theater will soon display a new drop-curtain which has been painted for that playhouse by John Buss.

Jessie Couthoui, the Chicago reader, is giving entertainments successfully in New England cities.

NUGGETS.

Kansas City *Journal:* The lottery has purchased the political virtue of the Democracy in Louisiana. But it only got a second-hand article.

Kansas City *Star:* It is suggested that the shillalah practice now going on in Ireland is training policemen for service in the United States.

Boston *Herald:* No tidings have been received from Tom Platt since the election. There is a painful suspicion that he has been sucking his torch.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The London actors' gift to the Prince of Wales was a magnificent gold cigar box. It can also be used to contain baccarat counters.

Peoria *Transcript:* The CHICAGO TRIBUNE wants to know where Garfield's 78,000 majority in Iowa has gone to. It has been retailed out over the bar.

Philadelphia *Times:* The new silver coinage will bear the motto, "In God We Trust." It's making the source of safety remote as things go, but there appears to be no help for it.

Buffalo *Express:* Ruth Cleveland is to have a baby carriage made of wood from the cabin in which Gen. Grant once lived. Unless she also has a high chair which is in some way associated with Robert E. Lee, her father will lose the support of his Southern friends.

Detroit *Tribune:* The rage that the Tammany tiger shows over the loss of the World's Fair amounts to a confession of what would have been done with the big Exposition fund had New York secured the prize.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* A monster microscope, with a magnifying power of 16,000 diameters, has just been completed in Munich for screen exhibitions in Chicago two years hence. It comes too late to enable the third party to survey their election returns with satisfaction.

The Railroad Issue in the Late Iowa Election.

Nebraska State Journal: The people of Iowa are getting tired of the bulldozing policy of the later Railroad Commissions and have emphasized it by electing Peter A. Dey, the Democratic candidate, over his Republican competitor.

Dey held a place on the commission so long as it was appointed by the Governor. The commission did not "reduce local rates" fast enough to suit the anti-monop. enthusiasts, and so they passed a law making the Commissioners elective.

Then the Commissioners proceeded by degrees to force down the local rates. One reduction would only answer for about a year, and then another would have to be made, because unless a commission had reduced the rate it was apprehended it would be voted out of office. The roads claimed that the rates were finally below actual cost of the transportation. But it did not matter. The Commissioners always wanted to be reelected, and thought the only way to get back was to go on "reducing the rates."

Under this short-sighted policy the leading Iowa interior towns stopped growing. The only cities that held their own were on the boundary line where local rates were not much of an element in their business.

The election of Dey, who proved himself a fair-minded man and not a demagogue always ready to reduce rates for "popularity among the farmers," over his Republican competitor by the largest majority given to any candidate, suggests that the farmers are not, after all, the fools that they were taken for.

The commission has been wholly in the hands of the Republicans for half a dozen years, and if the members thereof had been fair and reasonable certainly there would have been no excuse for the revolution. It does not pay in the long run to be a demagogue, and Iowa demonstrates that as well as Kansas and Nebraska.

The Milk in the Coconut.

Milwaukee *News:* The Democratic organs of Chicago are shouting themselves hoarse for the Chicago Anarchists because a Republican Mayor is running the city government and several arrests were made under his régime.

ENGLAND IS HOSTILE.

BRITAIN ANXIOUS TO GET UNCLE SAM IN TROUBLE.

Statement That Lord Salisbury Egged On Chile to Quarrel with the United States—Nally Was Murdered by Prison Officials—Russia Still Making Preparations for War—French Coal Miners' Strike Has Become General and 33,000 Men Are Out—European News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The hostile attitude of the London *Times* toward the United States on the Chilean question was attributed today by a prominent American, long resident in London, to inspiration from the British Foreign Office. The informant said in an interview that it was greatly to the interest of England that the United States should have its hands occupied for some time to come so as not to interfere with British plans in Europe and the East, and that a war with Chile would be the best thing to serve the British purposes. The speaker is known to have access to the leading Conservative clubs, and he claims to have got his information there.

NALLY WAS SLOWLY MURDERED.

The British Government Denounced for Killing a Political Prisoner in Its Care.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The story of the suffering and death of P. W. Nally, the Irish patriot, has created a sensation hardly inferior to that of the Pigott revelations. On all sides are heard bitter denunciations of the government for permitting such brutality, and it is believed in Liberal and feared in Tory circles that Mr. Balfour's position as leader will be greatly weakened at the opening of Parliament by this new evidence of prison abuses under his administration, and presumably with his consent. Nally's friends charge that it was the intention of the government authorities that he should not live out his term in prison, and that the officials, in whose custody he was, understood this. They did not want the story of the attempt to secure him as a witness for the *Times* to reach the public, and he was gradually done to death with that object. A smuggled letter, telling the very story that they dreaded and emphasized by Nally's death, has come upon them with crushing force, because it was unexpected. They had hoped that the secret would die with Nally. The story of Nally's imprisonment and death, with the *Times* episode, is to be printed for extensive use in the general election. Every English and Scotch as well as every Irish voter will have an opportunity to read it.

STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

In Spite of Her Famine Russia Continues Making Ready to Do Battle.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The Minister of War lately issued confidential instructions to the effect that the military preparations now in progress would in no way be relaxed on account of the expenses entailed upon the State by the prevailing distress, but that the delivery of weapons to the battalions of artillery now in process of formation would be hastened. Zegrez will form another link in the chain of Russian defenses which is continually extending, and the expenditure upon fortifications and artillery will not be affected by the poverty of the Russian Treasury, as the Minister of War still has at his disposal immense sums remaining from funds set apart for this purpose some years ago. News from Berlin is to the effect that the German War Office has ordered that a large number of portable tents be manufactured for the use of the eastern army corps with a view to the protection of troops from inclement weather in the event of war with Russia.

Owing to the exceptional severity of the weather the government has ordered that work on the eastern portion of the Siberian railway be suspended. As a measure of relief to the many peasants in the famine-stricken districts the government is considering the advisability of engaging thousands of them to work in the construction of the Siberian road during the winter.

A recently-published pamphlet written by Privy Councilor Woeste of Belgium and supposed to have been inspired by King Leopold gives emphasis to the Belgian desire for neutrality in the event of war. It suggests that the French charge of partiality on the part of Belgium toward Germany is designed to pave the way for an attempt by France to annex Belgium. The pamphlet closes with the contention that the Belgians are justified in erecting a line of fortresses on the Meuse, in fortifying Antwerp, Namur, and Liege, and in desiring to guard the frontier against invasion at every point.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Well founded reports are current here that the Russian Government has ordered that 40,000 troops be dispatched to the Polish frontier, and that the number of barrack huts in that region be largely increased. In consequence of this movement on the part of Russia it is further reported the Austrian Government has ordered that a large number of officers and men be dispatched to strengthen the frontier guards.

THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND OUT.

The Coal-Miners' Strike in France Is General—News from Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The strike in the mining districts still cause much anxiety. Talking of it today Minister of Public Works Guyot said that the strike had been ordered without adequate reason.

"Nevertheless," I remarked, "there is no disguising the fact that quite 33,000 of the 40,000 miners in the Department of the Nord have struck work."

"That is true," replied the Minister. "The strike is almost general. Thirty-three thousand men have stopped work."

"Do you think that the strike will spread?"

"We do not know yet," answered M. Guyot.

The strike is a serious fact. There have already been several encounters between the strikers and the men who refuse to "go out." The malcontents demand an increase of wages and the eight-hour clause (which, in practice, means seven hours' daily work), besides the reorganization of the workmen's pension funds. On applying for their last fortnight's pay the strikers declared that they could hold out for at least three weeks, or longer if, as they hope, they receive assistance from the English miners.

M. de Giers will not reach Paris until tomorrow. He will leave again Sunday night. He will put up at the Russian Embassy. Friday morning he will be received by M. Carnot. On leaving the President he will confer with M. de Freycinet. The same evening M. Carnot will give a grand banquet in M. de Giers' honor. Friday will be an important day for France.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

HIS 300 WIDOWS MOURNED.

Curious Rites Attend the Reception of the Remains of Ja Ja in West Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The West African mail brings curious particulars of the reception of the corpse of Ja Ja, the native King, who, during the conflict involving British interests in that region, was exiled to Teneriffe in 1889 and soon after died and was buried in the place of his exile. The chiefs of his tribe petitioned the Queen to allow them to dig up the body and convey it to their country for final burial. The appeal was finally granted, and the steamer Benin carried the remains to Opobo, where they were received with great honors, sixty canoes of war, containing 6,000 warriors, coming out to meet and take charge of the corpse. The body was formally transferred to the natives by the British Consul, MacDonald, and it was escorted with wild lamentations to the hut which served as the tribal palace. Here the coffin was opened, and the head being exposed was made the object of adoration by the 300 widows of the dead man, the warriors of the tribes meanwhile firing shotguns and indulging in other demonstrations in honor of the departed. The warriors were so grateful for the restoration of the body that they sent the Captain of the steamer a fat bullock as a mark of their appreciation.

Preparations for the Pope's Jubilee.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Nov. 18.—The committee which has in charge the organization of celebrations of the Pope's episcopal jubilee has decided that pilgrimages be suspended until the latter part of 1892, and that then there be a succession of pilgrimages from all parts of the Catholic world until the end of 1893. There is also to be a great exhibition illustrative of the history and triumphs of the papacy, fêtes in honor of the pilgrims, and addresses to the Pope, amounting to a universal plebiscite for temporal power. The Pope has approved the arrangements. It is understood that he will, on the date of the jubilee, Jan. 27, 1893, grant a general indulgence.

All Will Be at the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A banquet was offered to M. Patenotre, the newly-appointed French Minister at Washington, on the eve of his departure for the United States. It was given by the members of the Union Franco-Americaine, a society consisting of the representatives of France at the Philadelphia Centennial, the Yorktown Centennial, and the unveiling of the statue of Liberty. The chair was taken by Sculptor Bartholdi. Among the guests were Minister Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Jay of the United States Legation in Paris; Consul-General King, and Vice-Consul Hooper. All the speakers named the Chicago Exposition as the next rendezvous. The Union Franco-Americaine intends to give a grand banquet to celebrate the opening of the World's Fair.

English Opinion on the Silver Question.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *News* in its financial article this morning, referring to the speech of Secretary Foster at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in New York Tuesday night, says:

> Secretary Foster's speech is a confession of opinion that America has gone too far to draw back. The United States Treasury is in the same position as the Bank of France; it has to face the probability of being saddled with an immense stock of useless silver while taking measures to hold so large a reserve of gold that it might just as well not keep silver at all. The Americans seem to be so occupied with crop and trade prospects that they neglect currency matters so long as their material progress is not violently interrupted.

She Tried to Kill the Purser.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—An exciting incident occurred on board the steamer Mongolian, which sailed from Montreal Nov. 3 for Liverpool. Mrs. Mason, the stewardess, rushed on deck, revolver in hand, and fired at Purser Stewart. He tried to disarm the woman, but before he succeeded she discharged the pistol three times. Two of the bullets struck Stewart. Some mystery attaches to the affair. No reason is given for Mrs. Mason's attempt to shoot the purser, and when the Mongolian arrived at Liverpool she was permitted to leave the vessel unmolested. The wounds of the purser are serious.

Free Sugar for France.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Roche, Minister of Commerce; and M. De Velle, Minister of Agriculture, received a deputation comprising a number of ship-owners, oil merchants, and soap manufacturers, who called upon them to protest against the tariff so far as it worked against the industries in which the members of the deputation were interested, today. The Ministers finally promised to support in the Senate measures providing for the importation into France free of duty of oil seeds and colonial and foreign sugars.

Penalty for Striking in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—A number of the striking compositors of Breslau have been sentenced to pay various penalties for breach of contract in stopping work. The magistrates of several towns have given notice that strikers menacing non-strikers or visiting their houses will be punished with the utmost severity of the law. The demands of the Nuremburg compositors for an increase of wages have been lowered 5 per cent. The Bavarian War Minister has refused to receive a deputation of compositors who wished to ask him to withdraw soldiers who are working in the places of the strikers.

Salisbury to Go to the Country.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Conservative Association of Rotherhite, one of the suburbs of London, has held a public meeting at which speeches were made by a number of prominent members of the Conservative party. Sir Richard Clarke, the Solicitor-General and member for Plymouth, during the course of his remarks intimated that the government would appeal to the country next November, when, he said, he felt sure the appeal would be successful.

Irish Enthuse Over Patti.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—Patti received an enthusiastic reception tonight at Leinster Hall. The people seemed possessed by a frenzy to see and hear her. The hall was frightfully crowded and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Patti was obliged to repeat seven numbers, and on one occasion the crowd would not let the performance go on until a song had been repeated three times. She will appear again at the same place Saturday.

Russia Considers Poland Dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Prince Lobenoff, Russian Ambassador to Austria, has protested to Count Kalnoky against the proposed incorporation of a Polish section in the forthcoming theatrical exhibition at Vienna. The ground of the objection is that Poland's nationality is extinct and as a Russian province she has no right to appear upon an equality with sovereign States.

Bad Failure at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Nov. 18.—Hordmeyer & Michaelsen, a firm of bankers in this city, have failed with liabilities amounting to $3,750,000. The assets of the concern are only trifling. Both members of the firm have been placed under arrest.

Must Stand Up or Go to Jail.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LEIPSIC, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court here has just ruled that the act of remaining seated when the Emperor's health is being drank shall constitute an act of high treason and be punished accordingly.

Cable Flashes.

The Saxon Diet has increased the civil list of the kingdom 200,000 marks yearly.

William H. Ropes, from 1850 to 1854 United States Consul at St. Petersburg, is dead in Wales.

Much suffering exists in the tinplate regions of Wales on account of the depression of that industry.

It is understood that Bismarck will take up a permanent residence in Berlin and attend the Reichstag regularly.

Herr Breitenstein, a chemist of Koenigsberg, committed suicide upon the grave of his betrothed at Coblentz.

The Parliament of Victoria, Australia, has authorized a loan of £10,000,000 for the construction of productive works.

The memorial asking for the completion of the Panama Canal by the French Government has been referred to the ministry.

Twelve passengers were injured, some of them seriously, in a railroad accident at Dawnpatrick Station, Ireland, yesterday.

A diver in Portsmouth harbor was suffocated while at work yesterday, and died soon after being brought to the surface.

Prince George is still improving in health. His mother, the Princess of Wales, has cut short her Russian visit in order to be near him.

The Captain of the wrecked American schooner W. L. Bradley from Charleston, S. C., reports that all of his men were drowned.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, as the result of his Australian trip, has received a check for £10,000 to aid him in his work in England.

Mayor Grant has arrived at Liverpool. He will go to Ireland shortly. He would not say whether or not he had come over to get married.

Count Herbert Bismarck is in London, and yesterday, in company with Sir John Gorst, attended the meeting of the Royal Labor Commission.

Capt. Evans of the British bark Kate Sancton and three of his men were picked up at sea in an open boat and landed at Gravesend yesterday. They were forced to abandon the ship in last week's storm and nine of the crew perished from exposure in the boats.

Mgr. Soulard, Archbishop of Aix, accused of insulting M. Fallieres, French Minister of Justice, in a private letter, will be tried Nov. 24. The Archbishop disclaims any intent to attack the Minister and says his letter was simply a protest against the disorders at Rome at the time of the pilgrim riots.

Costly Freight Wreck on the St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway was completely blockaded at Pewaukee today as the result of a collision between two sections of an incoming freight train. The first section had stopped at Armour's ice-house, when the second section crashed into the rear end of the first section. The caboose of the latter was unoccupied. The engine and fourteen loaded cars were demolished, the loss reaching about $50,000. An engineer was the only person injured, and he but slightly.

IN FAVOR OF ACTION.

SOUTH SIDE ALDERMEN WANT BETTER TRANSPORTATION.

Many Express Approval of the Plan to Force the Chicago City Railway to Improve Its Service—Ald. Madden Has an Experience in Point—Methods of the Old and New Management Contrasted—Corporation Counsel Miller's Views—Incorporation of a New Company.

Ald. Burke's resolutions in reference to the Chicago City railway company, which were not presented in the Council Monday but which were published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, were the subject of general comment at the City-Hall yesterday. The McAbee exploit of Monday night was altogether forgotten on account of the interest taken in them. All the suburban Aldermen of the South Side who were on hand expressed themselves favorably to the passage of the resolutions and denounced the street railway company. Ald. Burke himself failed to stand by the resolutions which it was said he tried to introduce at the last meeting of the Council and it was said would introduce at the next.

"The only order I intend to introduce," he said, "is one requiring the company to run more cars on Thirty-fifth street, and what I wanted to introduce at the last meeting was not an order but a letter from one of my constituents petitioning for more cars on that line. I don't intend introducing such an ordinance as was ascribed to me. There is no use getting into too much of a fight with the street railway people."

It is claimed, however, that Ald. Burke changed his position in this matter yesterday because of the pressure of street railway employés, a large number of whom live and vote in his ward.

Ald. Madden, Gorton, and Hepburn, who represent South Side wards which have all the cross-town lines they want, took the position that the Chicago City railway company can't give any better accommodations to the traveling public on the main lines until its loop ordinance is passed, because it is running all the cars now it can get around the down-town loop. Ald. Madden and Hepburn, however, maintained that the South Side company could do better than it has been doing by putting on more "trailers" for the Archer avenue and Indiana avenue lines.

Ald. Madden's Object Lesson.

Ald. Madden had an object lesson last evening on the methods of the South Side company. He stood at Madison and State streets waiting for an Indiana avenue car a little before 5 o'clock. Three Cottage Grove cars passed him while he waited. No Indiana avenue car was attached. One was coupled to the fourth train. When Ald. Madden boarded the car at five minutes before 5 o'clock there were fifteen passengers standing in it. Before it reached Adams street there were twenty-three persons standing by actual count. Ald. Madden was standing himself. He had to stand until he reached Twenty-ninth street. Some of his constituents on the car, Ald. Vierling's brother among others, chaffed Mr. Madden about his interview in an evening paper. He said if he was quoted as approving the methods of the South Side company the interview was incorrect. Then he told his experience in waiting and said: "There ought to be Indiana avenue trailers for every Cottage Grove train at this hour (5 o'clock) and until 7 o'clock. They would relieve the crowding on the Cottage Grove cars. They would furnish accommodation for the Indiana avenue people and for all passengers who get off below Madison street and Twenty-second or Twenty-fourth streets. In this respect certainly the accommodations ought to be improved." Ald. Madden's explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

The suburban Aldermen all asserted that Mr. Grinnell's excuse about the crowding of the loop was a subterfuge. They held that the street railway company could easily run more cars on the loop by attaching more trailers to their trains, and that if the loop were crowded to its utmost capacity that would not hinder the company from building more cross-town lines and running more cross-town cars. They found a strong argument in support of their position in the records of the City Collector's office. The Chicago City railway company is required by law to pay an annual license of $50 on each car owned by it and run on its lines, and this license is paid quarterly, the city accepting the sworn statement of the officers of the company in the matter. For the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1891, the company paid $4,355 as a tax on 348 cars. For the corresponding quarter in the year 1890 the company paid $4,230 in taxes on 338 cars, just ten less than those in use this fall, according to the company's own statement.

Ald. Noble's Sentiments.

Ald. Noble of the Thirty-first Ward, to whom these figures were shown, said: "They show clearly the fallacy and speciousness of the company's claim that it can't build more cross-town lines because it can't run any additional cars until it gets a new loop. It is singular that ten more cars should produce such a congestion on the loop—something that was not heard of a year ago. At that time, and under the management of President Holmes, not only was nothing heard of the necessity of a new loop, but the company applied to the Council for franchises for a dozen or more cross-town lines, the very ones which we are now trying to get. The company's claims are ridiculous and it will not get its loop ordinance until it shows some intention of meeting the wants of its patrons. Ten cars won't cause congestion on a loop eight blocks long any more than one swallow makes a summer.

"The South Side must have better transportation facilities, and if this company won't grant them we can give some other company a franchise for one through trunk line, say on Clark street."

"Before its franchise expires?"

"The company has no exclusive franchise for the use of the streets, and if it does not give the public reasonable facilities for transportation some other company can be found to do it."

It is pointed out also in refutation of the present argument of the company that the loop on Michigan avenue was really proposed by the management of the West Division railway company that it might use State street on which to loop its cars. The South Side company refused to listen to the suggestion at first. The necessity-of-the-new-loop argument won't hold under the circumstances.

A Legal View of the Case.

Corporation Counsel Miller was questioned as to the legal solution of the problem. He said:

"The street railroads are common carriers, and their charters from the State undoubtedly require them to furnish the public suitable means of transportation. If they do not they can be compelled to do so in the courts, as was done in New York in 1887 in the case of the New York Central road."

"What course would be taken if an attempt should be made to compel the Chicago City Railway company to run more cars?"

"It would probably be by petition for a writ of mandamus, or by a mandatory injunction—a similar proceeding."

"Would the city have the power to give another company the right to run cars over the Chicago City Railway company's tracks?"

"To condemn their tracks for the use or joint use of another company? That is a question in this State. In a case in the Eighty-first Illinois Reports the Supreme Court of this State says that one company cannot condemn a part of another company's line, the question involved in that case, to leave the other part valueless, but that it could condemn the entire line—by paying for it. The only other case in this State involving any similar point is one in the Eighty-eight Illinois. In 1877 the Metropolitan Railway company was given a franchise to lay a track on Lake street. The West Division Railway company had a prior franchise, though it had laid no tracks and claimed a property interest in the street to keep the Metropolitan company out. But the Supreme Court decided that under the act of eminent domain, the property in the street of one company may be condemned for the use of a new company when the public necessity requires upon making compensation. In this case the compensation fixed by the court was nominal, though the West Division company claimed $100,000."

TO BUILD MORE CROSS-TOWN LINES.

Purpose of a Corporation That Has Just Been Organized.

It is intimated the incorporation of the Cross-Town railway company at Springfield was the beginning of a scheme to build feeders from the Town of Lake and other southwestern points to the South Side Elevated road. The capital stock of the new concern is $500,000, and the nominal incorporators are M. T. Leonard, W. R. Weever, and A. B. Camp.

Mr. Leonard and Mr. Weever both refused to talk, saying they were merely acting for others. Mr. Camp, however, went further. He said that a syndicate made up of Chicago and Eastern capitalists was back of the scheme, and, if the City Council would permit, it would fully satisfy the inhabitants of the southwestern part of the city so far as rapid transit was concerned.

"The object is," he continued, "to build across the South Side of the city and especially from the Stock-Yards district. At this time I cannot say what streets the company contemplates using. The probabilities are, however, that we will run transfers on the elevated road. It is well known that there has been a good deal of complaint regarding the lack of accommodation for transportation out towards the Stock-Yards and south, and it is our intention to remedy it. Before Mr. Holmes was retired from the management of the Chicago City railway company he promised to build more cross-town lines, but the present administration has adopted a different policy entirely. An effort will be made to get an ordinance through the Council permitting us to begin. Just how soon I cannot say."

NEW TRAILER GIVEN A TRIAL.

The North Side Company Makes an Experiment—Other Improvements.

The North Side company began experiments with a new trailer yesterday afternoon which, if satisfactory, will probably be adopted. The new car is known as the Accelerator. It is a departure from the old cars, which are built with flush sides after the pattern of the old omnibus. The sides are straight from the roof to the tracks and it presents the appearance of the ordinary steam passenger coach. Its chief advantage is that the platforms extend back from the body of the car almost twice as far as that of the ordinary street-car, making it easier to get on and off when the platforms are crowded. Twenty-five persons can find standing-room on a single platform. The end seats on each side are removed and there are two sliding doors at each entrance. Improvements are also made in the running gear and brake arrangements, and the appearance of the whole is an improvement on the cars now in use.

President Yerkes, Supt. Roach, and a number of the officials made a trial trip in the new car over the Clark street line yesterday afternoon and they were all pleased with the results of the test. Mr. Roach afterwards said there was a probability of the company's adopting the new cars. They are manufactured at St. Louis, Mo., and first came to President Yerkes' notice at the recent street-car convention in Pittsburg, Pa.

The expected test of the new Connely gas motor on the Lincoln avenue line did not take place yesterday, owing to some slight imperfection in the governors of the engine. The test will probably take place this morning.

The North Chicago Street railway company is gradually improving the service of the road in all its departments. While experiments have been going on with improved motive power for the horse-car lines the company has been gradually adopting a new method of heating the cars, to take the place of the cumbersome and disagreeable car-stove that has long been in use. The new device is known as the new Calorific heater. Its main advantage over the old method is that, like the modern house furnaces, it takes in pure outside air, instead of heating the air in the interior of the car by contact. The fire-box of the heater is placed beneath the seat, projecting beneath the car. It burns hard coal and is surrounded by an air chamber, in which the air is heated before it passes into the car. The chimney extends up through the roof and is provided with a ventilator, which is another new device in car-heating. Outside the car and underneath it are the ash-dump and gas outlets of the heater, and a man is employed to remove the ashes and refill the stove while the grip is undergoing inspection in the barns. The entire apparatus takes up less than eight inches of space in the car.

The North Side company placed the new heaters in fifty-eight cars last winter for experimental purposes and they proved so satisfactory that this year every car in the company's service is heated by them. Last year the same experiment was made on the West Side lines and now there are 600 in use by the West Side company.

A Question in Point.

OAK PARK, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An interesting study for those given to historical research might be to trace from what line of Kings the North Side cable car conductors are descended. The flavor of thrones penetrates a long way, and a prominently regal manner and bearing create a strong impression, especially under some circumstances. We saw two elderly women yesterday signal a conductor on an almost empty car going slowly on Randolph street, and, not doubting that their signal would be heeded, they proceeded into the dirty street to reach the car. As the train did not stop they gesticulated frantically to a second man who stood like a wooden sentinel on the platform and gazed calmly at them.

After following the car for some distance in the vain hope of being taken on board the two women, with splashed and muddy garments, returned to the sidewalk in two frames of mind not at all conducive to moral or physical welfare just as the car sailed gracefully around the corner and into the tunnel.

If these autocrats would indulge the meek public with some sign to signify their refusal or disapproval it would be most convenient and a saving of trouble and temper, if not of time. They might wave their head gently in token of refusal, or they might shake their fist violently at the innocent applicant, or kick frantically, which would certainly be taken as a sign of disapproval. Anything but the "stony stare" with failure in its wake.

But will some one explain why it is a common thing for people to be treated in this way? Why they may ride upon some cars and not upon others, until they come to have a most uncomfortable feeling of uncertainty when in a hurry whether they may not meet with a series of refusals from those princes of the road?

P. M. B.

NEW OFFICE AND THEATER BUILDING.

It Is to Be Located at Nos. 142 to 150 West Madison Street—Details of the Project.

The original intention of the Madison Hall company to improve the property at Nos. 142 to 150 West Madison street with a combined office and theater building is to be carried out. Part of the project will, however, be in charge of a separate organization. The lease made to the Madison Hall company gives that organization control of 96x190 feet on West Madison, opposite Union street. On the front of this lot an office building six stories in height, 96x60 feet, has been nearly completed. The building is arranged with a twenty-two foot entrance or lobby extending through it from the street front. This is carried through the entire building and so serves as a light-shaft, an entrance to the building, and a theater lobby. The Madison Hall company has decided to begin work on the theater portion, in the rear of the office building.

Instead of carrying on this work in the name of the parent company, a new organization, headed by H. H. Evans of Aurora, and practically composed of the parent company, has taken a ninety-seven-year lease of the rear portion of the land. This is 96x130 feet, and in connection with the lobby or twenty-two foot entrance, is leased at an annual rental of $5,000 a year. The lessees will now improve this part of the property with a building suitable for a large auditorium.

At the time that Kohl & Middleton purchased Nos. 136 and 138 West Madison street from Mary J. Meeker for $90,000 it was thought that they would improve both properties for theater purposes. This firm, however, decided to improve their purchase only.

The officers of the Madison Hall company are Thomas C. Mulcahy, President; Henry J. Melendy, Vice-President; Joseph H. Wright, Secretary; and Samuel Cohn, Treasurer. A number of real-estate men and investors have expressed the opinion that the local demand for theaters is fully supplied by those in the vicinity of the intersection of Halsted and Madison streets.

The southwest corner of these two streets has been the subject of much comment and speculation in connection with a project for a ninety-nine year lease. The corner has a Halsted street frontage of 100 feet and a frontage of 118 feet on Madison street. Negotiations were well under way some time ago for a ninety-nine year lease of the corner at an annual rental of $30,000. The prospective lessee was not the firm of Willoughby & Hill, but the present lessee, Hannah & Hogg. This firm, however, has decided to abandon the idea of securing a long term lease and has agreed to an extension of five years at a rental of $22,500 a year.

Hydraulic Railway, Chicago to Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—About thirty business-men met Philipp Horvath at the Plankinton House and listened to his project of building a hydraulic railway between Chicago and Milwaukee. William Plankinton, as Chairman of the meeting, was authorized to appoint a committee of five to investigate the practicability of the proposed road.

IN ITS DEATH THROES.

FARMERS' MOVEMENT TREMBLING BEFORE ITS DEMISE.

Deficiencies Leading Toward Disruption—Delegates Leaving for Home—Bankrupt Condition of Society and Individual Finances—What It Costs to Win Office in New York—Arranging for a Gigantic Mercantile Combination in the Northwest on the Roachdale Plan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Evidently the continued existence of the farmer organizations is doubtful. The representatives of the People's party are sowing seeds of dissension with a zealous hand, and as a result of their efforts there seems now to be a decided tendency toward a third party movement. The Alliance and F. M. B. A. are not internally harmonious, and while there is a general loyalty to the great reform aimed at there is a want of cohesion of thought and effort. The charges of corruption have destroyed confidence in the leaders, and it now seems that the meetings are likely to result disastrously to the movement. The leaders continue to protest against the schemes for forcing the Alliance into the People's party, but in spite of all they can say and do it seems that the politicians will succeed in their plotting, at the Washington meeting if not here. They have a large advantage in the fight in having had experience in politics along with the constant harassment by the People' party representatives.

The Alliance is making trouble in defending its Subtreasury schemes. There was vigorous opposition, and in today's secret session the discussion became extremely bitter. The opponents to the plan were denounced as outlaws and traitors, and a resolution was adopted pledging unswerving and unqualified fidelity to the plan as promulgated in the Ocala platform. One of the disturbing questions is the alleged corrupt combination between the State agent and the National Union company. A secret conference was held by the State agents this morning for the purpose of doing something to relieve themselves from suspicion. They were evidently much frigthened. It was decided to adopt the Roachdale plan, and the National Union company, it is understood, has agreed to furnish goods for this purpose. Another of the many troubles, upon both the Alliance and the F. M. B. A., is a deficit which is one of the things that seems likely to hasten dissolution. It has been found that there is insufficient money in the treasury of the F. M. B. A. to pay the per diem and expense accounts of the delegates as required, and as many came with only money enough to pay railroad fare there is deep, dark gloom. The deficiency is due to a very large falling off in membership, and a still larger delinquency. The Ohio delegates were denied admission for the reason that the per capita tax for the State had not been paid, and they say in consequence of their treatment the F. M. B. A. will probably cease to exist in eight hours.

A sensation was sprung in the convention this evening by a resolution by Delegate-at-Large Branch of Georgia instructing Alliance Congressmen to select a candidate of their own for Speaker of the next House. This was taken as a personal thrust by Delegate-at-Large Livingston of the same State, who is a member of the coming Congress. He made a fierce attack upon it, but did not succeed in preventing it from going to the Committee on Demands, which, it is said, will report upon it favorably. Congressman Watson of Georgia, elected on the Alliance demands, is here and closely watching the proceedings. He has pronounced for a third party and against Cleveland, while Livingston, who was elected against Judge Steward on the Subtreasury plank at the Democratic primaries, has declared for Crisp for Speaker.

Mr. McAllister will leave for Fort Worth, Tex., tomorrow, and from there will formulate a call for a national meeting of anti-Subtreasury Alliance men. A separate organization will be maintained all over the country. Before the adjournment of the executive session a significant action was taken which shows that the protest of the anti-Subtreasury people will receive very little consideration. A resolution was adopted almost unanimously reaffirming the adherence of the Alliance to every plank in the Roachdale platform.

MONEY NEEDED TO RULE NEW YORK.

How Much It Costs Candidates to Win Their Offices.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The time for filing the sworn statements of expenses of candidates at the last election expired Saturday. This law was enacted in 1890, and last year its provisions were pretty strictly adhered to, but, like all statutes that are enacted to prevent corruption at elections, it has already fallen into ridicule by the greater part of the voting community.

The law provides that each candidate before the people at any municipal, town, or general election shall file a verified statement of all expenses of his canvass and election within ten days after election. Those of the candidates who ran for office not greater than a county are filed with the County Clerks; all others with the Secretary of State.

Therefore the certificates which found their way to the Secretary of State's office included those candidates for State offices, Judges of the Supreme Court, those who ran in vacant Congressional districts, Senatorial candidates in nineteen districts, and one member of Assembly. The latter was in little Fulton and Hamilton Counties, which together make one Assembly district. There is a penalty attached to the failure to comply with the law, so that all the candidates fulfilled their obligations within the time specified.

Roswell P. Flower, the Democratic candidate for Governor, makes return that his expenses for the campaign were $5,000. This is sworn to as absolutely correct. It is an open secret that when Mr. Flower was nominated he gave $100,000 into the pool, and this paltry sum was spurned and he had to more than double it. Some estimates are that Mr. Flower contributed nearly $300,000 to the general fund. Then Mr. Flower has the cool nerve to certify and subscribe to as truthful that he spent but $5,000 in securing his nomination and election.

While Mr. Flower made a vague and inconsistent statement Jacob Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate, subscribed to a frank admission, as follows: "To the Republican State committee, $5,000; to the Republican committee of Chemung County, $1,500; traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., estimated, $750; printing pasters, postage, etc., $1,200; total, $8,450." Joseph W. Bruce, the Prohibition candidate, certified that his entire expenses were $66.16. Daniel De Leon, the Socialist-Labor candidate, was even more moderate, swearing that he spent but 80 cents.

Nearly all of the Socialists' candidates made returns that they spent nothing in most cases, and one certified that his only expenditure was for a two-cent postage stamp.

William F. Sheehan, Democrat, spent $4,067.60 in his race for Lieutenant-Governor; John W. Vrooman, Republican candidate, spent $2,942.07; Frank R. Gesser, the Socialist candidate, spent $1.

For Controller Frank Campbell, the Democratic candidate, spent $3,127.58; Arthur C. Wade, Republican, spent $1,120.50; Henry Vitaling, Socialist, spent $50.

For Secretary of State Frank Rice, Democrat, spent $2,436.50; and Eugene F. O'Connor spent $2,443.

For State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, Democrat, spent $2,238; Ira M. Hedges, Republican, spent $1,723.17; Francis Crawford, Prohibition, spent $2,750; and James M. Withers, Socialist, spent nothing.

In the race for Attorney-General Simeon A. Rosendale, Democrat, spent $3,000; W. A. Sutherland, Republican, spent $892.92; Henry G. Wilshire, Prohibition, $25; and C. S. Cresser, Socialist, $22.

Running for State Engineer cost Martin Schenck, Democrat, $1,495.65; Verplanck, Republican, $571.81; Charles Wilson, Socialist, $1; and Henry Forbes, Prohibitionist, $5.

Among the seventy-five verified certificates of candidates for the Senate filed with the Secretary of State are some which are in a humorous vein. Archibald C. Weeks, Republican, defeated in the Second District by 12,000, admits that he expended $1,019. Of the total $1,000 went for "wear and tear of clothing, physical force and tissue, and nervous energy (traveling and sitting for the campaign issues), charged to profit and loss, estimated equivalent in money." Another of this class came from William P. Froeman, Independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. He says: "Having as independent candidate for Congress at the late election received five votes in one of the towns of Jefferson County, other towns and the back County of St. Lawrence not being heard from, in compliance with law, I have the honor of submitting the following report of my campaign expenses: In getting nomination, nothing; to pasters, $4; for newspaper support, nothing; for blocks of five, nothing; to Campaign committee for work too dirty for the candidate to do, nothing; postoffice and custom-house promises, nothing; brass bands, fireworks, etc., nothing; hall rent, $10; for printing speech and handbills, $30." The other expenses amounted to $30 more.

NORTHWESTERN ALLIANCE SCHEME.

Farmers Will Follow the Grange Into Mercantile Circles.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—It is learned through Alonzo Wardall and George G. Crose, the heads of two important divisions of Alliance work in the Northwest, that the business departments of the Alliance in twenty-two States of the Union have united with leading business-men of New York City and formed a company similar in its plan of operation to the celebrated Rochdale system in England and to the Zion coöperative stores of Utah. The organization has large means at its command. It is claimed the advantages to the Alliance are two-fold at least. It will have the business ability and experience of some of the shrewdest men in the Nation at its back, while there will apparently be plenty of capital to meet any emergency which may arise and to push the business as circumstances permit. In return the Alliance will give the organization its patronage.

"It is the aim of this organization," said Mr. Crose, "to buy out a merchant in every trade center of importance, stock him up with everything he wants in the way of general every-day goods demanded by the farmers, and make him local manager of the concern."

CAMPING ON CAL BRICE'S TRAIL.

Judge King of Youngstown Will Contest His Election.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Judge King, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, will issue a call tomorrow for a meeting of the committee at Columbus Tuesday evening of next week, to take action in regard to contesting the seat of Cal Brice in the United States Senate, and adopt measures to prevent his being sworn in when Congress convenes. Said Judge King tonight:

"My illness has delayed issuing the call, as I desired to fix the time when I believed I could be present. The purpose of the meeting will be to decide on a plan of action, and I intend to invite prominent leaders of the Republican party in Ohio to be present and assist in the matter with their counsel and advice. It is probable that a resolution will be adopted at that meeting to the effect that Cal Brice was elected through bribery and corruption, and that at the time he was not eligible, not being an inhabitant of the State within the meaning of the statute. I believe it can be shown by Mr. Thomas of Springfield that Brice corruptly secured his election, and there seems little doubt that competent evidence can be obtained that Brice was not a citizen of Ohio at the time, had not voted in the State for a year, and was a resident of the City of New York and considered that his home. Further his defense to paying taxes assessed against him in Ohio has been that he is not and has not been a resident of the State and therefore is exempt. If this is true Mr. Brice should not be allowed to represent Ohio in the Senate. The resolution should be placed in the hands of Senator Sherman to be presented in the Senate and prevent Brice from being sworn in. We should then marshal our evidence and satisfactorily show the Senate, as I believe we can, that Brice is not legally entitled to a seat."

Minnesotans Pulling Wires.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Chairman Heatwole today announced that the Republican State Central committee would meet Dec. 7. The committee is called together thus early to settle several important questions, among them that of nominating a United States Senator at the next State convention. Pressure is also being brought from many localities to have the convention consist of at least 1,000 members. Another proposed step in getting as near the people as possible is to have county committees chosen by the voters at caucuses.

Inaugurated Baltimore's Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Ferdinand Latrobe was inaugurated as Mayor of Baltimore today for his sixth term. In his inaugural speech he said he would assist the new Governor, the Hon. Frank Brown, in pushing forward the movement to have Maryland properly represented at the World's Fair.

FIGHT OVER THE CUSTODY OF ORPHANS

An Odd-Fellows' Lodge and Catholic Relatives Want to Be Guardians.

What is said to be a contest between the Catholic church and Guiding Star Lodge No. 319, I. O. O. F., for the custody of two children will come up for settlement in the County Court before Judge Scales next Monday afternoon.

It is asserted by the petitioners that the lodge, not being a person, cannot act as guardian. The Odd-Fellows, on the other hand, have a will made by the mother in which she consigns the children to the care of Guiding Star Lodge No. 319. J. McK. Cleland, attorney for the Odd-Fellows, said yesterday:

"Thomas C. Boyd, a poor laboringman, died at his home in Brighton several months ago, and a day or two later his widow, Sara E. Boyd, died also. They were in destitute circumstances, and during their illness Guiding Star Lodge No. 319, I. O. O. F., took care of them and their two small children. The father had relatives in comfortable circumstances, but they refused to lend a helping hand. It is said that Boyd was a Catholic before he married, and that the woman who became his wife refused to marry him unless he renounced his faith. This is said to have been one reason why his relatives, who are Catholics, refused to help him.

"After the death of Boyd his widow made a will in which she left the custody of her children in the hands of Guiding Star Lodge No. 319. The Odd-Fellows paid all the doctor and druggist bills and bore the funeral expenses, but when they came to take formal possession of the children the Catholic relatives stepped in and petitioned the court to name one of them as guardian. The children have no money or property and the only visible reason for their demand is to make Catholics of them."

THEY DIDN'T QUARREL OVER THE CODE.

The State Veterinary Medical Society Adopts the Proposed Code of Ethics.

The State Veterinary Medical Association adjourned last night after a two days' meeting at the Sherman House.

The program yesterday was as follows: "Parturient Apoplexy in Cows," Dr. D. McIntosh; "Veterinary Agricultural Editorial," Dr. F. S. Shoenleber; "Tetanus," Dr. G. Z. Barnes; "The Kindred Professions," Dr. J. A. McDonald; "Reports of Cases," Dr. O. J. Lanigan; "Tuberculosis," Dr. C. G. B. Klophel; "The Use of Antiseptics," Dr. R. J. Withers.

There was no great discussion of the code of ethics when it came up for passage, and it was adopted.

A few new members were admitted and Peoria was named as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The following officers and committees were selected for the coming year:

President, Dr. S. S. Baker; Secretary, Dr. M. Wilson; Vice-President, Dr. S. V. Ramsay; Treasurer, Dr. N. I. Stringer; Censors, Drs. Lanigan, Watress, and Walker.

Committees—Arrangements, Drs. Lanigan, Gunning, and Ramsey; Program, Drs. Wilson, Pyle, Strong, and Schoenleben; Legislation, Drs. Walker, Watress, and Pease; Membership, Drs. Stringer, Thompson, and Addison.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway company was held here today. More than three-fifths of the stock was represented, and of this amount John H. Inman held, by proxy or otherwise, all but a few thousand shares. The report of President Felton of the East Tennessee was read. The stockholders then adjourned to meet in this city Dec. 16. One reason for the adjournment till Dec. 16 is to allow the election of directors for the Richmond and Danville road during the interval.

The Force of Habit.

Dying Bank Cashier—"And who are you?"

Specter—"I am the angel of death."

Dying Cashier—"I have no doubt that you are the angel of death, but—but you will have to be identified."—*Boston News.*

IS TIRED OF DELAY.

JUDGE SCALES READY TO NAME ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

It Is Believed He Will Announce His Selection Today—Farlin Q. Ball of Cicero Receives the Indorsement of the Republicans—Other Persons Suggested Fail of Adequate Support—Democrats Choose County Central Committeemen—Rule Regarding Officeholders Violated.

Judge Scales will probably name two Election Commissioners today. It is said he now regrets having deferred the appointments so long, as the politicians take too much of his judicial time pressing the claims of various applicants for the post. Over two score politicians waited his return from lunch yesterday and occupied his time for nearly an hour. He is getting tired, and will probably make the appointments this morning.

It is understood that he will appoint Farlin Q. Ball of Cicero to succeed Capt. John J. Healy. Mr. Ball was unanimously recommended at a meeting of the local Republican leaders held yesterday at the office of William J. Campbell, the national Republican committeeman for Illinois. Mr. Hutchings, Clark Roberts, M. R. Harris, E. R. Bliss, and other candidates were discussed at this meeting. Mr. Bliss would have been recommended unanimously, but it was known that Judge Scales had expressed an intention not to appoint him, so his name was withdrawn by Sheriff Gilbert, who was present at the conference. Henry Wulff presented the name of Mr. Hutchings, but it met with scant favor. Mr. Roberts fared no better. Mr. Campbell suggested the name of Mr. Ball, and it was unanimously resolved to ask Judge Scales to appoint him. A formal request to the County Judge in Mr. Ball's behalf was then drawn up and signed by all present. It was intrusted to County Clerk Wulff for presentation. The document was presented later in the day. It is believed Judge Scales will act favorably on it. It is said Judge Scales would have liked to appoint Mr. Hutchings for personal reasons, but he feels it to be his duty under the law, it is understood, to act in accord with the wishes of the local Republican leaders in naming the minority member of the Board of Commissioners and of the Board of Canvassers. Mr. Hutchings himself, it is also reported, will hardly press his claims now that the Republican leaders refuse to indorse him.

Judge Scales is much concerned also about the Democratic appointment. The South Side Democrats are pressing the appointment of Henry Stuckart. Edward Rose and other active Democrats are urging the claims of Eli Lipmansohn, a North Side Democrat, while Gen. Lieb is suggested. Some one of the three will, it is believed, be appointed.

If President-elect Green gets back from his hunting trip before the end of the week it is likely a caucus of the Commissioners-elect will be held for the selection of county officers. Through the withdrawal of Mr. Bliss from the contest for the attorneyship J. A. Henry appears to have a clear field now for that office. Chris Meier is urged for assistant by Frank Stauber. For the other offices there does not seem to be so great a scramble as was thought possible a week or two ago.

Democrats Name County Committeemen.

The Democratic ward committees met last evening to select County Central committeemen. In some of the wards there was a rather lively time, but there was no bloodshed as far as reported. According to the most reliable accounts obtainable the following were the committeemen elected, those whose names are printed in italics belonging to the old County Central or gang committee as it was called:

Ward.		
1	*John P. Leindecker*	Harry Wilkinson.
2	John Farrell	Martin Hayes.
3	John A. May	*William Gavin.*
4	Owen Murray	*Pat White.*
5	*John Hartnett*	John Krebbs.
6	*John Cunningham*	John Keane.
7	M. I. Cronin	*John O'Brien.*
8	Edward Prindiville	*John G. Pannoch.*
9	Frank Wenter	*W. H. Dunne.*
10	*John J. Cullerton*	*Pat McMahon.*
11	*M. C. McDonald*	*Thomas Tierney.*
12	*Walter S. Bogle*	*James C. Strain.*
13	*Patrick Donahue*	*Dennis Considine.*
14	*Dr. Leinenger*	Dr. Moore.
15	*Otto Hulsman*	Michael Ryan.
16	*William Griffin*	Stanislaus Ponatowiski.
17	William Rohrig	James McHale.
18	Stephen Griffin	*John Brennan.*
19	John Habberkorn	*Joe McGinley.*
20	*Thomas Hanton*	Henry Bartling.
21	*Ald. McGillen*	*Frank X. Brandecker.*
22	*Capt. Farrell*	Robert E. Burke.
23	*Pat O'Malley*	John J. Furlong.
24	*M. B. McAbee*	Frank Murphy.
25	A. O. Sexton	W. W. Boone.
26	Herman Alschuler	———
27	John J. Darlan	*William Byers.*
28	*Capt. Williams*	Charles Hanahan.
29	*Ald. Thomas Carey*	*Phillip Maguire.*
30	*Tom Byrne*	*John Fitzgerald.*
31	Charles S. Thornton	*M. J. Callahan.*
32	A. J. Toolen	*William Calhoun Asay.*
33	Thomas S. Corkell	*Frank Little.*
34	*John P. Hopkins*	*John W. Brown.*

The County Democracy faction controls four-fifths of the members. The Kraus-Doyle-Wenter-Harrison faction is hardly in it. In many instances the rule of the organization that officeholders shall not be members of the committee has been grossly violated. The "ruling race" has about two-thirds of the members. The Poles are allowed one representative, the Bohemians one. The American-Americans and the German-Americans fare slightly better.

The recently-elected Sanitary Trustees, Messrs. Boldenweck, Eckhart, and Cooley, have received their certificates and will take their seats at the meeting of the Drainage Board Saturday. New officers will not be elected, however, for two or three weeks. Mr. Prendergast is not a candidate for reëlection as President, it is understood. There was some sort of arrangement among the citizen members of the board that the office should rotate. Mr. Nelson was President the first year. Then came Mr. Prendergast's turn. Now it is Mr. Hotz's time. Dr. Gilmore waives his claim in favor of Mr. Hotz, who, it is thought, will be elected President by the votes of Prendergast, Gilmore, Eckhart, Boldenweck, and perhaps Altpeter. Frank Wenter, it is said, will be the nominee of the Democratic combination. The Altpeter-Cowdrey slate has been broken.

Mr. Boldenweck will probably retire from the School Board and E. B. Gould be appointed as his successor.

Gen. Butler's Condition Much Better.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—It was said at the home of Gen. Butler today that he was much better and that no concern is felt regarding his condition.

Largest in the World.

In the department of flavoring extracts, the Price Flavoring Extract Co. has the largest and most completely equipped laboratory in the world. Thousands of pounds of the true Mexican Vanilla Beans are consumed every year in Dr. Price's Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. This immense business is accounted for by the purity and excellence of their production, the result of effort—a determined effort to make articles as perfect as can be made—free from hurtful materials, of the highest strength attainable, and at a price within the reach of all. With push honest success is achieved and held.

HAS SANTA FE TRACK.

ARRANGEMENT BY THE ELEVATED TERMINAL COMPANY.

A Plan by Which an Apparent Obstacle Is Removed—An Alleged Expose—The Wabash Avenue Pavement Fight Renewed in the Courts—Purpose of the Plumbing Ordinance Introduced at the Last Council Meeting—Conference Regarding Manhole Explosions—Municipal Notes.

It is not generally known, and it is doubtful if many of the members of the Council are aware of the fact, that under the ordinance of the Chicago Elevated Terminal Railway company it is the design to elevate the tracks of the Santa Fé road for one of the branch railroads mentioned in the ordinance. Sec. 3 of the ordinance provides as follows:

> That in consideration of the agreements hereinafter contained the right is also hereby granted to the Chicago Elevated Terminal railway company, its lessees, successors, and assigns, to construct and maintain a branch railroad with two or more railroad tracks with the necessary and convenient side tracks, turnouts, switches, and appurtenances over, upon, and along such lands as it now has or may hereafter in any manner acquire the right to lay tracks upon or over, by lease, purchase, license, condemnation, or otherwise, and across all intervening streets, alleys, or public ground along and upon the following route, beginning at a point on the main line described in Sec. 1, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets, and thence in a southwesterly or westerly direction to the city limits, crossing the said limits at some point between Fifty-fifth street on the south and Thirty-fifth street on the north.

The ordinance provides that the company shall have two miles of the structure done within two years from the time of accepting the ordinance. The intention of the company to utilize the Santa Fé tracks is said to be the reason why its representatives so readily consented to the provision requiring the two miles to be completed within two years.

It has been known all along that the Santa Fé company has been deeply interested in this enterprise, and it is said this company is under contract to transfer its property at State and Twelfth streets to the Torrence concern for a certain amount of stock in the terminal company.

To Be Used for Depot Purposes.

This property is to be used for depot purposes. In order to secure an elevated terminal by using the Santa Fé right of way, which, it is understood, is to be transferred with the Twelfth street property, the Torrence company will only have to elevate two and one-half miles of track. The Santa Fé road has recently constructed a new line into the city, and for a considerable distance the tracks are elevated. These tracks are along and parallel the Chicago, Madison and Northern, and were built for the Santa Fé company by another concern. They have just been completed and will be turned over to the Santa Fé within a few days. The section of this line which is elevated was so constructed in order to cross the Illinois and Michigan Canal at a height that would not interfere with the boats on the canal. Chicago and Madison tracks are elevated in the same manner, and the four strike grade at a point at Beers street just west of Ashland aveuue and north of Archer avenue. By beginning to elevate just west of this point the Torrence company could in a short time have an elevated system extending to Twelfth street.

It is said this is the purpose of the new company for the present, the object being to build the main line later after the success of the system has been demonstrated. By utilizing the right of way of the Santa Fé there will be no trouble about securing right of way.

To Make an Alleged Expose.

It is stated that a city paper is about to make an alleged exposé of the use of "boodle" in the passage of the Chicago elevated terminal railway ordinance (the Torrence scheme), and that there is a row brewing among the Aldermen who are alleged to have received their "bit" because the money was not distributed properly. The newspaper, it is said, will allege that the Council was divided into three classes, as follows: Those members who would vote for the ordinance through conviction that it was a meritorious measure, those who could be obtained through political influence, and those who would only vote for the ordinance for a consideration. This and much more of the same kind, it is stated, will appear this morning. "The facts seem to be," said a city official yesterday, "the ordinance was passed more upon its merits than any measure that has gone through the Council in months. If money was used it was a small amount and for legitimate purposes. Political influence played some part, perhaps, but aside from all this the measure would have gone through on its merits. The boodle talk is bosh."

THAT WABASH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Objectors to Asphalt Renew the War in the Courts.

War against the ordinance for paving Wabash avenue with asphalt from Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street has broken out afresh. But the scene of hostilities has been transferred from the Council chamber to the County Court. Judge Sherwood is hearing objections to the confirmation of the assessment roll.

The ordinance was passed June 15, and it was charged that it had been railroaded through the Council. The Aldermen refused to repeal the paving ordinance 45 to 4, and the assessment was made. Now objectors want the County Court to refuse confirmation. They argue that the ordinance is invalid because its provisions are so uncertain that the construction is practically left to the Board of Public Works—a delegation of power that it is claimed the Council has no right to make. Objection is also made to the use of asphalt.

GIVES POWER TO ENFORCE RULES.

Why Ald. Kent's Plumbing Ordinance Was Framed.

Ald. Kent's ordinance, introduced in the Council Monday evening, regulating the matter of plumbing connections will not materially change existing rules, but it will give the Commissioner of Health considerable more authority in reference to enforcing existing regulations. There is now in force a general ordinance permitting the Commissioner of Health to make rules for the guidance of plumbers, and an extended set of rules indorsed by the Master Plumbers' Association and adopted by the Health Department has been in force for several years. But, although these rules have been in force, there has been some difficulty in enforcing them.

Chief Sanitary Inspector George discovered on consultation with Corporation Counsel Miller that if plumbers chose to fight the department and contest the legality of rules based on no greater authority than such an ordinance it would be difficult if not impossible to inflict any penalties for their violation. It was then concluded that it would be better to have the rules incorporated in an ordinance and passed by the Council, after which there would be no difficulty in putting them into effect. Ald. Kent's ordinance embodies the present rules of the department with some minor changes that have been adopted by the Plumbers' Association. The ordinance would naturally have been referred to the Committee on Health and County Relations, but as meetings of that committee have been called but twice this year it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which will meet Friday morning.

TO PREVENT MANHOLE EXPLOSIONS.

City Officials and Electric-Light Men Hold a Conference.

Just after the explosion of gas in the manhole connected with the electric-wire conduits on Wabash avenue last winter there was a great deal of talk regarding the ventilation of such places. Ald. McAbee introduced an ordinance in the Council providing that private corporations having conduits in the streets ventilate them by having the manhole covers removed one hour in every twenty-four to prevent the accumulation of explosive gases.

The ordinance was referred to Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich and Electrician Barrett for a report. On the invitation of Mr. Aldrich and Prof. Barrett the representatives of several of the companies held a conference in the Commissioner's office yesterday.

Those present were D. H. Tubbs, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company; B. E. Sunny, President, and C. H. Wilmerding, Secretary of the Chicago Arc Light and Power company; C. H. Wilson, General Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone company, and L. D. Parker, General Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Cable company. The discussion was general, but the results were indefinite.

At Work Repairing Hydrants.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich is using as many of the men who were engaged on water-pipe extension work as possible in other departments. Quite a number have been transferred to fixing up the hydrants for the winter, and the water-pipes being laid are paid for by money deposited. "There is a gang of 135 men," said City Engineer Clark, "at work laying mains out in Hyde Park, the entire cost of which has been deposited by the property-owners. They will get through the latter part of next week, and most of them will be laid off then, although it will not effect any saving for the city. Most of the other workmen are engaged protecting the city hydrants."

Wants the City to Keep Off.

Judge Shepard has on hearing the suit of the Rosehill Cemetery company to restrain the City of Chicago from trespassing upon a strip of land on North Clark street running west 1,200 feet to the Chicago and Northwestern railway, which is used by the company as an entrance to the cemetery grounds. The company claims to have owned the land for thirty years. Last summer the city entered upon the strip and begin digging a trench to lay water pipes and was restrained from so doing. It is claimed by the city that a portion of the strip was dedicated by the company for a public roadway and that it was used for that purpose many years.

Will Urge Immediate Action.

Ald. Sexton said yesterday that he intended to urge on the Drainage Board the advisability of entering on the construction of an intercepting sewer along the lake shore at once, so as to keep the water supply free from pollution. He sought an interview yesterday with Mr. Prendergast, who was too busy in the County Court to see him. "The Drainage Board will have to do this work sooner or later, and the sooner the better," said Ald. Sexton. "The Drainage Board has the money to do the work. The city has not."

North Shore Inlet Tunnel Work.

Only 120 feet of the North Shore inlet tunnel remained to be cut yesterday afternoon. The cutting will be finished Saturday afternoon. It will take considerable time thereafter to cleanse the tunnel. Water will probably be flowing through it Dec. 1, however.

Will Suspend for the Present.

Joseph Ullman, President of the Universal Fair Association, has decided to suspend business at No. 36 West Washington street until he can get a decision from the courts on an application for an injunction.

Notes.

Ald. Dahlman of the Sixteenth Ward is sick at his home, No. 587 Milwaukee avenue, with consumption and his condition is said to be critical.

Lieut. Charles Day and Desk Sergeant Michael Langan filed affidavits with Secretary of Police Shepherd yesterday that they are not yet 50 years old, though each is in his 50th year.

The Demme & Dierkes Furniture company, Nos. 597 and 599 Blue Island avenue, made substantial recognition yesterday of the services of the Fire Department in saving their building from fire recently by sending to Chief Swenie a check for $100 for the pension fund.

Eighteen signs were removed from Dearborn and State streets by sidewalk obstruction inspectors yesterday, and four or five fruit stands which had been left on the outer edge of the State street sidewalks in defiance of the department orders were removed to the State street yards, bananas and all.

SENATOR STEWART ON SILVER.

Nebraska's Statesman Delivers a Stirring Address Before the Mining Congress.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 18.—The dedication of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange Building and the opening of the first National Mining Congress were celebrated here today. At the dedication speeches were made by Charles E. Taylor, President of the Mining Exchange; Platt Rogers, Mayor of Denver; Charles Abbey of Portland, Me.; H. A. W. Tabor, H. W. Kirchner, architect of the building, and B. Clark Wheeler of Aspen. All of the speakers advocated free and unlimited coinage of silver. The congress was opened at the People's Theater, with ex-Gov. Tabor in the chair. Delegates from thirty-three States and territories reported. Senator Stewart of Nevada delivered a long address upon the silver question. He took the ground that silver had been demonetized through the influence of Wall street and urged the congress to adopt resolutions that would compel the National House of Representatives to pass laws restoring silver to a parity with gold. Resolutions favoring the coinage of American product only, the Senator said, would not obtain twenty votes in the assembly. Continuing, he said:

> The demonetization of silver proceeds from the men who strike down silver and aim a blow at the prosperity of the nation. They say gold is better than silver, but where 100,000 people use the latter comparatively few use the former. To talk about maintaining the parity of the two metals is absurd. They believe they will rehabilitate silver and restore original parity. If it is to be credit money it is too expensive to print promises to pay upon. Silver is now discarded. The gold ring has repudiated it, and they have reduced the issue of commercial paper to the narrow limits of gold. As a consequence farmers are growing poorer and the history of bank failures shows their circulation is not enough to keep the banks in reserve funds. Why should there be hard times with twenty years of peace? Why should times be worse than at any other time in the century? Want of money is the cause.
>
> England has demonetized gold in India and maintained it in England. Secretary Sherman, after a visit to England and a conference with the gold bugs, returned home and surreptitously incorporated in a bill the clause rejecting silver. If this had been done to gold it would not be worth 25 cents on the dollar. If it was not used as money it would have no commercial value. But silver is universally circulated. It can not be destroyed, but it can be depreciated. There was no surplus bullion in the world previous to 1890. The entire product was used for commercial purposes. Great Britain is constantly selling silver short. The interest payments of that nation are $80,000,000 annually and are derived from the sale of silver. When silver went up last year England sold twice as much as the requirements of the nation demanded, and they will do this as long as silver remains a commodity.
>
> Civilization has kept pace with the growth of mines, and no nation in the world has been able to keep going after the exhaustion of the mines. This Nation has been especially favored, but the greed of the misers has stopped the wheels of progress. They have increased the purchasing power of a dollar. The country is being robbed. The railroads are bonded to the extent of $5,000,000,000, which is heavier than $10,000,000,000 eighteen years ago. The farmers have paid this assessment and the producer has been taxed to the utmost, while the consumer is asked to pay 30 per cent more than he should. The middlemen are growing rich while the producer is growing poorer.
>
> Because they made a long dollar enough dollars cannot be found to pay debts. Hence stagnation and hard times are common. Want of money will make every man a coward, and there is not a tramp in the city who would not fight at the drop of a hat if you put $1,000 in his pocket.

Gov. Routt delivered the address of welcome, in which he paid a compliment to Senator Stewart. After a speech by C. S. Thomas and the appointment of committees the session adjourned till tomorrow morning.

ADVICES RECEIVED FROM HONOLULU.

Strained Situation Reported in Samoa—Miscellaneous Occurrences.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning, seven days from Honolulu. Advices were received at the island Oct. 22 that the situation in Samoa was strained, and that at King Malietoa's request the Faipule had agreed to issue a proclamation declaring Mataafa a rebel. The President of the Council is reported to have said: "It is now time for the government to be strong and seize Mataafa and prosecute him."

Hawaiin planters held a convention at Honolulu and discussed a number of important topics, among them the foreign labor question and the advisability of extensive raising of coffee and tea on the islands.

Trying to Raise the Grain Blockade.

Huron, S. D., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Chairman Rice gives notice that the Railroad Commission will meet in Sioux Falls Friday evening, then go to Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago, arriving there early next week, to confer with elevator men and railway officials concerning the grain blockade that now exists in all parts of this State. The commission has been in communication with railroad officials in these cities all day and has encouragement that the blockade will soon be raised.

Prosaic Yet Dramatic.

"Yes, the fellow you speak of is dead. Got stabbed in a bar-room fight."

"Poor Mawson! And what were his last words—of home?"

"No. The last thing he said was 'Ouch!'"—*Judge.*

ASK TRUE SOCIALISM.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS DEVELOPS MANY SOCIAL EQUALISTS.

Concensus of Opinion Will Be Small Comfort to Agitators Among Producers—Ending the W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston—Women Will Have a Building at the Columbian Exposition—Janesville Preachers Befriend Dr. Briggs.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., opened the second day's proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Church congress this morning with an address on socialism. He rapidly sketched in outline the theories of Henry George and the delightful dream of Bellamy, and pointed out the differences between the most noted advocates of socialistic theories. Quoting the fable of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, he urged adhesion to the present system of social economies, and held that if labor forced a change it might kill the goose and lose the golden eggs.

Out of every hundred eggs the goose laid ninety at least went to the workman and not more than ten to the capitalist.

Prof. Gould of the Philadelphia Divinity School held that competition meant that two persons or more were trying to get the same thing; in business it meant that one man was trying to get all and leave nothing to his competitor. That was not the proper spirit of self-love. The community which consumed the dealers' products was steadily pressing for cheaper prices, and the dealer gave them cheap products—cheap and nasty. Adulteration was general. Nothing could be bought for the house or home that was not adulterated. If a man was held down all day under the grindstone he had no time for spiritual growth.

The Rev. H. M. Bartlett of Mont Chanin, Del., the next speaker, declared that, given Christianity, democracy was sure to come. After democracy socialism would come. It was impossible to say what forms socialism in its development would take. It might be sometimes ridiculous and sometimes dangerous. That had been true of religion and of all reformatory growths. Socialism must win its way against the most powerful influences that ever beset a reform. It had no hope of final success unless it could prove itself reasonable and practicable. We were already well along towards socialism; the movement could not be stopped and should not be feared.

The Rev. P. W. Sprague of Charlestown, Mass., said that the great number of objections against socialism were based upon an absolute misconception of its principles. He was himself avowedly and openly a Socialist. He said that the principles of socialism were the ideals of Christianity.

The Rev. William Prall of Detroit, Mich., spoke of the prevailing discontent among the laboring classes based on their belief that they failed to receive their share of the world's wealth. The principles of Christianity and socialism were the same, except that Christianity went further than socialism; went further than justice, and even to mercy. The differences between Christianity and socialism were to be found in the socialistic belief that by changing the condition of men their characters would be changed. It was a fallacious belief.

Henry George of New York had been set down as a speaker, but he was prevented from attending the congress from domestic reasons.

At the evening session the topic for discussion was "Relation of the Clergy to Politics." Papers were read by the Rev. James Mulcahey, D. D., of New York and the Rev. H. L. Myrick of Sing Sing, N. Y. The speakers were Gen. Morris Schaff of Pittsfield, Mass., the Rev. John W. Kramer of New York, and the Rev. Charles R. Baker of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's W. C. T. U. Will Erect a Building.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18.—This morning's session of the World's W. C. T. U. was devoted to the consideration of the work in the social department, the department of flower work (of which Miss Jennie Cassiday of St. Louis is the founder), and the work on State and county fairs. In considering her department of fairs Mrs. Nichols said:

> President Carnot expressed great delight in the corner devoted to the work and the nature of the W. C. T. U. of the United States. After much trouble it is quite probable that the World's W. C. T. U. will have a separate building at the Columbian Exhibition.

Engravings of the buildings already under way at the World's Fair at Chicago and of the building projected for the Exposition were shown.

Unfermented wine was the subject of a general debate, in which the use of fermented wine in communions was generally condemned.

On motion a telegram was ordered to be sent to the President and Government of the United States against any belligerent action on the part of the United States toward Chile. Prayer and Bible reading followed. "Consecrate Me, O, My Lord, to Thy Service Now," was sung by the request of Lady Somerset.

BEFRIENDING DR. BRIGGS.

Wisconsin Unitarians Who Uphold the Position Taken by the New-Yorker.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Members of the Western Unitarian Conference turned their attention to the Briggs heresy case today and said some peppery things. The Rev. W. W. Fenn of Chicago made the first address. "If Dr. Briggs is a heretic," he said, "it is simply because he refuses to believe what he knows is not so. No man has reformed or built up by sacrificing conscience. God sometimes calls upon men to sacrifice life for the truth, but any call for man to sacrifice his honor, his integrity, is a whisper from hell. In this case Mr. Briggs ingloriously retreated behind a technical flaw in the proceedings and remains a Presbyterian instead of casting his fortunes with the Congregationalists or Episcopalians, where he could have been true to himself and his convictions. The world has no use for the man who flunks and ignominiously backs down in the moment of trial." The paper led to a lively discussion.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—The Methodist General Missionary committee finished its business today and adjourned sine die. The final appropriation made was $1,000 for Lower California. The sum of about $24,000 was voted for the purchase and improvement of mission property. It was decided that the apportionment in conference should be made the same way as last year. The total sum of money for the disposal of which the committee voted is $1,220,000.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT OFFICERS.

Business of Yesterday's Session of the Illinois Grand Lodge.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows today was devoted largely to the election of officers, the chief contest being over the office of Grand Warden. After the second ballot all the candidates withdrew except Henry A. Stone of Vandalia and C. F. Mansfield of Mansfield. On the third ballot Stone was elected. Following is a list of the officers elected: Grand Master, M. W. Schafer of Belleville; Deputy Grand Master, E. S. Conway of Chicago; Grand Warden, Henry A. Stone of Vandalia; Grand Secretary, George M. Adams of Bloomington; Grand Treasurer, Thomas B. Needles of Nashville; Grand Representative, R. W. S. Wheatley of Duquoin. The resolution instructing the representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge to oppose the proposed amendment to the constitution making persons of 18 years of age eligible to membership came up as a special order and was adopted. The Rebekah degree convened in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock, but no business of importance was transacted except the adoption of a resolution formally tendering the Odd-Fellows' Orphans' Home at Lincoln to the Grand Lodge.

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—This city received a special visit today from the members of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Illinois for the purpose of inspecting and accepting the Orphans' Home. The building cost about $30,000, exclusive of furnishing, and will provide at the start a home for 100 orphans.

Colorado Coal.

Official statistics show that Colorado has over 20,000 square miles of coal, and the product of 1890 was 3,000,000 tons.

FRAUD CHARGED IN SETTLING AN ESTATE

Allegations by Heirs of Charles Durkee in a Federal Court Suit.

Charges are made in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Franklin H. Head of this city, who was one of the executors of the estate of the former Governor of Utah, Charles Durkee. The suit is begun by the heirs of Gov. Durkee, who allege Mr. Head and Harvey Durkee, also an executor and half-brother of the late Governor, so manipulated the estate, while it was in their possession, that they acquired for themselves a large portion thereof, which, the bill says, amounted to $500,000.

Ex-Gov. Durkee was a wealthy Kenosha (Wis.) citizen at the close of the war, when he removed to Salt Lake City, and was soon thereafter appointed Governor of the Territory. He went into business there and became wealthy. He died Jan. 14, 1870, without issue, leaving a widow and several brothers and sisters, and a half-brother—Harvey Durkee. In his will the Governor bequeathed the estate to Mr. Head and Harvey Durkee, to be held in trust by them. The widow was to be given an annuity of $1,000 in lieu of dower, and all the rest of the estate was to be expended in the cause of education of both sexes.

The trustees had the will probated in the Wisconsin courts, and on a bill in chancery the clause giving the bulk of the estate to the cause of education was set aside on the ground that the provisions of the will were not sufficiently specific, and the widow, Caroline Durkee, was declared to be the sole heir. At this time, it is alleged, Harvey Durkee resigned his trusteeship, and on his threat that he would contest the widow's right to the property, it is claimed, she turned the entire property over to Durkee in consideration of the payment of $16,000. It is also claimed the widow was in needy circumstances at this time, and in consequence she was compelled of necessity to relinquish her claims. After Mr. Durkee had secured the property it is claimed Mr. Head shared in the estate, having been a party to the alleged fraud committed against the widow and the balance of the heirs who by right had claims against the estate, but which were never allowed. It is charged that Mr. Head made a final report in 1881 and was discharged as executor. The bill asks that Mr. Head be compelled to account for all the property he secured while an executor.

The widow, Caroline Durkee, is now said to be in an insane asylum, having, it is claimed, been sent there some time after she is alleged to have been defrauded. The complainants in the present suit are sons and daughters of ex-Gov. Durkee's brothers and sisters. They are sixteen in number, none being residents of Chicago or Illinois.

Franklin H. Head, when asked concerning the suit, said: "It is simply a blackmailing scheme. The man back of it is named Blaisdell, who lives in Champaign, Ill., I believe. It is an old story relating to the estate of Charles Durkee, who died twenty years ago. Harvey Durkee and myself were executors, and the estate was settled and the executors discharged years ago. The estate amounted to $40,000 or so. He claims it is several hundred thousand dollars, I believe. He has brought suits before, but has not followed them up with one exception. That was tried in Wisconsin two years ago before Judge Gresham, who threw it out of court. He dismissed the bill for want of equity—there was no merit in it whatever. This bill has no more, for it is based on the same state of facts.

"That suit was brought against the bondsmen on my bond as executor, and I went up to Wisconsin to protect them, although there had been no service on me. Some years ago I received a letter from a banker down in this State, who said that Blaisdell wanted $25,000 for his expectations in this estate. It was asserted that Blaisdell had told the banker that I had offered him $12,000, but he had refused it. On the strength of this statement the banker had advanced $1,000 to Blaisdell. I had never offered him a cent, and the banker was out just $1,000."

The bill is signed by twelve of the seventeen complainants. They all sign "By L. C. Blaisdell, attorney in fact."

TAKING ON A MUCH STEADIER TONE.

American and Foreign Markets Easing Up on the Depression.

New York, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Richmond Terminal was the weak spot in today's speculation. The common shares fell 1⅛ and recovered ⅛; the preferred dropped 4⅛ and recovered 2⅛; the collateral trust fives fell 3 and recovered ⅜ and the sixes fell 2¾, to 86⅛, while ten were sold at 85¼ "seller sixty." Vague rumors were afloat to the effect that at the annual meeting of the East Tennessee road at Knoxville today Gen. Thomas would endeavor to tear that property out of the Terminal system. The rumor that the half-yearly dividend on Terminal preferred would be "passed" next month was revived.

Touching the dividend on Terminal preferred the insiders profess to have no intention of "passing" it, but their statements on the subject are somewhat delphic. Although the general market this afternoon yielded a little in sympathy with the movement in Terminals it still shows a net gain of a fraction, for the earlier trade was marked by a quiet but steady advance all round. London quotations came lower, and it was predicted that the foreign houses would be heavy sellers at the opening. As a matter of fact they sold in all only about 2,500 shares, and when this market moved up the foreigners turned round and bought. The grangers and coalers were notably strong. Among the former Burlington rose 1¼, to 100⅛, and closed at 100. Among the coalers Jersey Central shows a net gain of 1⅛ and Delaware and Hudson 1¼. Dealings on the Stock Exchange were more than twice as large as yesterday's, and as the market advanced few stocks were offered. Sugar refineries moved up 2 per cent, to 87⅛, on light transactions and lost only ⅛ in the general reaction. The street believes that the half-yearly dividend to be declared early next month will be at least 4 per cent and possibly 6. Chicago Gas rose to 60 on Judge McConnell's making perpetual the injunction restraining the Economic people from piping gas across the Wabash and Erie Canal, but reacted to 59⅛. Bonds were fairly active, and, aside from the Terminal issues, firm.

BREEDERS OF CATTLE AND HORSES.

American Shire Horse and Short-Horn Associations Meet.

The following officers and directors were chosen at the annual meeting of the American Shire Horse Association at the Sherman House last evening: President, Alexander Galbraith of Janesville, Wis.; Vice-President, Samuel Bell of Wooster, O.; Treasurer, C. J. Fields of Cedar Falls, Ia.; Secretary, Charles Burgess of Winona, Ill.; Directors, L. P. Stericker, J. G. Trueman, W. E. Pritchard, and William Blair, Illinois; James Warson, Nebraska; David McKay, Indiana; Hugh Paul, Minnesota; W. M. Fields and Peter Hopley, Iowa.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, held last night at the Grand Pacific, adopted resolutions favoring the closing of the World's Fair Sunday. The motion aroused a warm discussion and was carried by a close vote. Those opposing the resolution believed the question was entirely outside the province of the meeting. The directors were authorized to appropriate $6,000 for prizes at the World's Fair. Emery Cobb of Illinois, J. B. Dinsmore of Nebraska, B. F. Lockbridge of Indiana, C. E. Leonard of Missouri, and C. F. Moore of Michigan were elected a Board of Directors.

Garza and His Band Located.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 18.—Word reached here tonight from down the river that Garza is moving boldly along the Mexican side of the river with several hundred well-armed followers and that he is within twenty miles of Nueva Laredo. A dispatch from Laredo says the reports have caused great excitement at that point. The United States soldier named Bassett, who was stabbed by a Mexican custom-house guard in Nueva Laredo yesterday, is improving.

Mississippi Pension Swindler Sentenced.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—J. F. Chesney, a Natchez attorney, was today sentenced to six years in the Detroit House of Correction by Federal Judge Miles for pension frauds. He was convicted in three cases where the money coming to negro women amounted to $5,250, and Chesney only turned over to them $2,180, retaining the lion's share.

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—The second day's session of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association was held at the Southern Hotel today. The delegates rushed their business through and finished by noon. The convention will be concluded with a banquet at the Southern tomorrow night.

HOARD ON THE STAND.

WISCONSIN'S EX-GOVERNOR ON THE INTEREST CASES.

He Also Considered the State Vaults an Insecure Depository for Its Fund—Why the Money Was Not Invested in United States Bonds—Views of Ex-Treasurer Baetz—Mr. Schrieber, Harshaw's Agent, Admits the Receipt of $111,988 During Four Years—Notes of the Trial.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The hotels in this city are filled with people from all parts of the State, who flock hither to hear the proceedings in the Treasury cases. Among the celebrities who were not here yesterday were ex-Gov. Hoard, ex-Treasurers Baetz and Kuehn, and little "Jack" Turner. Most of these, including Senator Sawyer, occupied chairs in the jury-box today, and an old farmer, who accidentally dropped in and informed himself as to who the gentlemen in the jury box were, said: "Wal, I guess the Treasurers will not suffer with those men on the jury." When the court opened the prosecution continued to read the depositions taken before the court Commissioners. The first was that of James K. Ilsley, a Milwaukee banker, who testified that the rate of interest paid by his bank to Treasurer Harshaw on money deposited there varied from 3 to 3½ per cent, and that the money was remitted by check. John Johnson of Milwaukee also testified as to the amount of money deposited in the Marine and Insurance Bank of Milwaukee.

After the reading of the depositions ex-Treasurer Baetz was called to the stand. He was Treasurer of the State from 1870 to 1874, and he said that during his incumbency in office the money which was paid to the treasury in currency or cash was kept in the treasury vaults, which amounted to about 10 per cent of the whole amount received, while the remaining 90 per cent of the money was received in checks, drafts, and other papers, and was deposited in the banks. When asked his reason for putting the money in banks he said, "Because I thought it more convenient and, as an insurer of the fund, safer for myself and the State."

Accepted It as a Gratuity.

He had made no arrangements with the banks as to the receiving of interest, but when it was proffered him as a gratuity he accepted it, partially to cover losses with. He was asked whether he ever suffered any losses from the banks. He said he had suffered a loss of $10,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago and that he met the loss promptly out of his private funds. On cross-examination he testified that during his administration the trust funds were always loaned to a very close margin, consequently he could not be charged with a dereliction of duty in this respect.

Ex-Treasurer Ferdinand Kuehn of Milwaukee was next called. He was Treasurer from 1874 to 1878. He testified to practically the same facts as did Mr. Baetz. He said he placed the public funds in the banks because he thought the State Treasury vaults could be opened as easy as a country cupboard. When asked whether it was generally known during his term of office and prior to that time that the Treasurers received interest, he said it was, although no one, with the exception of the Treasurers themselves, were aware of the exact amount received.

He said while he was Treasurer the Senate Finance committee addressed a communication to him asking for information as to the disposition of the public funds, and his written answer to that committee gave detailed information of the questions asked, and also stated that the Treasurers were receiving interest on the public funds. It was his idea that the Legislature would pass a law prohibiting this practice, and provide for a proper method of investment with interest accruing to the State, but instead of that the matter was dropped, thus sanctioning the practice.

Ex-Gov. Hoard on the Stand.

Ex-Gov. Hoard was called during the afternoon session. When he took the stand he had a sad expression on his face which caused a gloom to come over the entire assemblage, but before he had proceeded far in his testimony smiles were depicted on the faces of the defendant's attorneys and occasionally the spectators would laugh boisterously at the ex-Governor's testimony. He said that while he was Governor he and the Attorney-General personally examined the condition of the treasury at the end of every three months, and they found that the facts accorded with the Treasurer's reports; that he was at that time of opinion that the treasury vaults were insecure, and that it was the duty of the Treasurer to deposit the money.

He said that they discussed at that time the feasibility of investing the trust funds in United States bonds, but that upon due deliberation they concluded that that would not be a profitable investment, because the premium on 4 per cents was then declining, and that the interest on those bonds was hardly enough to cover the decline in their market value. In his message to the Legislature he recommended that better means be provided for the investment of the trust funds; that the laws then in existence handicapped the Land Commissioners, whose duty it was to loan the funds, by not permitting a loan except in certain securities which could not always be had, and at a rate of interest which, in his opinion, was too high.

Mr. Bashford asked the ex-Governor whether there was anything in the financial condition of the country during the last ten months which made it easier to loan the trust funds than it was during the year prior in which he (Hoard) was Governor.

"Well, yes," was the answer, "business activity has materially increased since the passage of the McKinley bill." [Laughter.]

What the Experts Think.

Expert testimony was then taken to the effect that the trust funds might have been invested in United States 6 per cent bonds at the prices then quoted, and the amount of money that could have been realized as interest had the funds been so invested. The quotations were taken from the *Bankers' Magazine* of 1885 and 1886, and Frank W. Hoyt estimated that the gains to the State would have amounted to $29,614.38 for 1885 and $51,825.18 for 1886 had the money been invested in United States bonds.

N. B. Van Slyke, President of the First National Bank of Madison, was next called as an expert witness on the loaning of money. He stated the methods of buying bonds and explained the stock markets of New York. Upon cross-examination he admitted that banks never purchased bonds only for others, because they were a poor investment; that for the last four or five years the 4 per cents had declined in price so rapidly that there was no profit in them; that the bonds here are mostly held by trustees of estates, who wanted a permanent investment and were satisfied with a small percentage, and he practically admitted that for the State the purchase of bonds would have been a poor investment.

Mr. Schrieber, cashier of the First National Bank of Oshkosh, was then called, and testified that he had been the agent of Harshaw during his administration. He said he had received interest to the amount of $111,988.28 for Harshaw during the four years, and also from what banks he had received the same.

ARRANGING A PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS.

The Wife of the Ex-President of the Confederacy to Be Cared For.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, left the city today for Memphis, Tenn. The Richmond *Dispatch* tomorrow in an editorial on Mrs. Davis will say: "The Southern States ought to vote a pension to Mrs. Davis and Virginia should lead the movement. It is nothing but fair and proper that we should put her on the some footing that the United States Government places widows of its Presidents. The duty devolves upon the States that composed the Confederacy, as the Confederacy is a thing of the past. It cannot be a costly precedent for us, inasmuch as there never will be another Confederacy, therefore never another widow of a Confederate President."

Gov. Hovey's Condition Not Alarming.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 18.—Gov. Hovey and party arrived here from their Mexican trip last night. The Governor was taken ill while the party was in Mexico City, and the journey was cut short twelve days on this account. He was very weak when the train drew into the city last night, but his condition is not alarming. The Governor is of corpulent build and is afflicted with asthma, and the altitude of the Mexican Capital and the trip over the alkali plains were the causes of his affection.

DREAD CATARRH.

This is the greatest SCOURGE of our climate, and there are very few people who have not at least a slight CATARRHAL TROUBLE. It may manifest itself only as a COLD, which does not readily wear off; and there are all variations from this condition to that of a continual dropping of mucus in the throat, and a partial deafness, with noises in the head, which make life a burden almost too great to be borne. There is a positive and permanent cure for this terrible disease, and it is to be found in **AERATED OXYGEN.** What is this OXYGEN? It is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. It is vitalized air, or ozone. YOU are the one we mean, you who feel that stuffy sensation in the nose, that feeling of fullness and pressure over the eyes, the headache, and sore throat. These are all symptoms of Catarrh and can be cured. We have at our offices the most eminent medical practitioners, who may be consulted free, either by correspondence or personally.

Call or write for our FREE BOOK of marvelous cures. FREE TRIALS at the office. This wonderful Home Treatment is for sale only by the

AERATED OXYGEN CO.,

Offices 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall Building. Corner State and Randolph-sts.

ALMY TELLS THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

He Says the Shot Which Killed Christie Warden Was Accidental.

Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 18.—A surging crowd again besieged the doors of the little court-house this morning long before they were opened, and the court-room was packed as on yesterday. Almy, who passed a sleepless night, was brought into court at 9 o'clock, showing every evidence of the strain through which he is passing and looking dejected. Mr. Storey opened the argument for the defense. He dwelt at length on the friendly relations that had existed between Almy and Christie; how he had subsisted almost entirely upon berries and fruits during his anxious vigil of nearly a month for a last meeting with the girl he loved, and attributed his half-starved condition as the cause of the rash deed. Frank C. Almy, the prisoner, was sworn and detailed at length his relations with Christie, giving the impression that they were of the most friendly character and of a reciprocal nature. He gave an account of his travels after leaving Hanover, saying he bought his revolvers in Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of taking them with him to Texas. He had shown them to several persons and had made no attempt to conceal them. He finally came back to Hanover for the purpose of seeing Christie alone to get her approbation and encouragement. He arrived in Hanover on the midnight train and went into the Warden barn, from which he could command a view of the kitchen and parlor. He did not stay all the time in the barn, but wandered about the fields and berry pastures, waiting nearly a month to see Christie. When he heard that Christie was going to the grange he went down back of Flint's house and waited for her. He described the meeting with the Warden party, and said that in going over the bars with his arm about Christie's waist they stumbled. In some way his revolver was fired, he did not know how. Then when he saw that Christie was shot he exclaimed, "My God, Christie is dead!" He went to the river, then returned to the Warden barn, from which he watched the men who brought the body of Christie to the house. He told of visiting Christie's grave on different occasions. He could not realize that she was dead, and he never thought of being captured.

WILL CONTINUE TILL THANKSGIVING.

Crowds Continue to Listen to the Evangelical Appeals of the Rev. B. Fay Mills.

The revival meetings at the Third Presbyterian Church, conducted by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, continue with unabated interest. A union service for men only will be held Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and the services Sunday evening will be only for those who are not church members. None but such will be admitted, except those who accompany friends of the class in question. A meeting will be held at the Fourth Baptist Church tomorrow for those who desire to lead consecrated lives.

Mr. Mills said in his sermon that God is going to judge those who receive the benefits of his care and protection and deny him, for he has said through Christ that "those who deny me on earth them will I deny in heaven." It is impossible to be saved through Christ if he is not confessed before men. This is a particularly appropriate time to confess Christ. The history of the majority of persons who have become followers of the Lord shows that their first step in a Christian life was taken during a season of revival.

The meetings will be continued until Thanksgiving day.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SLEEP

Is a sort of rest for the mind and for the rebuilding of the tissues of the body. Now, sleeping well does not necessarily mean health. A man may sleep well and eat heartily, but if his mind is cloudy, dormant, and sluggish and has not that activity that a sound body necessarily has. This inactivity of the brain shows conclusively that there is some impure matter lurking in his system which should be expelled. To expel this impure matter from the system and to acquire that activity of the brain you must use the

MONARCH NERVOUS CURE.

Recommended by the best physicians. Price $1.00. For sale at druggists or at MONARCH MEDICINE CO., 88 State-st., Chicago.

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Sore Throat

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BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR

General Household Use.

HARD WORK.

John D. Rockefeller spent the summer in working on the road near Cleveland, Ohio, trying to regain his health, and John W. Mackay is out on the Comstock lode as hard at work as he was when he was foreman of the Consolidated Virginia. He wears a red flannel shirt and does as much labor as any of the miners. This shoes how hard it is to recover one's health when it has once been lost. Most cases of this kind have their origin in a slight cold. It is neglected until it becomes seated, and then an unavailing effort is made to break its hold, but in many cases it is too late. If people would only wake up to the importance of attending to these matters they would be astonished to find how easily it is done. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE will stop the hardest cough and cure the worst cold. It contains no poison and is to be obtained of any dealer.

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We are quoting lower prices on FINE and MEDIUM Furniture than any other first-class house in Chicago. Call and be convinced.

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222 WABASH

Avenue, near Jackson-st.

TWO FOR COSTA RICA.

TOM KILEY'S COLT WINS TWICE WITH EASE AT GARFIELD.

"Lucky" Baldwin Didn't Sustain His Reputation in Selling a Good Thing—Annie Brown, an Odds-on Favorite, Runs with a Wrenched Shoulder—Galbanum Takes a Purse at Thirty to One—Merry Girl and Zed Lose Money for the Talent—Entries for Today—Racing in Other Cities.

Tom Kiley made a good investment when he bought Costa Rica from "Lucky" Baldwin. In the common class at Garfield the colt is more than useful. Yesterday he landed two selling races very easily and won $800 and two good bets for Kiley. The colt's second win cost Tom $205, as, entered at $800, he was run up to $1,000 and bought in at $1,005. In each race Costa Rica was favorite, and little Kuhn rode him in each.

In the other three races the favorites were failures, the winners turning up in Merry Girl (Mooney), 4 to 1; Zed (Carr), 3½ to 1; and Galbanum (Burns), 30 and 40 to 1. The latter was more than nibbled at, and some of the books lost on the race. The odds were false ones, considering the steady improvement the gray gelding has shown of late. The track was safe and of rough ice, with a top dressing of sand, and the attendance 1,500. Two of the finishes were good to look at.

The old Western gelding Eddie R. was a 6 to 5 favorite for the opening half mile selling race. Villainously ridden without a whip by Carr he came a poor third, Merry Girl, 4 to 1, winning easily by three lengths from Woodpecker, 7 to 1. The judges reprimanded Carr for his riding.

Annie Brown, a 3 to 5 favorite for the five furlong 3-year-old race, was never in the hunt. Zed, 3½ to 1, got off in front, made a runaway race of it, and won, pulled up, by eight lengths from Falerna, 5 to 1, who beat Annie Brown five lengths for the place. It seems that Annie Brown wrenched her shoulder in her last race. For the public's benefit it is just as well not to start 3 to 5 favorites with wrenched shoulders. Carr on Zed rode a different race from that on Eddie R.

A six furlong selling race followed. Costa Rica was a 7 to 10 favorite, and, off last, ran through his field in a furlong and won in a common canter by six lengths from Tenor, 6 to 1, who beat Speedwest, plunged on and backed down from 4 to 2½ to 1, two lengths for the place.

The fourth race was at six furlongs, with Eugenie a 7 to 5 favorite. She led in the stretch, but would not stand the finishing drive with Galbanum, 40 to 1, who beat Fly Leaf, 20 to 1, by a long neck, Eugenie third, a length and a half back. Leo Lewis was left at the post.

For the last race at half a mile, under selling conditions, Costa Rica was again favorite at 7 to 5. He won again, getting away fourth, taking the lead on the three-quarter turn and landing the money by a length from Annie Clark, 12 to 1, who was four lengths before Maggie B., 12 to 1. Neva C. was left at the post.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, half a mile—Merry Girl, 101 pounds (Mooney), 4 to 1, won; Woodpecker, 99 (Burns), 7 to 1, second; Eddie R., 110 (Carr), 6 to 5, third. Time, :53. Frankie R., 100 (Fitzmorris), 8 to 1; Langtry, 103 (Adams), 6 to 1; and J. T. Brunk, 110 (J. Murphy), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds, six furlongs—Zed, 110 pounds (Carr), 3½ to 1, won; Falerna, 107 (Washam), 5 to 1, second; Annie Brown, 107 (Thompson), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:05¾. Katie J., 107 (Kuhn), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Costa Rica, 94 pounds (Kuhn), 7 to 10, won; Tenor, 103 (Washam), 6 to 1, second; Speedwest, 94 (Thompson), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Oakdale, 96 (Burns), 15 to 1, and Whittier, 92 (Mooney), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights ten pounds below scale, allowances, six furlongs—Galbanum, 100 pounds (Burns), 30 to 1, won; Fly Leaf, 102 (Adams), 20 to 1, second; Eugenie, 109 (Keyes), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:20¾. Red Prince, 109 pounds (Nailing), 4 to 1; Ed Finn, 100 (Kuhn), 3 to 1; Florence E., 102 (Adams), 20 to 1; Dan H., 105 (J. Stewart), 12 to 1, and Receiver, 112 (Hurley), 25 to 1, ran unplaced. Leo Lewis, 100 pounds (Fitzmorris), 40 to 1, was left at the post.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, half mile—Costa Rica, 112 pounds (Kuhn), 7 to 5, won; Anna Clark, 98 (Thompson), 12 to 1, second; Maggie B., 99 (Burns), 12 to 1, third. Time, :51¾. Red Fox, 106 (Hurley), 30 to 1; Fitzhugh Lee, 110 (Carr), 3½ to 1; Okeeta, 101 (Easley), 25 to 1; Harry Dixon, 98 (H. Williams), 20 to 1; Little Midget, 100 (Washam), 15 to 1; Aunt Cal, 103 (Mooney), 6 to 1; and The Scalper, 104 (Chamnes), 25 to 1, ran unplaced. Neva C., 105 (Keyes), 20 to 1, was left at the post.

Today's Card.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Picalilli, 91 pounds; Queen Isabella, 93; Shandon Bell, 96; Belle G., 93; Jot Gunter, 94; Cruickshanks, 96; Angeree, 97; Mont Clare, 98; Forest Belle, 99; Iris, 101; Importance, 102; Cherry Bounce, 104.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Viola Guild, 99 pounds; Annie Clark, 106; Red Stone, 107; Tenteen, 107; Iago, 107; Capt. Ruby, 109; Miss Nelson, 111; Lucinda, 114; Oakdale, 114; Bon Air, 122.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards' selling allowances, six furlongs—Iago, 87 pounds; Crispino, 91; Florence E., 93; Miss Lou, 93; Tenor, 103; Tom Stevens, 105; Spectator, 117.

Fourth race, $700 added, a free light welter handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Eugenie, 109 pounds; Guido, 140; Chimes, 130; Jim Dunn, 117; Starter Caldwell, 112; Winslow, 118.

Fifth race, purse $500, non-winners of three races since July 19, one mile—Zantippa, 87 pounds; Bush McDuff, 90; Annie Clark, 104; Red Fox, 112; The Deacon, 112.

Sixth race, same conditions as third race—J. J., 91 pounds; Neva C., 96; Maggie B., 99; Duster, 103; Lizzie Gwynne, 103; Cast Out, 104; Fitzhugh Lee, 108; Fan King, 119.

RACING THROUGH THE FROST.

Nashville Experiences the Coldest Weather of Years.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Residents of Nashville say this is the coldest spell of weather experienced here in four years. It was a shade colder today than yesterday, and only a few hundred shivering mortals witnessed the racing. The track was very sticky and holding, and the races were generally well contested, only two of the five favorites going to the front. The finish in the fourth event was very close between Hydy and Goldstone, and it looked as if Goldstone fouled the other when near the string. McCafferty claimed a foul and a crowd that gathered at the judges' stand yelled "Foul, Foul," but after a brief consultation the judges placed the horses as they came in.

For the second time during the meeting a jockey was displaced, Harkinson being substituted for Green on Warner C. in the last race. Ed Corrigan was at the track today. It is understood his mission here has reference to securing testimony in connection with his Huron suits in the New York courts.

Eight started in the opening dash, five and a half furlongs, and Maud B. (Thorpe) on the strength of recent performances was heavily backed at 6 to 5, School Girl (Bryant) was 4 to 1, Ross (Griffin) and Catoosa (Hoggett) 6 to 1 each. School Girl led from start to finish, and won handily by two lengths, Maud B. the same distance before Catoosa. Time, 1:14¾.

In the second race, six furlongs, with seven starters, Cornie Buckingham (Hoggett) and Critic (Lowery) were each at 3 to 1, Ireland (Sloan), 3½ to 1, Tom Karl (McCafferty) 5 to 1. After Tom Karl had led for a little way the 2-year-old Critic went to the front and won by two lengths. Ireland came strong in the last furlong and beat Tom Karl a length for second place. Time, 1:20¾.

There were only three starters in the six furlong handicap for 2-year-olds, and Rally (Bryant) was 4 to 5; Blaze Duke (Parkinson) 7 to 5; Lizzie English (Hoggett) 4 to 1. Immediately after the flag fell Blaze Duke went to the front and there he staid to the end, winning by two lengths, Rally five in front of Lizzie English. Time, 1:13.

A mile dash for all ages followed, with Hydy (McCafferty), 6 to 5; Ed E. Shelby (Clayton), 2½ to 1; Goldstone (Perkins), 4 to 1; Argenta (Parkinson), 5 to 1; Dollikins (Hoggett), 6 to 1. Hydy got away with a commanding lead, Goldstone second, and Argenta a bad last. Goldstone gradually crept up on the leader until the last turn was reached, where the pair were lapped. Entering the homestretch Goldstone had half a length the best of Hydy, all the others already hopelessly beaten. There was a fierce drive to the string with an apparent foul, but Goldstone won by half a length and was awarded the race, Hydy five lengths before Argenta. Time, 1:48.

Five 2-year-olds started in the last race, five furlongs, Zoolein (Bryant) being at 1 to 2, Warner C. (Parkinson), 3 to 1, Pearl Rivers (Lowery), 4 to 1. From first to last it was a match race between Warner C. and Zoolein, neither of the others being in it. The pair named lapped the entire journey, Zoolein winning by a neck, Warner C. five lengths before Pearl Rivers. Time, 1:07.

RAPID RACING AT GLOUCESTER.

Good Time Made Over the Philadelphia Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—It was very cold at Gloucester and the ground hard, consequently some very good races were run off. Birthday in the first, Foreigner in the second, and Vevay in the fifth race were the favorites among the winners, while Young Lottery at 6 to 1 in the third and Repeater at 10 to 1 in the sixth race were the outsiders. The fourth race was won by Pliny, a second choice horse. Jockeys Fitzsimmons and Manlove were each fined $25 for making a false claim of foul upon Jockey Bender, who rode Repeater, the winner of the sixth race. The summary follows:

First race, seven furlongs—Birthday (Hueston), won; Frank L. (Bender), second; Arizona (McDermott), third. Time, 1:34¾. Betting: Birthday, 3 to 1; Frank L., 4 to 1; Arizona, 6 to 1.

Second race, five furlongs—Foreigner (Morris), won; Spendoline (J. Bergen), second; Vibrate filly (Snedeker), third. Time, 1:05½. Betting: Foreigner, 8 to 5; Spendoline, 5 to 1; Vibrate filly, 5 to 1.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Young Lottery ([illegible]) 1; Harry Russell (Casey) 2; Hawkeye (J. Jones) 3. Time, [illegible]. Betting—Young Lottery, 6 to 1; Harry Russell, 12 to 1; Hawkeye, 5 to 1.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Pliny ([illegible]) 1; Rose Howard (Larrissey) 2; Clamor (McDermott) 3. Time, 2:04. Betting—Pliny, 5 to 2; Rose Howard, even; Clamor, 5 to 1.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Vevay (Larrissey), 1; Emma J. (Snedeker), 2; Barthena (Hall), 3. Time, 1:23¾. Betting: Vevay, 8 to 5; Emma J., 4 to 1; Barthena, 10 to 1.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Repeater (Bender), 1; P. J. H. (Manlove), 2; Hands Off (J. Fitzsimmons), 3. Time, 1:00. Betting—Repeater, 10 to 1; P. J. H., 10 to 1; Hands Off, 3 to 2.

The entries for tomorrow's races follow:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Fabian, 110 pounds; Lizette, 110; Dalesman, 106; Bravo, 106; Lee Dinkelspiel, 106; Ely, 105; Passmore, 105; Samaritan, 102; P. J. H., 102; El Carmen, 97; Catherine colt, 97; Nellie Stanley, 94; Vulpina, 87.

Second race, six and one-fourth furlongs, 2-year-olds—Selah, 115 pounds; Manhansett, 115; O'Kelly, 105; Leon T., 103; Ed Gartlan, 103.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Ketchum, 107 pounds; Dickens, 107; Umpire Kelly, 104; Algonquin, 101; Houri, 101; Flemington, 95; Maggie B., 92.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap—India Rubber, 115 pounds; Lonely, 113; Cartoon, 100; Sir William, 98; Pliny, 96; Prince Edward, 92.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Hawkeye, 110 pounds; Guard, 108; Foxhill, 106; Maid of Blarney, 105; Censor, 104; Harry Russell, 102; Howe, 102; Logan, 101; Young Lottery, 97; Coriolanus, 97; Foreigner, 93; Mart, 81.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Jersey Pat, 117 pounds; Annapolis, 112; Irene H., 109; Rancocas, 107; Davy Johnson, 107; Crispin, 107; Monroe, 107; Little Dick, 102; Reve d'Or, 99.

BLUE NOSES AT GUTTENBERG.

Frosty Weather Chills Spectators at New York's Pleasure Ground.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The weather was blustering and cold today, and spectators showed the effect in their faces, blue noses being the rule. The track was very heavy. The summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Onaway won, Woodruff second, Granite third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—McKeever won, Quartermaster second, Emperor Otho third. Time, 1:12¾.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Toano won, Salisbury second, Experience third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Peruvian won, Issaquena filly second, Cynosure third. Time, 1:33¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Joe Kelly won, Rover second, Little Minnie third. Time, 1:49.

Sixth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Ville Marie won, Apollo second, Bohemian third. Time, 1:28.

BIG MONEY OFFERED IN MICHIGAN.

President Leathers Hangs Up $100,000 in Purses.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—Don J. Leathers, President of the Grand Rapids Horsemen's Association, tomorrow will offer $100,000 for a great week of races at the meeting of the Michigan horse-breeders in Grand Rapids the last week in August, 1892. Mr. Leathers was the horseman who offered $10,000 for the Allerton-Nelson match race, at that time the largest purse offered for a trotting horse race. He now comes out with a $50,000 purse for a race for the stallion championship of all ages to be trotted by Palo Alto, Stamboul, Allerton, Nelson, Axtell, Delmarch, and Pat Downing, the great stallions of the year. In addition Mr. Leathers offers $25,000 for a race for Arion, 2:10¾; Monbars, 2:18; Ralph Wilkes, 2:18; and Bermuda Boy, the four great 2-year-olds of 1891. The races will be given on different days. The other races of the meeting will be contested for for stakes and purses aggregating $25,000, making the total amount of money hung up $100,000. No entrance money will be charged for the two special races.

Turf Notes.

Charles Hughes has gone to Guttenberg with Vortex, Experience, and Anne Elizabeth.

C. Walker, the king of the Eastern "rail birds," has bought Now or Never from O. B. McStea for $2,800.

"Monk" Overton has bought Duster, 3, by Voltigeur—Hard-to-Tell, from J. F. Davis. The colt is useful only.

There were two books on the first race at Garfield yesterday on account of Gold Dust's late withdrawal by judicial permission.

Capt. Sam Brown of Pittsburg thinks that he has a wonder in the yearling filly by Richmond—Katie A., well entered in the 2-year-old stakes of 1892.

Young Evans, a Garfield Park boy and a son of George Evans, who used to ride for August Belmont, won his first race at Guttenberg with Blitzen Monday.

George V. Hankins said yesterday: "We may not pipe the Garfield track for steam at once, but shall certainly do so before spring, as it will dry as well as thaw the footing, and make it perfect for spring training and racing."

Now that the St. Louis pool-rooms have been closed by the declaration that the Anti-Pool bill is constitutional the old South Side Park is to be opened for racing. Agents have been here and in the South drumming up horses for the meeting, which begins next Thursday to run every day.

Plunger Botay sought a killing on Woodpecker in the first race, playing him for all he could and winning on his place bets. Plunger Smith landed a nice sum on Merry Girl in the same race. Chris Smith of Kendal Stable fame won $5,000 on the day against the foreign book, landing $2,500 in one bet on Goldstone at Nashville.

Hanlan Goes into Training.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, arrived here today from Victoria, B. C., and will go into training for his race with Alec McLean of New Westminster, B. C., which takes place here on the 29th. Hanlan allows McLean 100 yards start in three miles. He is desirous of obtaining a match with Henry Peterson of this city, and offers to row the latter for $1,000 a side, Peterson to fix the date of the race.

Will See Von der Ahe.

It is now stated that there will be a meeting at St. Louis—within a week—of the League Conference committee that was said not to have been appointed. Soden, who will be Chairman of the committee, is coming West at once. He will see Von der Ahe and try to patch up some kind of an agreement. In the meantime Von der Ahe asserts that he will not listen to the twelve club scheme and that the only peace which can be patched up will be in the shape of a new National agreement.

Baseball Notes.

The Boston association club has given up its claim to Catcher Earle.

Glasscock's contract with Von der Ahe is said to be for two years.

The New Yorks will sign Pitcher Bates of the Harvard University club.

Carsey, released by Washington, will probably go to the Boston association club.

Manager Selee of the Bostons and Sid Farrar have gone into business at Melrose together.

Jack Glasscock is a contract jumper, yet he picked up $2,000 in an old tomato can the other day. There are some ball players who respect their word as a contract, but never picked up a copper. Here is a moral out of joint.

Indoor Baseball Notes.

The Ravenswoods play at Pullman Thanksgiving night.

The Pullman club pays the expenses of visiting teams.

Jimmy Ryan, the outdoor player, is acting as an umpire again this season.

Hibbard, who umpired at Englewood, was the pitcher of the late Kenwoods.

Royce made his first appearance in a Midwinter League game at the Harvard club.

Newman is a hard worker, and will no doubt prove a good Captain for the Harvards.

The Glenwoods want games. Address Manager Wintergreen, No. 149 West Chicago avenue.

Sloan, who pitched for the Harvards, has not had any practice for some time. Even so, he was not hit hard.

Smith of the Ashland has not lost any of his cunning as a shortstop. He made several phenomenal plays.

Preparations for the benefit game at the First Regiment Armory are about completed, and the event bids fair to be a success.

The Pullmans want to arrange a game with the Idlewild and La Grange clubs. Address Manager, Box No. 1216, Pullman, Ill.

The Shandon Bells defeated the Second Regiments in a well-played game by a score of 5 to 4. The pitching of Boleyn was particularly good.

Tonight the St. Columbkills will play the St. Elizabeths, the St. Johns will play the St. Stevens, and St. James will play the St. Jarlaths. These will be regular games of the Catholic League.

The Garfields have organized for the season with the following players: Keand, Quirk, Sullivan, Ryan, Walot, Hawley, Davison, Ostrander, and Hannah. Address Garfield Ball club, Oakley avenue and Madison street.

The Gold Coins defeated the Iroquois of Summerdale 11 to 6 at the latter's hall. Murphy appeared in the box for the Gold Coins for the first time and proved effective. Lord and C. Todd made difficult fly catches.

The Montgomery Wards would like to hear from the J. H. Walkers, Locusts, La Croix, Fat Men, Lake View Standard, or the St. Johns to arrange a game for Saturday night. Address John Devine, care Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Ashlands have protested their game on the grounds of a wrong decision. A Carleton base-runner was hit by a batted ball after the ball had touched the ceiling. According to the rules governing the game the man should have been declared out, but he was not, and his run virtually won the game. Had he been declared out the game would have stood a tie at the end of the tenth inning.

General Sporting News.

Billy Sexton has sold his billiard room in New York to Maurice Daly.

Brewer and Fulford are matched to shoot again Dec. 12 at Woodlawn Park, Long Island.

A ten-round go between Tom Ryan and Jack Dempsey at Battery D is a possibility soon.

Bob Fitzsimmons announces that he is willing to fight Ted Pritchard in London for $10,000.

The American Canoe Association's meet next summer will be at Willsboro Point, Lake Champlain.

A. H. Farwell of Independence, Ia., has sold the bay colt Mahomet to Carsey & McDonnell for $1,150.

AWARDS FOR HORSES.

THOSE WHO WON IN THE SADDLE AND HACKNEY CLASSES.

Yesterday's Prize List at the Fat-Stock and Horse Show—Accident to a Boy Rider in the Ring—Exhibition Drawing to a Close—Meetings of Poland China and Chester White Swine Breeders—Judges for the World's Fair—Dairy Men Talk About Their Industry.

The horse show and fat-stock exhibit at the Exposition is nearing the close. Yesterday morning was given up to the slaughter of nineteen sweepstakes steers and twelve sweepstakes sheep. The carcasses were hung up and will be allowed to remain intact until Friday, when they will be cut up on the block.

Charlie Burgess, the plucky little rider of the jumping pony, while working with a green horse was thrown and had one of his legs broken.

A meeting of the manufacturers and dealers in dairy and creamery goods was held at the Exposition yesterday to take action on the death of Senator Walter S. Greene of Wisconsin. Suitable resolutions of regret were drawn up. Yesterday's awards were:

Class B—Horses.

Lot 28—Saddle horses, stallion any age—First premium to Star Eagle, owned by J. D. & L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill.; second to Diamond Field, same owners.

Mare or gelding any age—First premium to Beauty of Walnut Hill, owned by J. D. & L. B. Smith; second to Indian Boy, C. B. White, Chicago; third to Artist Jr., Fred Partridge, Chicago; fourth to Ben H., J. D. Johnson, La Belle, Mo.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4—First premium to Bellringer, owned by J. G. Duncan, Bloomington, Ill.

Mare or gelding 4 years old or over—First premium to Indian Boy, owned by C. B. White; second to Ben H., owned by J. D. Johnson; third to animal shown by W. H. Brown; fourth to Artist Jr., Fred Partridge.

Mare or gelding 3 years old and under 4—First premium to Brilliant, owned by D. H. Harris, Mordon, Mich.; second to Diamond Girl, J. D. and L. E. Smith; third to Ajax, J. C. Duncan.

Lot 20 A—English Hackneys.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First premium to Protection, owned by Burgess Bros., Wenona, Ill.; second to Dauntless 2d (2,930), Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.; third to Tomahawk (2,734), same owners; fourth to Neatmore (1,852), Burgess Bros.

Stallion 3 and under 4—First premium to Latest Fashion (2,356), owned by Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.; second to Country Gentleman, Burgess Bros.; third to Scorostry Venture, Stericker Bros.; fourth to A. J. C., Burgess Bros.

Mare 4 years old or over—First premium to Black Queen, owned by Burgess Bros., Wenona, Ill.

Mare 3 and under 4—First premium to Black Bess, owned by W. M. Fields & Bro., Cedar Falls, Ia.

Stallion 2 and under 3—First premium to King of England, owned by Burgess Bros.; second to Comet, W. M. Fields & Bro.; third to Lord Green (3,261), Burgess Bros.; fourth to Stanley, Stericker Bros.

BREEDERS OF FANCY SWINE MEET.

Officers Elected and Action Taken in Regard to the World's Fair.

The National Poland China Swine Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House yesterday and elected the following officers: President, Joseph Grossman, Illinois; Vice-President, J. Cunningham, Indiana; Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Rouse, Michigan; Executive committee, W. W. McClung, Iowa; L. C. Nixon, Ohio; and N. F. Bellows. All live-stock associations were requested to present the names of five competent men from each for the convenience of the World's Fair committee of awards in selecting juries.

The National Chester White Swine Record Association met at the Sherman House yesterday. The officers elected were: President, B. R. Vale, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Sharpless; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Palmer, Wisconsin; E. Walter, Pennsylvania; W. W. Waltmeyer, Kansas; Executive committee, E. Walter, E. H. Cook, and George Frederick.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Too Busy to Pay Much Attention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to speak a good word for that muchly-abused bureau, "The Helping Hand." While we refuse to reveal the names of our patrons we have never attempted to withhold our business from the public, and consider it as legitimate and as honorable as any other lawful employment. We have existed long enough to feel assured of the legitimacy of our business, and can afford to feel amused at the somewhat irrational opinions of our ecclesiastical critics. Amid the daily increasing duties of our office we hardly find time to pay much attention to criticisms of this nature. Our opponent argues against machine-made sermons, stating that "the spirituality of the sermon would be paralyzed." To this we reply that there is more spirituality in the sermons issued from our "factory" than there is in the sermons of some of our good brethren. J. W. WALKER, Manager.

Anti-Clerical Irish-Americans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of Nov. 16, under the heading "Anti-Clerical Irish-Americans," a Mr. Riley is reported as saying that the late Parnell meeting was "attacked in the *Church Calendar*, a handbill distributed to advertisers."

This is merely a sample of the inaccuracy which enfolds as a garment the "anti-clerical" Irish-Americans. The *Church Calendar* is a magazine distributed monthly at certain Catholic churches to each member of the congregation, 10,000 copies being gratuitously given, which inculcates loyalty to faith and fatherland.

It said of Mr. Parnell:

> Ireland claims Parnell; she will never forget his noble service; she will try and veil his fault, for he is dead; he battled for her rights—and she will remember
>
> "Through joy and through torment,
> Through glory and shame."

For which the editor alone is responsible.
JOHN G. HELY.

Punch Up the Law Department.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In order to aid his worthy Chief of Police in the suppression of crime the Mayor called the city Police Justices to meet with him recently, and there he read the "riot act" to them in relation to the conduct of their offices in dealing with the criminal classes, gamblers, et al.

It seems now that it would be a grand scheme for the Mayor to call in the City Prosecutor and his valuable assistants and have a little kindergarten exercise while they are closeted with him.

A recent investigation shows of the $1,175 in fines assessed against gamblers arrested in the rooms of the "House of David" in the early part of the present month not one dollar or even one penny has been paid into the City Treasury.

Police make arrests, Justices assess fines, rich professional bailers qualify on bonds, executions issue, bailiffs receive executions on forfeited bonds, and make no attempt to collect on the same, when the ink which makes the signature of such men as J. W. E. Thomas as bondsmen is scarcely dry, and the Justice who accepts these bonds says he is worth $50,000. What is done in these forfeited bond cases? Why not compel the city Law Department to make a detailed report of all such business weekly to the Controller? Such report to show the facts in that case. This department should be compelled to keep a record of all cases of this nature that come into its hands. This record should be open to the public and particularly the press.

Come, Mr. Mayor, punch up the city Law Department. Make it keep its record as clear as the skies. The people expect you to do the right thing by them; don't disappoint them.
RESIDENT TWELFTH WARD.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in THE TRIBUNE a few days since an article intimating that Robert Ray Hamilton met his death by foul play, and seeming to reflect upon Sargent, Mr. Hamilton's former partner. The source of this information is said to be one Ralph Worthington, a merchant of Cleveland, O., who has just returned from Jackson's Lake, Wyo., and who claims to have thoroughly investigated the cause of Mr. Hamilton's death. I, myself, have just returned from a hunting trip in the mountains about Jackson's Lake, and but a short time since our party forded Snake River at the very point where Hamilton should have crossed and near which his body was found. We also visited Mr. Sargent's log cabin, became acquainted with the man, his wife and children, and were most agreeably entertained by them for two days. I wish to say through your columns that any one who knows the character of the country, the depth and swiftness of Snake River in places, and the relations existing between Mr. Sargent and a large part of the trappers and hunters, mostly Mormons, who frequent that country, would see nothing in the reported cause of Mr. Hamilton's death to arouse suspicion and would at once discredit the sensational guess of any Mormon or trapper. Snake River, where the Sheridan trail crosses, is at least four feet in depth, and at a short distance the river deepens materially. The current at this point is so swift that a horse heavily loaded might easily be carried off his feet, and it would require but a blow on the head from the horse's hoof or the entangling of a spur in the saddle's trappings to make the adventure a fatal one. Mr. Sargent's relations with the Hamilton family are of the pleasantest character, showing that no such dark suspicion has entered their minds. The cause of such a rumor can be easily explained. Mr. Sargent is a sportsman of the best type. Although living in the very home of the noblest of game he kills only what his needs require, and it is his constant endeavor to preserve the animals from slaughter. He is closely allied in this effort with the officers of the National Park military post, and has been appointed by the government as scaler of guns at the southern extremity of the park. His indefatigable efforts in this direction have secured the enmity of a large number of trappers and market hunters whose interests are diametrically opposite. Lastly, a man who in the few hours we spent with him showed himself so much of a gentleman, who was so thoughtful in his family and so loving toward his little children, should be above and beyond such dark and unfounded mutterings. J. E. CORNELL.

No Soul.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Samuel Roberts in a letter printed in your paper of this date says, "It has never been shown or proven that man possesses any intelligence that can survive his body. Will this learned physician tell me what a soul is? What are its component parts? Has it weight, form, or color?"

It is refreshing, even in this materialistic age, to find a man who hasn't a soul. "Not proven," he says. Where has the man lived for the last forty years that he has not heard of the 10,000 facts verified by the best scientific minds of the century which demonstrate not only the existence of the soul but its ability to establish that existence to us still here in the flesh? Has he never heard of William Crooks, Alfred R. Wallace, Profs. Zollner, De Morgan, Mapes, Aksakoff, Count Flamarion, John W. Edwards, and hundreds of other intelligent men who have scientifically proven the continuous life of man? Has he not heard of the philosophy of spiritualism or read its literature? Does he not know that there are a million of men who do know of the soul for every man who does not?

"Tell me what a soul is," he says. "What are its component parts? Has it weight, form, or color?"

If not, then the thing does not exist. If you can't cut it with a scalpel, take off its skin with a knife, weigh it on a ten-ton scales, or analyze its color in the spectrum then it is a mere illusion. Well, did the gentleman ever see the form of electricity? Did he ever weigh superheated steam? Did he ever see the color of carbonic acid gas, or a hundred other powers and forces in nature which are invisible, unweighable, and without color, size, or form?

What nonsense! The most potent elements in nature are incomprehensible to the mind. Who can tell what electricity is, whence it comes, or where it lives?

Who can say why a magnet imparts its force to a hundred pieces of iron, each of its own size, and yet loses not an atom of its power?

Doubtless the gentleman is an agnostic. It looks that way, and his logic is feeble enough to prove it. GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

JOHN A. KASSON ON IOWA'S ELECTION.

How He Explains the Political Situation in That State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—John A. Kasson of Iowa, formerly United States Minister to Austria, is at the Murray Hill Hotel. He said to a reporter that two or three elements had entered into the recent campaign in Iowa, and he took a somewhat original view of the situation.

"The sentiment of a majority of the people of Iowa is for prohibition as strongly as ever, I believe," said Mr. Kasson, "if prohibition means closing the whisky saloons. But the prohibition there has been carried further than that. Not content with passing laws to prohibit the sale of liquors in the State, the Legislature has enacted statutes which interfere with the transportation of wines and liquors for private use. The law has made it a part of the police duty to seize and confiscate liquors which individuals might be shipping for their own wine cellars, and many who would vote against the saloon regard this interference in transportation as an extreme measure, and so voted against the party which is responsible for it.

"These laws are the result of the combined effect of the national 'Original Package' act, which declares that the State has the right to regulate the transportation of liquors within its limits as a part of its police power, and the stringent enactments of the Legislature, under this authority. With the usual definition of prohibition Iowa is still a prohibition State.

"The result in Iowa has sometimes been attributed solely to the feeling on the liquor question, but this was not the only factor that has helped to bring about a political change. The result of the change of population of the last two years has been to increase the Democratic strength. There has been a considerable movement of the former residents of that State to the new States to the West, and those who have gone away have been more Republicans than Democrats. Their votes are seen all the way to the Pacific coast. On the other hand, those who have come from foreign countries or from States to the east of us have been more Democrats than Republicans. The foreign immigration has been German and Scandinavian. On the temperance question both nationalities are against the Republicans. So that the result has been to increase the Democratic vote."

"Will this foreign element be Republican or Democratic on national issues?"

"The greater proportion will be Republican. On national issues the Scandinavians are, as a rule, Republicans. For this reason in a national election I believe Iowa is not to be classed as a doubtful State. The majority which has sometimes been given the Republican candidates may be reduced, but I believe that the Republicans would have 20,000 majority in a Presidential election.

"Gov. Boies made a strong campaign and as a speaker proved himself able and magnetic. His standing was high as a business-man and an executive. Mr. Wheeler stood high as a business-man, but he made no speeches, which counted against him in his fight.

"The sentiment in Iowa in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver I think is on the wane," Mr. Kasson said, in reply to a question on that subject. "Not only is this true in Iowa but, I believe, in all the Western States north of the Ohio River. The people have begun to find out that this clamor for free coinage is only another form of the old greenback craze. The farmers are a little slow in changing their ideas, but I believe that they are beginning to see that their demand for free coinage was as effectually a cry for unsound money as was the greenback clamor, which they helped to fight down after the subject had been fully discussed."

COULDN'T JAR THE TEXAS CLOUDS.

George Edward Curtis Says Dyrenforth's Experiments Were Not a Success.

George Edward Curtis, scientific assistant in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, had something to say about the Dyrenforth rainmaking proceedings in Texas.

Mr. Curtis was sent to Texas by Dr. Fernow of the Smithsonian Institution, and he staid on the ranch where the experiments were conducted for nearly three weeks. He says that during that time just two one-hundredths of an inch of water fell, notwithstanding the extraordinary reports telegraphed broadcast over the country. Mr. Curtis, who was the meteorologist of the party, tells this story:

"Three ways of attempting to produce rain were tried. The first was by exploding oxy-hydrogen balloons in the air, the second was by exploding dynamite sticks on kites, and the third was by exploding rackarock on the ground. Preliminary experiments were made in Washington with the balloons, and a great concussion was produced. During all the experiments on the Texas ranch fewer balloons were exploded than in one afternoon in the preliminary trials in Washington. The cause for that failure was that the furnaces used to generate the gas gave out, the wind thrashed the balloons so as to prevent their filling, and the amount of apparatus was inadequate.

"The second line of experiments was that of the kites. The sticks with which the kites were made were too weak to withstand the Texas winds, and then there were not enough men to work them. Each kite requires a man to handle it, and there were only three or four men there. The rackarock was all right. After several weeks of experiments with balloons and kites Dyrenforth and his men thought of the rackarock, and one day when clouds were very near the earth they exploded a few charges of it. A few drops of rain followed. After the preliminary trial of this explosive, to see whether it was of good quality, a slight shower followed sixteen hours after the explosion.

"This was telegraphed over the country as a howling success. The explosion had absolutely nothing to do with the drops of water that fell, and Dyrenforth acknowledged it to me. There were slight showers all over Northwestern Texas that afternoon, hundreds and hundreds of miles from the scene of the trial. Ex-Senator Farwell of Illinois, who owns a great deal of land in Texas and is a firm believer in the production of rain by artificial means, got an appropriation through Congress, and Dyrenforth was appointed to be the head of the expedition. The whole thing is devoid of practical or commercial value."

A Student of Human Nature.

Mrs. Slimpurse—"Why in the world did you tell Mrs. De Fashion we had summered in Europe?"

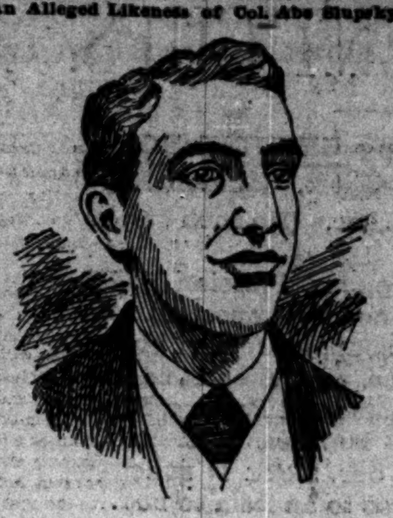
Mr. Slimpurse—"You don't suppose I'd confess to her that we'd been economizing in Frogtown, do you? Not much."

Mrs. Slimpurse—"But, dear me, she'll tell others, and before long all sorts of people will be asking us about Europe, and we haven't either of us ever been east of Sandy Hook."

Mr. Slimpurse—"Don't you fear. Tell people you've just got back from Europe and they'll change the subject quicker than a wink, for fear you'll start to talking about it."—*New York Weekly.*

PRINTED, BUT NOT GUARANTEED.

An Alleged Likeness of Col. Abe Slupsky.



THE STATESMAN ABOUT WHOM EVERYBODY IS TALKING.

SPECULATING ON GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Alleged Animus of Louis Hines' Second Suit Against the C., B. & Q.

Louis Hines of Monmouth, Ill., who has sued the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for $50,000 damages on account of injury in the fast mail wreck at the pottery switch a year ago, was at the time of the accident an employé of the pottery near Monmouth. He was unloading a freight-car standing on the pottery switch. The engine of the fast mail ran into this car, seriously injuring the engineer and fireman and several pottery employés.

As the only death that could be traced to the wreck occurred twenty days after the accident no trial was held. Dr. Taylor, the Coroner, has been subjected to severe censure for his alleged negligence, but he says he acted on the advice of State's-Attorney McDill and other lawyers.

All the claims against the C., B. and Q. road were promptly paid, except that of Louis Hines, who sued the company for $50,000 in the Knox County Circuit Court at Galesburg shortly after the wreck. As Hines was not permanently injured the company refused to pay his claim. It is said that Hines had a grudge against the road and refused to listen to compromise. Since the wreck it is said that Hines, who is able-bodied, has done little but speculate on his future fortune.

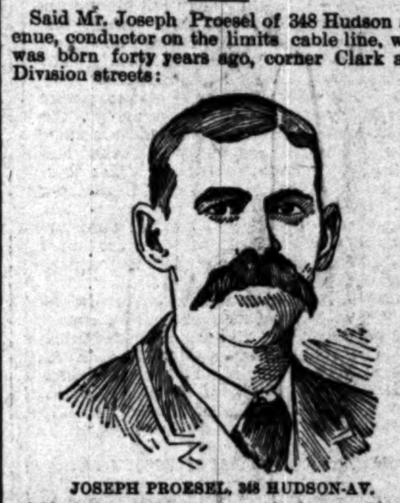
Wide Awake Fish.

The only fish that never sleep are salmon, pike, and goldfish.

SICK 30 YEARS.

A LIMITS CABLE CONDUCTOR RELATES A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Said Mr. Joseph Proesel of 348 Hudson avenue, conductor on the limits cable line, who was born forty years ago, corner Clark and Division streets:



JOSEPH PROESEL, 348 HUDSON-AV.

"I had catarrh thirty years. My first trouble was stoppage of the nose. It would stay closed for months at a time. Gradually it affected my head, my hearing, my stomach, my whole system. The back part of my throat was always clogged up with thick, sticky matter, which I would be hawking and straining to loosen and spit out. There was a dull, aching pain through the top of the nose and above the eyes through the forehead. This chronic soreness extended to the right ear and seemed to deaden the hearing. I was always the worst at night. I got little sleep and would wake up tired, weak, and miserable, feeling all the worse for my short and troubled sleep. A bad cough set in and gradually my stomach failed. I couldn't eat. Then I began to lose flesh fast. When I went to Drs. McCoy & Wildman I was feeling quite discouraged over it. But I think under their system a catarrh patient will get well quicker and with greater certainty than by any other treatment known. It wasn't a month till they had me almost completely cured."

Drs. McCoy & Wildman renew the offer made last year, *and all patients who begin treating with them before Jan. 1, 1892, will be treated for the nominal sum of $5 a month and the medicine furnished free.*

DOCTORS
McCOY & WILDMAN,
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Cor. of Quincy, Chicago.

All Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
CATARRH CURED.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank.
Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. *only.*

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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SHANDON BELLS
TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER
LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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Down!

33⅓ Per Cent.

One dollar of every three handed back. We've added some new and good-to-have garments for the present weather—especially at the big discount prices. 33⅓ per cent off the goods we quote here gives you fine bargains.

Men's Black Cheviot Overcoats, Small Sizes, $20 less ⅓.

100 Cape Overcoats		Boys' Overcoats	
$18.00	Less ⅓	$ 7.50	Less ⅓
20.00		8.50	
25.00		10.00	
35.00		12.50	
		15.00	

100 Fur-Trimmed Overcoats		Boys' Suits	
$15.00	Less ⅓	$ 5.00	Less ⅓
18.00		6.00	
20.00		6.50	
22.00		7.50	
25.00		8.00	
27.50		10.00	

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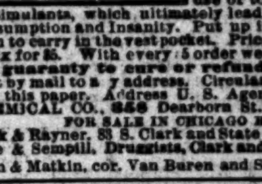

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DRUNKENNESS:
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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is QUICK. Others in comparison are slow or DEAD. [illegible]
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5:55 p. m. To-morrow,
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SPECIAL

Information may be had by addressing J. H. LUCE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, 248 Clark Street, Chicago, or THE TICKET AGENT of any [illegible]

NEW YORK

FREIGHT IS DIVERTED

MISSOURI RIVER TRAFFIC GOING VIA NEW ORLEANS.

Chairman Midgley Appoints a Committee to Take the Matter Into Consideration—Federal Grand Jury Report Withheld—Belief That No Indictments Against Railroad Men Were Found—Conference Between Eastern and Western Lines—Charlton Defends the Alton.

Chairman Midgley in a communication to the General Freight Agents of the roads interested in traffic to and from New Orleans states that it was intended at the meeting of the Western Freight Association last week to have given earnest consideration to the manner in which rates on import and on domestic traffic are made from New Orleans to the territory west and northwest from St. Louis. An adjournment was, however, had before the subject could be reached, which necessitates presenting it in this way and inviting immediate action.

Complaint, he says, was made last September that tariffs were in effect on certain articles usually made fifth class, from New Orleans to points in Northern and Western Iowa, little or no higher than the rates on similar commodities from Chicago to the same territory. Those conditions grew out of the policy of extending to Omaha and Council Bluffs whatever rates were made from New Orleans to Kansas City; and as it is the determination to extend to Sioux City the same rates that are made from New Orleans to Council Bluffs, the making of such rates via the Illinois Central results in carrying through Central and Western Iowa the low rates from time to time made from New Orleans to Kansas City. The foregoing applies more especially to rates on domestic products. The situation is, if possible, more lamentable in the case of rates on import traffic.

Mr. Midgley also states that nearly one year ago the Alton gave notice of intention to apply from East St. Louis to Kansas City, on import traffic via Baltimore, an arbitrary approximating the insignificant proportion frequently allowed west of the Mississippi River on import traffic carried via New Orleans to Kansas City. The company was induced to suspend action pending an adjustment it was hoped would be made with the coöperation of lines from New Orleans. The conference did result in a slight improvement of the conditions governing domestic traffic, but as to import freight an impossible task was imposed. It contemplated ascertaining average ocean charges to numerous American ports on several commodities exported from Europe. The committee upon whom the undertaking devolved soon discovered that the data could not be procured, and with such failure the attempt to regulate the traffic in the way proposed may as well be abandoned.

Now comes the Chicago and Alton, says Mr. Midgley, and desires to make effective its previous motion to establish an arbitrary rate from East St. Louis to Kansas City on import traffic via Baltimore. The necessity of immediate action on the part of Western roads is thus made necessary, and Mr. Midgley therefore suggests that the lines in the Western Freight Association should meet to consider and formulate the conditions pursuant to which the traffic, both domestic and foreign, from and via Gulf ports shall be carried to the territory west and northwest of St. Louis, Mo., and for that purpose he has appointed the following committee to meet at the earliest date practicable: H. H. Courtright, C. A. Parker, W. B. Biddle, Milton Knight, J. M. Johnson, J. H. Hiland, W. C. Stith, Howard Elliott, and W. E. Keepers. The Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and Tuesday, Nov. 24, are suggested as the place and time of meeting.

GRAND JURY REPORT WITHHELD.

It Could Not Be Learned Whether Railroad Officials Have Been Indicted.

The Federal grand jury made its final report to Judge Blodgett yesterday afternoon and was discharged. When Foreman Harvey Lamberson handed the indictments to the court the papers were taken away and recorded, and neither District-Attorney Milchrist nor any of the jurymen would make any statement as to who had been indicted. "We agreed to say nothing," was all Mr. Lamberson would say. Mr. Milchrist hinted that no indictments had been obtained against the railroad officials. "Nearly if not all of those indicted are now under bonds," said Mr. Milchrist. None of the railroad men are under bonds.

Eastern and Western Lines to Confer.

In accordance with the action of the Western Freight Association Chairman Midgley has notified George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, that the committee from the Western Freight Association to confer with the committee appointed by Eastern lines regarding divisions of through rates east of the Mississippi River on Trans-Mississippi traffic will consist of A. C. Bird, W. B. Biddle, Thomas Miller, H. H. Courtright, H. R. McCullough, J. M. Johnson, C. A. Parker, A. F. Banks, P. C. Stohr, F. D. Russell, R. Stockhouse, and W. E. Keepers. Mr. Midgley has suggested that Chicago be the meeting place, and the time after this month.

Rates Should Be Maintained.

In view of the frequent efforts to bring about reductions west of Chicago and St. Louis in rates on freight destined to points in Colorado and Utah, a reminder is given by Chairman Midgley that the representatives of all roads in the Western Freight Association are obligated to firmly resist all such overtures. Although the authority to establish the rates which shall govern on business to and from points in Colorado and Utah is claimed by the Transcontinental Association, the roads operating east of the Missouri River, says Mr. Midgley, are not thereby relieved from the obligation to strictly maintain such rates when they have been promulgated.

The Erie's New St. Louis Line.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Ohio and Mississippi railroad has for many years been the principal connection of the Erie and the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio roads to and from St. Louis. One of the practical results of the recent Baltimore and Ohio-Ohio and Mississippi combination has been the formation by the Erie company of an entirely new line to St. Louis over the Vandalia road, negotiations having been recently concluded between the Erie and Vandalia companies by which the Vandalia is to be the exclusive connection of the Erie lines to and from St. Louis.

No Car Famine.

The reports lately published in some of the papers that the Western roads are severely suffering from a car famine are officially declared to be without foundation. President Roswell Miller of the Milwaukee and St. Paul said yesterday that his road, as well as all others he had heard from, had no difficulty in furnishing all the cars needed to supply the demand. At no time for the last few years had the railroads been better off in regard to cars than they were at present. The trouble was not a scarcity of cars, he said, but the delay caused by insufficient terminal facilities and want of elevator and storage room.

Charlton Defends His Road.

Regarding the hearing now pending before Chairman Finley concerning reduction of home-seekers' rates last September, General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton said: "It was simply impossible for the Chicago and Alton to make any trouble, as the rates were made to points in boycotted territory to which the Chicago and Alton is unable to ticket, and that road, under all kinds of provocations and inducements which were made for the express purpose of getting it to cut the rate of the Western Passenger Association, positively refused to do so."

Secured Right of Way.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Indian Agent W. Leahy has completed his work of procuring the right of way through the Red Cliffe Indian Reservation for the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western railway. The company is also securing riparian rights, and it is expected that the Northern Pacific will put in some elevators at the northern terminal.

Richmond Terminal Dividend.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Rumors were current all day to the effect that a reconstruction of the Richmond Terminal system was pending and caused heavy selling of the company's securities. There was said to be a good deal of uncertainty about the dividend on Richmond and Danville, payable in January, and, as this dividend is necessary to provide for the payment of the dividend on Terminal preferred, that dividend was stated to be doubtful. The officers of the company say that the dividends will not be discussed until after the election of the new directors, in three weeks.

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Over 500 kinds, including GENUINE ROYAL SEVRES, Crown Derby, Coalport, Cauldon, Royal Worcester, Royal Berlin, &c., &c. (No such display offered in this country.)

Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons, Parisian Medallions (the most extensive line ever imported). Superb Course Sets in meat, soup, game, fish, entree, chop, asparagus, luncheon, &c., &c. Bread and Butter Plates, Tete-a-Tetes, Ornamental Pottery, Parisian Vases, Genuine Carrara Marbles, Real Bronze Figures. An inspection of our stock is solicited, especially of those in doubt as to an item to buy.

VISITORS INVITED.

PITKIN and BROOKS

RETAIL STATE & LAKE STS.

Railway Notes.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for the second week in November as compared with the same week last year were as follows: Second week November, 1891, $762,883; same week in 1890, $622,732; increase $140,151. The earnings of the Milwaukee and Northern for the third week in 1891 were $40,096, against $32,539 in 1892; increase, $7,557.

The latest report is that in the West a commission of $5 is being paid on business from Kansas City to New York via the Wabash to Detroit, Grand Trunk to Suspension Bridge, and New York, Ontario and Western to New York. As this is rather too large an amount for the Wabash to pay on its own account, it becomes a question as to what proportion of it is paid by its two connections east of Detroit.

THINGS TOLD THE MOTHER'S CLASS.

Aids in the Care of Children Entertainingly Made Known.

The mother's class at the Art Institute yesterday morning spent the first hour in the examination of varieties of the rose family and the characteristics by which little children could learn to know any member of this beautiful family wherever found.

"This," said Mrs. Bube, the teacher of the class, "is not only to give the children the keen delight which comes from exact knowledge and recognition of the familiar under a new guise, but to prepare them to see unity under variety in other things."

Miss Harrison began the second hour by telling a story of a little boy who met four huge giants, one of whom could run faster than a greyhound; another who could see farther than an eagle; a third who could hear more than ten trumpets, and a fourth who could reach farther than twenty men, all of whom helped the boy in the accomplishment of his task. "This," said she, "is what we call a nineteenth century fairy tale. Centuries ago the child race had a dim presentiment that somehow man's intelligence ought to be able to accomplish more than man's muscles and senses could compass. Hence arose tales and legends of genii and giants. Every business-man's office in Chicago would today show you that the dream had been accomplished. Railways and electricity and steam are the giants, but the child has a right to the child-form of embodied power greater than man."

Next followed a talk on the development of the logical faculty of the child as an aid in self-government. The next lesson will be this logic applied to his relationships to his fellow-beings.

HE WILL PLEAD MINNEAPOLIS' CAUSE.

Senator Washburn on His Way to Washington—At the Hotels.

United States Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He was on his way to Washington as the advance guard of the Minneapolis delegation which will ask the National committee to give the Republican convention to that city. The Senator expressed his satisfaction at the fair spirit shown by Chicago and said that that city would be his second choice.

Dr. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday, accompanied by Drs. Carriel, Gillette, and Hall of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, A. C. McDermott of Normal, and Dr. Elrod of Anna. Dr. Wines is en route to attend a charitable convention at Denver. In Chicago, with the others named, he will confer with the World's Fair people relative to an exhibit of the work in which they are interested. The State Board will also be asked for an appropriation for an exhibit of models of the charitable and penal institutions.

Prominent among the guests at the hotels yesterday were M. D. Harter, the noted free-trader of Mansfield, O., at the Auditorium; William H. Dent, President of the First National Bank of Le Mars, Ia., and Count A. Hespel of Paris, at the Grand Pacific; Ignatius Donnelly at the Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Donner, George Work, and Joseph Foulke of New York, and F. L. Noble, President of the Union Mills Plaster company and the owner of Allerton, at the Richelieu.

Sherman—J. E. Miner, Indianapolis; E. S. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; W. C. Culbertson, Girard, Pa.; W. S. Spencer, Cincinnati; H. A. Christy, Buffalo; J. E. Lambert, Ypsilanti; Robert Newton, Jerseyville, Ill.

Tremont—J. W. Best, Quincy; J. D. Thompson, Cincinnati; Samuel L. Richards, Boston; J. W. Murphy, Davenport, Ia.; F. M. Keats, Milwaukee; J. D. Case, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Draper, Troy, N. Y.

Palmer—J. P. Foster, St. Louis; E. F. Hooker, Omaha; R. L. Benson, San Antonio, Tex.; L. Kimball, Brookings, S. D.; J. B. Herrick, Niagara Falls; Walter Morris, Denver; D. W. Hoyt, Boston.

Grand Pacific—G. M. Corey, Washington, D. C.; R. M. Christy, Des Moines; George Francis Train Jr., Tacoma, Wash.; Count A. Hespely, Paris; M. S. Gleason, Columbus, O.

Richelieu—John Bonneycastle, Louisville, Ky.; J. Lee Newton, Peoria; J. Foster, W. P. Weeden, Providence, R. I.; George R. Carter, Seattle.

Auditorium—James M. Lent, Boston; Daniel E. O'Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.; S. B. Whiting, Cambridge, Mass.; W. A. Wells, Detroit.

Leland—W. H. Harrison, Columbus, O.; W. C. Woodwin, Bristol, Conn.; James Peck, Cleveland, O.; F. J. Drake, Cleveland.

Wellington—C. A. Roberts, Boston; W. W. White, Milwaukee; J. S. Rice, Cincinnati.

Lewis Arrested for Embezzlement.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—James H. Lewis, the heaviest real-estate dealer in the city, was arrested today on an indictment charging him with embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses. About two weeks ago he failed for $100,000, his creditors being the various banks here, which seized all the property Lewis had in his own name. There were Eastern creditors who, when they learned that the home creditors had gotten all the visible assets, laid the matter before the grand jury, and the indictment and arrest followed.

A Puzzler.

Little Girl (De Fashion Flat)—"Is that my new brother? Ain't he cute? Did the angels bring him?"

Mamma—"Yes, my dear."

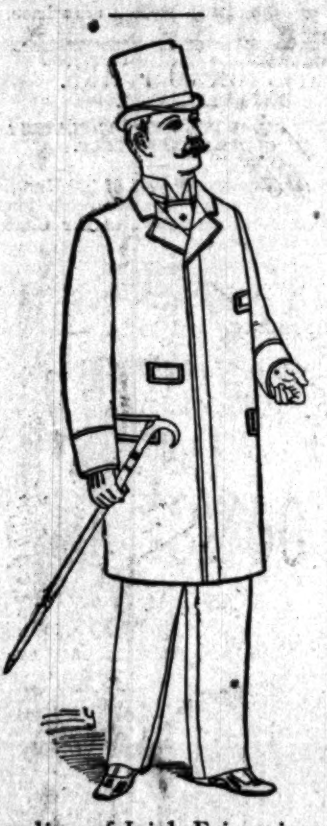
Little Girl—"Did they have flaming swords?"

Mamma—"N-o. Why?"

Little Girl—"I don't see how they got past the janitor."—*Good News.*

FOR

OVERCOATS



Our line of Irish Frieze is complete—price, wool-lined,

Only $35.00.

And for $60.00 we will make you an Overcoat from the Finest French Montagnac, silk-lined.

Call today and be measured.

Samples on application.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

Open Evenings till 7 o'clock.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

When a specialist or medical institute claims to have cured a disease which is generally believed to be incurable the public is inclined to doubt the credibility of its claim; yet it must not be forgotten that this is the age of progress and advancement and that every year new machinery, electrical or otherwise, is devised for overcoming obstinate diseases, which have heretofore refused to yield to remedies prescribed by the general practitioner. The introduction and use of all the latest electrical, hydro-electrical, and other apparatus in the treatment of deep-seated diseases has been largely instrumental in bringing about the great success which has crowned the efforts of the physicians of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, located at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. Not only does the Dispensary carry all kinds of electrical machinery, but for the past ten months it has had in operation an apparatus new to the profession by which it has accomplished results unexampled in the practice of medicine, inasmuch as several well defined cases of paralysis have been effectually cured, some of whom were totally helpless and had been carried about for years. This treatment has been carried on with a remarkable degree of success right in the heart of this great city, and yet the masses have not been acquainted with the fact. This new process and machinery is remarkable also for its apparent simplicity as well as its potency in relieving pain and restoring strength, health, and vigor to the weak, nervous, and despondent. Many severe cases of rheumatism have been cured by this method. Asthma, an affection which has generally been believed to be incurable, has by this new process been speedily relieved, and in one severe case of five years' standing the cure has remained permanent for over six months. Many cases of supposed consumption have yielded to the new method of applying remedies by machinery directly into the lungs. By its use the hearing and sight have also been restored in many instances. The process and the machinery are covered by four letters patent granted to Dr. Kennedy of Detroit.

The Dispensary also has the exclusive control for Chicago and Cook County of apparatus for the treatment of acute and chronic diseases that has never been equaled. Obstinate cases of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and certain diseases peculiar to women yield like magic. Hundreds of testimonials attest this fact. Investigation is earnestly solicited. The Dispensary is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Sunday from 9:30 to 4 p. m. No charge for consultation to those who take treatment.

ARLO BATES

Contributes fortnightly to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Great Sale of Fans.

We offer to-day, and until sold,—in 7th north aisle, near elevators—*about* 2,000 *Fans*—no two alike—recently received from the leading French and Austrian manufacturers. Both novelties and staple Fans are shown, including

Crepe Fans,
Feather Fans,
Silk Fans,

Satin Fans,
Paper Fans,
Gauze Fans, etc.

From the least expensive to the finer grades

at about 2-3 regular value.

The Fan Department has become a conspicuous feature of our business, excelling as it does in *"completeness of assortment"* and *"extreme lowness of price."*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kid Gloves.

"Odds and Ends" *from our Alexandre Factory, Paris.*

Ladies' 4 but. Gloves	$1.00,	regularly	$1.50.
" 8 but. length Gloves	1.25,	"	2.00.
Men's Gloves	1.25,	"	2.00.

ROTHSCHILD BROS

180 State-st.

MEN'S WARM GLOVES.

The Largest and . . . . Most complete Line.

DENT'S and FOWNE'S English Gloves and 500 Styles of our own makes,

$1.00 and upward.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - - 180 State-st.

ROTHSCHILD BROS

180 State-st.

Special Sale . .

MUFFS.

Astrachan—Persian Lamb—Beaver—Black Marten—Krimmer—Opossum—Raccoon—Lynx—Canadian Seal—Hare Moufflon—Thibet—Mink, &c.

$1, $2.50, $3.50, $5, And up.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - - 180 State-st.

WEAVER, GETZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE

COAL AND COKE

THE LARGEST RAIL COAL YARDS IN CHICAGO.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALED.

We are daily shipping to this market 150 to 200 Cars of Pennsylvania and Ohio Coals.

HEAVY CONSUMERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

No. 217 Dearborn Street.

TELEPHONE 180.

Cloth Cloaks

We offer extra inducements in IMPORTED . .

WRAPS, COATS, AND JACKETS.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.

Men's Gloves

We import and sell only

DENT'S,

Which Are the Best in the World.

KNOX HAT DEPARTMENT,
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL.

There are 100 5/A styles, each at its cost, the best you can buy.

5/A Baker is Best of All.

5/A Extra Test ranks next to 5/A Baker.

5/A Horse Blankets sold by all dealers.

RIGHT IS
FRAMES

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail)

State and Washington Sts.

CLOAK DEPT.

Interesting to Small Ladies.

Today, commencing at 11 o'clock, we offer

175 Plush Garments

(In Sacques, Ulsters, and Newmarkets),

Sizes 32 and 34, Bust Measure (only),

AT **$10** EACH.

This lot is an accumulation of small sizes and represent values from $25 to $60.

There is a Decided Advantage in First Choice.

NOTICE. *We Offer Today . . .*

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

5,000 New Cloaks,

ALL SIZES AND NEWEST STYLES,

At Prices That Will Add to Our Reputation as

"Cloak Headquarters."

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail)

State and Washington Sts.

FINE SHOES.

Special Prices for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. . . .

Ladies' Fine Cloth Top, Kid Foxed, Patent Tip Boots at	$2.50
Ladies' Very Fine Bright Dongola Boots, Patent Tips or Plain, at	$2.50
Ladies' Fine Imperial Kid Boots, Hand-Made Extension Soles, at	$3.00
Misses' Imperial Kid Spring-Heel Boots, with Patent Tips, at $1.50 and	$2.00
Children's Imperial Kid Spring Heel Patent Tip Boots at $1.00 and	$1.25

We have also selected from our stock of FINE SHOES about 3,000 PAIRS (mostly small sizes), and will close out at

$2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.

Usual value $3.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' Good Quality Light Rubbers at 15c.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail)

State and Washington Sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

2,000 Ladies' **FINE FUR FELT HATS,**

INCLUDING QUALITIES . . . .

RANGING IN VALUE FROM $1.75 TO $5.75.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At **$1.00** EACH.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder

Gives the readers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE a literary feast.

THE TRIBUNE ETCHINGS

Are a feature of the Sunday issue and are widely copied.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891—TWELVE PAGES

BIDS FOR A BUILDING

OPENED AT A MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS FAIR COMMISSION.

Referred to a Subcommittee to Be Tabulated and Finally Submitted at a Meeting to Be Held Monday—The State Board of Charities After Space for an Exhibit—Plan for an Indian Village at the Fair How England Will Be Represented—Other Exposition News.

Bids for the construction of the Illinois State Building at the World's Fair were opened at a meeting of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners yesterday morning. This board is identical with the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and President La Fayette Funk and Secretary W. C. Garrard of the Board of Agriculture officiated at this meeting.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the society in the Montauk Block at 10 a. m. The bids were referred to a subcommittee consisting of Director-in-Chief John P. Reynolds and Architect W. W. Boyington, who will tabulate them and hand them over to the Committee on Construction. This committee will prepare a report recommending the acceptance of certain bids, and this report will be submitted to the society at a meeting to be held at headquarters Monday next at 10 a. m., when the contracts will probably be awarded.

Only two contractors were bold enough to bid on the entire structure. Of these William Harley & Sons bid $195,800, while the Northwestern Contracting company wanted $248,960 for the same job. All other bidders confined themselves to the separate parts of the contracts.

Following are the bids and bidders:

PLASTERING INSIDE AND OUT.	
Eastman, Smith & Crimp	$ 74,500.00
Staff Decorating company	85,000.00
Medusaline Manufacturing company	123,620.62
CARPENTERY.	
Probst Construction company	$ 63,910.00
William Mavor	78 445.00
Thomas Clark & Sons	93,387.00
Hennessey Bros	97,000.00
Steinmitz & Eilenberger	106,163.00
A. Ney	112,400.00
William Goldie & Sons	117,500.00
PLUMBING AND SEWERING.	
Lyon & Lee	$ 2,200.00
William M. Coolidge	2,790.00
J. H. Roche	2,813.00
J. A. Tomlinson	3,100.00
W. J. Downs	5,646.00
MASONRY AND FIRE-PROOFING.	
Hennessey Bros	$ 17,000.00
D. H. Hayes	17,497.00
IRON WORK.	
Dearborn Foundry	$ 17,000.00
Bouton Foundry	18,339.46
C. G. Wade	19,400.00
South Halsted Street Iron Works	19,982.00
A. Gottlieb	20,400.00
H. A. Streeter	20,526.92
Chicago Bridge and Iron company	22,700.00
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON.	
J. C. McFarland	$ 10,028.00
W. B. White	10,820.00
James A. Miller	11,393.00
National Cornice and Iron Works	11,868.00
Union Cornice Works	12,905.00
ENTIRE WORK, EXCEPTING STATUARY AND FRESCOING.	
William Harley & Son	$195,800.00
Northwestern Contracting company	248,960.00
MOLDING.	
Freeze & Schmidt	$ 5,540.00
A. Guerini	6,900.00
John Frederick	9,000.00
G. Ferrarri	13,500.00
Phillipson Decorating company	15,770.00
Chicago Plastic Relief company	20,833.00
SCULPTURE.	
Lorado Taft	$ 18,500.00
Gaylord	18,850.00
R. H. Park	24,000.00
PAINTING AND GLAZING.	
Goodman & Pulek	$ 4,747.00
J. McDermott	6,288.00
J. G. McCarthy	6,900.00
W. H. Stubbins	7,100.00
Reiley & Barker	7,343.00
W. P. Nelson	7,425.00
Mat Suerth	7,730.00

WANTS SPACE FOR ITS EXHIBIT.

The State Board of Charities at the Meeting of the Illinois Commissioners.

Members of the State Board of Charities met informally with the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners at the latter's rooms in the Montauk Block yesterday afternoon. The exhibition of the State Board of Charities during the World's Fair was discussed, but no action was taken. A joint meeting will be held in Springfield Jan. 7, when space will be allotted and the board's share of the State appropriation determined. There were present at the meeting, representing the Board of Charities, Capt. Frank Hall, Dr. Gillette, and Dr. Carrier of Jacksonville, Secretary Fred Wines of Springfield, Dr. Dewey of Kankakee, and Col. Rowland of the Soldiers' Home, Quincy.

INDIAN VILLAGE AT THE FAIR.

An Exhibit That Will Be Under the Charge of the Government Board of Control.

There will be wild and civilized Indians at the Exposition. A contrast will be made between the Indian as an aborigine and the Indian of 1893. The exhibit of the American red men will be made under the direction of the National Government and will embrace representatives of all the leading tribes. Two acres of space will be devoted to this exhibit.

Three members of the Executive committee of the Government Board of Control and other representatives of the government at Washington arrived in the city yesterday to discuss the location for the Indian exhibit and other government displays outside the main building. In the party were Edwin Willets, Chairman of the Board of Control and of its Executive committee, Secretary F. T. Bickford, A. D. Nettleton, First Assistant of the Treasury Department, Commissioner of Railroads Horace A. Taylor, and William Saunders, the horticulturalist of the Agricultural Department.

There has been much discussion over the proposed Indian exhibit. Private individuals from North Dakota, New Mexico, and certain Western States desire to make the display, but the entire matter has been left to the Indian Bureau at Washington. Secretary Bickford said yesterday that the industries of the uncivilized Indian would be one of the features of the display. There will be in addition representations of the various dwellings. It is expected also that an Indian school will be provided.

Today the members of the Board of Control, accompanied by Director-General Davis and Chief of Construction Burnham, will visit Jackson Park and decide not only upon the location of the Indian village, but also that for a marine or army hospital and other intended displays.

THEY WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED.

English Exhibiters Making Great Preparations for the Fair—Affairs in Germany.

English exhibiters, according to Henry Wood, Secretary of the Royal English Commission, and Robert S. McCormick, resident agent of the Exposition in London, expect to be well represented at the World's Fair. Henry Wood is enthusiastic over the progress of English interests and the Exposition. He writes that applications for space are rapidly pouring in from influential firms in Great Britain, and that the progress in World's Fair matters there is extremely gratifying.

Mr. McCormick's letter deals with both England and Germany, and it appears that he has done some good work for the Exposition in denying the libel published in the London *Times* concerning the insecurity of some of the World's Fair buildings. The malicious statement was printed Nov. 5 in the *Times*, and the following day Mr. McCormick wrote a letter to the paper correcting the statement, and the communication was given a conspicuous place. Mr. McCormick quoted the opinions of Henry Wood and James Dredge, the British Royal Commissioners, who had visited the Exposition site and were fully acquainted with the general excellence and substantial character of the World's Fair buildings.

Mr. McCormick sent clippings from leading [illegible] in Germany containing friendly [illegible] the Exposition provoked by the [illegible] return from America of Imperial Commissioner Herr Wermuth. It seems, further, from these paragraphs that Herr Wermuth has been making flattering addresses concerning the Exposition at Leipsic, Magdeburg, and Berlin.

WANTS A SPECIAL BUILDING.

Resolutions Passed by the Ohio Teachers' Association and Sent to Chief Peabody.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts, has received from the Committee on Resolutions of the Central Ohio Teachers' Association, which held a meeting at Dayton Nov. 6 and 7, a copy of the set of resolutions protesting against what the committee considered the inadequate recognition by the Exposition management of the American public schools.

The resolutions recited that there should be a special building for the Liberal Arts Department, furnished with the most approved school appliances, in which building, beside the usual exhibit of school work, there should be actual teaching in the various grades by well-qualified teachers. This the committee, from its standpoint, thought would be necessary to maintain the educational dignity of the nation and bring to the notice of foreign guests the fact that the educational development of the United States had kept pace with its material growth.

Chief Peabody, it may be added, has asked for a special building, but the request has been denied because of the fact that there is no room for such a structure. He will, however, get in the main building of the Exposition approximately the amount of space asked for in the special building.

T. B. BRYAN TO GO ABROAD.

The First Member of the Foreign Commission Appointed.

Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan was confirmed yesterday by the Executive committee as one of the members of the Foreign World's Fair Commission, which will shortly sail for Southern Europe and the North African States.

The full commission is to consist of three members—one from the Board of Directors, another from the National Commission, and the third, if not a National Commissioner, is to be a member of neither World's Fair body.

Director-General Davis has been endeavoring for three weeks to determine upon the members of this commission. Thus far Vice-President Bryan is the only selection made. The Director-General is sending out telegrams to different parts of the country endeavoring to find suitable men for the other two members of the commission. Up to date he has not met with success.

Vice-President Bryan has secured passage and will sail from New York Nov. 28. He will be accompanied by his wife, daughter, and son. The members of his family will be cared for at the private expense of Mr. Bryan. He himself will receive no other compensation than that accorded the other two members of the commission. Mr. Bryan throughout the journeyings of the commission will be accompanied by his son. The Commissioners who are to follow will meet Mr. Bryan in Paris, and there will be outlined a plan of the work abroad. A Secretary for the commission, it was announced yesterday, would be secured in Europe.

Women to Make Addresses.

The eight women representing the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board formally decided at the meeting yesterday that upon invitation they would go to any part of the State and make a public address concerning the plan and scope of the exhibit which they expect will be made of the professional and industrial women of Illinois. Some of the women are not accustomed to making stump speeches, but they were not certain as to their ability to make clear in print what is desired, so they will supplement their written statements with a verbal explanation. Today the board will listen to representatives of medical and pharmaceutical societies, cloakmakers, woodworkers, and others. Tomorrow the work of the board for the session will be completed and the prospectus showing what the women of Illinois are expected to contribute to the Exposition will be sent out.

Information for the President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—President Thomas W Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Palmer came to New York to attend an important meeting of the Board of Control of the Fair, which will be held this week, probably Friday or Saturday. At this meeting Mr. Palmer says a statement will be formulated which will contain information to be laid before President Harrison, to be used by him in the preparation of his message to Congress, if he sees fit. In addition to whatever may be said of the present stage of the preparations for the exhibition, this statement will outline somewhat the plans for the future and define what, in the judgment of the commission, is needed to make the Fair a complete success.

President Baker in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—President Baker spent most of the day with Prof. Goode at the Smithsonian. He will call on Secretary Blaine and other officials tomorrow. His stay in New York was successful in awakening the business-men of the Metropolis to the need of the Empire State taking hold and securing an appropriation which would be worthy of it. The Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter in hand and when the Legislature meets will send a committee to Albany to urge a liberal appropriation. The New-Yorkers assured Mr. Baker that there was no doubt of their success.

Exhibit of Irish Women.

Lady Aberdeen sent yesterday to Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs a letter concerning an exhibit by the women of Ireland and inclosed extracts from London newspapers giving an account of the Donegal, Ireland, industrial fund in furtherance of the plan to give the industries of Irish women in linen weaving, lace making, etc., an adequate place in the exhibition to be made of women's work.

Exposition Notes.

Commissioner McCormick writes from London that Mr. Armstrong will soon arrive in Chicago, his purpose being to present to the authorities of the Exposition a project to reproduce the Tower of London.

Advices received through the State Department from United States Consul Waller at Temative, Madagascar, convey the intelligence that the Government of Madagascar will send an exhibit of the products of that country in charge of Commissioners.

A design is being prepared for an iron lift bridge between the Agricultural Building and the opposite side of the canal. This bridge is to be so constructed that it may be raised and permit the passage of boats up the main basin to the center of the Exposition grounds.

Theodore Thomas is now the actual Musical Director of the Exposition, or, more properly, of the Department of Liberal Arts, of which music is to be a bureau. Yesterday Col. Davis formally nominated him for the position, and the nomination was approved by the Executive committee.

Chief Buchanan of the Department of Agriculture took to Jackson Park yesterday afternoon twenty members of the International Association of Fair and Exposition Managers, who are holding a session at the Sherman House. Among those who went to the park were Henry Wade, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Ontario, and Secretary Stevenson of the Toronto Exposition.

The Executive committee yesterday, upon the recommendation of Director-General Davis, decided to continue the force of the office of installation without special title. There is a great deal of preliminary work to be done in the matter of receiving applications for space before the chiefs of the various departments will be ready to install exhibits.

The Peruvian Congress has just adjourned without making an appropriation for a Peruvian exhibit at the Fair. This is something of a disappointment, inasmuch as the World's Fair Commission of that country had recommended an appropriation of $100,000. There will be no further session of the Peruvian Congress until 1892. It is thought that the President of the republic may appoint a salaried Commissioner to work up an exhibit.

Austria has finally accepted the invitation to participate in the World's Fair. The subject has been under discussion in Austro-Hungary for months. The letter of acceptance was sent to Director-General Davis by Col. Fred Grant, the United States Minister at Vienna. Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that the Royal Hungarian Government does not intend to participate officially in the Exposition, but is willing to give its utmost support to anything that private parties may do in making an exhibit.

FOSTER IS FEARLESS.

HIS NEW YORK SPEECH THE TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Surprise That He Should Dare Lecture the Chamber of Commerce—Their Scheme Would Bring About Free Coinage—Charles Turner of New York for Doorkeeper of the House—Duties Wanted on Cotton—Temporary Reciprocity with Mexico—Medals Presented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster's silver speech in New York is the talk of Washington today. It would be presumptuous for any Secretary of the Treasury to lecture a body like the New York Chamber of Commerce. Yet its action not long ago in deciding to send a committee, headed by ex-Mayor Hewitt, Banker Coe, and Carl Schurz, to ask the repeal of the Sherman act of 1890 has given moderate silver men more worry than all the free-coinage threats that have come from extremists like Bland and the Farmers' Alliance leaders. The Sherman act was a compromise, but it kept the country from plunging downward. The law has in the main worked well. To take it off the statute book would mean unlimited coinage. The free silver people will gladly help the New-Yorkers repeal it. Then they will go straight for unlimited coinage, and with no middle ground to stand on many conservative members will have to go with them. These probabilities were discussed and the inexpediency of the proposed action was laid before the Chamber of Commerce, yet it was bound to have its views forced on Congress, and the committee was appointed. It is said that the sentiment last night was more hostile to silver than at any time since the passage of the Bland-Allison act.

Secretary Foster knew what this feeling was before he accepted the invitation, but he thought he might do some good by hinting to the men of Gotham that their failure as prophets in past years should cause them to be less forward in predicting what would happen if silver were not again outlawed. What the Secretary of the Treasury said is appreciated by the Western Congressmen who have supported conservative financial legislation. Every time currency legislation is proposed which seems to meet the condition of the whole country the prophecy goes up from New York that the country will be ruined. Every time the rate of interest has been lowered by refunding bonds the New York bankers have protested. They persuaded President Hayes to veto one bill which passed over his veto and proved a success. They were against the Windom 3 per cents, and they were against the Bland-Allison act. Their position on silver was set forth in Grover Cleveland's famous letter. The only effect of the Chamber of Commerce's anti-silver committee will be to force that issue to the front early in the session of Congress.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE MINOR PLACES.

Charles Turner, the New York Iceman, Strong for Doorkeeper—Others Worried.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A spoils struggle is on and for the time the Speakership is merely an incident. Among the hotel arrivals is Charles Turner of New York. Turner, when in the House, had an irresistible way of arguing with the leaders of his party. Whenever he thought Mills, Breckinridge, Springer, or any of them weak, he would lay down the ground work of Democracy in his most persuasive manner. So in time they all got to know him. He mounted his ice wagon again, accepted the discipline visited on him, and waited. Leader Croker gave him $500 to pay hotel bills in Washington and told him to come on and capture the place of doorkeeper, which controls nearly all the patronage. So Turner is here as the candidate of the New York delegation. This gives him a large vote. Gen. Coit of Connecticut, who also wants to be doorkeeper, complains of Tammany. Ex-Congressman Kerr of Pennsylvania, who has hopes of the Clerkship, is also worried. Congressman Gibson of Maryland is pleased. His friends think that geographically he can make the Clerkship, since New York will probably be ready to support him as a Southerner in return for the votes they can give Turner as the choice of the Eastern Democracy.

WANT DUTIES LEVIED ON COTTON.

Judge Lawrence Favors a Combination of Wool and Cotton Growers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Greeting from the wool growers of Ohio to the cotton planters of the South is a harmless thing in itself. But it may mean another hitch in the Democratic tariff program. When Representative Elliott of South Carolina was here not long ago he declared he was in favor of tariff reform and of a protective duty on cotton. He said he would probably introduce a bill for that purpose, and explained how the "long" cotton of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida suffered by competition of the Egyptian and other foreign cotton which the New England manufacturers imported without payment of duty. The Democratic leaders affected to think that Elliott was joking, but they were wrong. He is said to have the promise of support from several of his Southern colleagues, including Farmers' Alliance members. The combination won't succeed in getting cotton dutiable, but they will show that the tariff has become a local issue in the State which wanted to nullify the Constitution because it was construed to authorize protective duties. Judge Lawrence of Ohio says in a letter to a Charleston newspaper:

> The woolgrowers of the Northern States are ready to coöperate with the cotton-growers of the South in securing the passage of such protective laws as will exclude from American markets all foreign cotton. Legislation that will exclude all foreign cotton and wool does not necessarily invite those who oppose the general policy of protection to abandon their views. For myself, I favor the general policy, but those who differ with me as to this may very properly demand that, while the general policy of protection shall be continued, the growers of cotton and wool shall share its benefits to the full extent accorded to any protected industry. The true policy seems to me to be for wool-growers and cotton-growers to make common cause and unite their energies in favor of protecting their common industries. The South is deeply interested in the wool industry and in the production of mutton.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Conclusion of the Temporary Arrangement—Hopes of a Better Thing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Mexico's temporary reciprocity arrangement is concluded except as regards a few details. Minister Ryan will take back with him a draft of it and also an outline of the complete reciprocity treaty which Secretary Blaine hopes to negotiate. It is understood that after Jan. 1, 1892, the high duties on live stock and other products of the United States will be lowered. Under the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill neither country can make concessions of importance. But Mexico will have the assurance of a free market for her coffee, hides, and sugar, and will take live stock from the United States at a duty which will not be burdensome to the Western farmers.

PRESENTS MADE TO NAVAL OFFICERS

Nearly 400 Given the Baltimore Men—Congress Will Be Asked to Take Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Congress will be asked by the President to take action relative to the disposition of several hundred presents that have recently been received from foreign governments for United States naval officers. Congress has shown an unwillingness to grant permission to United States officers to accept presents of any kind from foreign governments. Its disfavor took shape about ten years ago in a law. The intention of that enactment was to gradually put a stop to the growing practice of coming to Congress for permission to accept gifts offered by foreign governments.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in the winters of 1880-'81 became impressed with the belief that Congress has been [illegible] acceptance of presents, so it proposed and Congress enacted a law authorizing a few persons then named to accept certain decorations and presents and adding the following provisions:

> That no decoration or other thing, the acceptance of which is authorized by this act, and no decoration heretofore accepted, or which may hereafter be accepted, by consent of Congress, by any officer of the United States, from any foreign government, shall be publicly shown or exposed upon the person of the officer so receiving the same.
>
> That hereafter any present, decoration, or other thing which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign government to any officer of the United States, civil, naval, or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State and not to the individual in person, but such present, decoration, or other thing shall not be delivered by the Department of State unless so authorized by act of Congress.

For the Captain, officers, and crew of the Baltimore there are in all 354 medals. They have been tendered by the King of Sweden and Norway as presents to the Captain, officers, and crew of the Baltimore, on board of which the body of John Ericsson was taken back to his native land.

The officers and crew of the Charleston also received a lot.

Pensions and Pension Appeals.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has submitted to Secretary Noble his report of the work done by the Board of Pension Appeals during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1891:

Appeals pending July 1, 1890, 4,850; new appeals filed, 3,272; appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained, 2,243; appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed, 339; appeals reconsidered, 369; dismissed, 141; pending July 1, 1891, 5,030; motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1890, 511; motions filed during year, 176; overruled, 310; sustained, 38; allowed, 11; dismissed, 11; motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1891, 317. Fee appeals filed, 648; pending July 1, 1891, 165. Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions, 10,491; letters sent, 6,421. From July 1, 1891, to Oct. 1, 1891, there were: Appeals filed, 952; adjudicated, 1,122; motions for reconsideration filed, 37; adjudicated, 88; fee appeals filed, 141; adjudicated, 211; letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions, 3,041; letters sent, 1,417. The Assistant Secretary makes several recommendations.

Ducks Got More Attention than Foraker.

Congressman V. S. Taylor of Cleveland tells the following story about ex-Gov. Foraker's call on President Harrison. This is the version given by Mr. Taylor:

"Did Gov. Foraker call on the President?"

"He did, and it was very funny. When he went into the Executive office the President shook hands cordially and said: 'I am glad to see you, Mr. Foraker, but I am going shooting this afternoon.'

"'Don't mention it, Mr. President,' said Foraker, and he shot out of the room in two seconds by the watch."

Foraker did not tell his friends here much concerning his interview with the President except that it was "as brief as it was pleasant."

Notes from the Capital.

The declared Treasury balance today is $34,343,307, of which $14,761,248 is subsidiary coin and $14,270,711 is in national banks.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Platteville, Wis., to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

The amount of 4½ bonds redeemed today was $11,200, making the total redeemed to date $21,558,350 and leaving outstanding $3,946,350.

Of the 606,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department 436,000 ounces were purchased, ranging in price from $0.9475 to $0.9490.

The Navy Department has received information of the sailing of the United States steamship Charleston yesterday from Yokohama, Japan, to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The Bank Examiner in charge of the Cheyenne National Bank of Cheyenne has telegraphed the Controller of the Currency that he thinks the bank will be able to meet its obligations and resume business.

Josiah W. Leeds of Philadelphia has written a letter to the Treasury Department calling attention to the objectionable character of a painting by the artist Rochegrosse, called the "Fall of Babylon." Acting Secretary Spaulding says the department has sent instructions to the Collector of Customs at New York to thoroughly investigate, and in case Mr. Leeds' description of it be found accurate, to make prompt seizure of the picture under Sec. 11 of the tariff act.

WOULD YIELD AN ENORMOUS DIVIDEND.

Leading Iron Men Inspect a New Process for Separating Wasted Ores.

WELDON, N. J., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A significant visitation to this remote place was made Monday by a special train of the Jersey Central railroad bringing a number of important iron men, including John Fritz of Bethlehem; Austin Gorham, representing Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; E. C. Jackson of the Glendon Iron company of Boston; Richard Heckscher & Sons of Philadelphia; Theodore B. Starr and Erastus Wiman of New York. The purpose in view was the separation by a wet process of magnetic iron ores from their surroundings and their concentration into a marketable condition. The result to one of the mines in the vicinity, it is claimed, would be that if a plant of sufficient size were created the shares of $100 each, now selling at $28 because of a cessation of dividends, could be made to realize 4 per cent from the refuse in the dump heaps alone on their entire capitalization of $1,000,000, and that by an expenditure of less than $25,000.

R. Q. Mills' Platform.

Absolute free trade.
An income tax.
Cleveland at any cost.
Hear the voice of Mister Mills,
Free Trade Mills.
What a sea of compliment it generously spills,
How it pleadeth, pleadeth, pleadeth,
In the Washington hotels,
While the taffy that it feedeth
To the members, as it pleadeth,
To a hill of sugar swells—
Crying: "Please, please, please."
(Like a child upon its knees.)
While its wheedling iteration through the corridors thrills—
"Vote for Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills,
Mills, Mills, Mills,"
For the jangling and the wrangling Mister Mills.

Hear the howling Mister Mills—
Mills-Bill Mills;
With what a world of happiness his candidacy fills
All the mugwump sons of guns;
How their tongues with rapture runs;
What a gibble-gabble talk,
And all N. G.;
What a stuffed, prophetic squawk
From the mugwump birds, poor parrots in New York,
Up a tree.
O, from out their gibbering gills
What a gush of dysphony voluminously spills;
How it swills
Free trade pills
With hope of tariff-smashing bills;
How the income-tax crank shrills
To the speaking and the seeking
Of Roger Mills, Mills, Mills,
R. Q. Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills,
Mills, Mills, Mills,
To the button-holing, log-rolling Mills!

Hear the loud and yawping Mills—
Brazen Mills!
What a wail of trouble, what a prophecy of ills;
Howling to the people: "You's
Are a goin' to the deuce
(O, what rot);
Helpless, hopeless, ruined men,
In Protection's robber den."
With a vehement eulogium of the beauties of Free Trade,
With a wild vociferation of the merits of Free Trade.

Brandishing his Texan blade,
In Protection's gore he'll wade;
By Free Trade, his *magna mater*,
To be Speaker now or later,
Swears a large oath, piping hot.
O, you Mills, Mills, Mills,
Save your dose of free trade squills,
For the mugwump troop;
Please draw out; exude, crump,
Or your party you will dump
In the bosom of the palpitating soup.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

Enoch Arden Again.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 18.—Eighteen years ago George Cundiff left his wife and two children in Joplin, Mo., and came West to make his fortune. The wife moved to Kansas City and the husband neglected to write, so she soon lost all trace of him and gave him up for dead. Three years ago she married I. D. Winney. Cundiff wandered into the San Luis country and made a fortune in mines and ranches. Three months ago he determined to find his family, and getting a clew of them in Kansas City he followed them and finally located his son in this city. On coming here he learned of his wife's marriage, and after a short visit he returned to his home, deciding not to molest his wife and her present husband.

Burning Sunflowers.

In Kansas sunflower stalks are being used for fuel.

ROBBED NEAR RACINE.

THREE MASKED MEN STOP A NORTH CAPE, WIS., MERCHANT.

He Is Taken from His Wagon Near the Scene of the Recent Train Robbery—Farmers Are Excited and Turn Out En Masse to Run Down the Desperadoes—Michigan Trotting-Horse Breeders Meet at Jackson—Fatal Oil Explosion—General News of the Northwest.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Herbert Nelson, a merchant of the Town of North Cape, while on his way home late last night was robbed by three masked men a short distance from the scene of the recent train robbery. They jerked him from his wagon, tearing his overcoat from his body, and relieving him of what small change he had in his possession. He hurriedly drove to Franksville, a small village half a mile distant, and gave the alarm, but a search for the desperadoes failed to reveal their whereabouts. The farmers in the vicinity are alarmed at the number of daring deeds that have been committed of late. Five weeks ago several houses in the Village of Franksville were systematically and successfully robbed. Then followed the recent train robbery. The detectives have turned their attention to the bold robbery of last night and are firmly convinced that the recent daring deeds are the work of local talent, with an experienced leader. The farmers have turned out en masse to assist in the search.

MET DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

John Langlers Jr. of Racine the Victim of an Explosion.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Rube Boesler, a clerk in the employ of the paint and oil store of Langlers & Son, went into the basement with a lamp today to draw some oil. In a few minutes he returned with his clothing on fire. The other clerks threw some bagging over him, while John Langlers Jr. picked up a fire-extinguisher and started for the basement. He had just reached the foot of the stairway when an explosion was heard and flames and smoke came rushing out. All efforts to rescue him were futile. For half an hour the fire raged fiercely, after which he was found at the foot of the stairway burned beyond recognition. The stock and building were damaged to the extent of $10,000, which is fully insured.

MICHIGAN HORSEMEN MEET.

Annual Gathering of Breeders at Jackson—Officers Elected.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Michigan Trotting Horsebreeders' Association was held in this city today. A large number of prominent horsemen from all parts of the State were in attendance. President Brown delivered an address, in which he urged the coöperation of horsemen in pushing Michigan to the front as a horse-breeding State. The horsemen are enthusiastic over the showing of the last year. Ninety-eight Michigan horses have entered the 2:30 list this season. The following officers were reëlected: President, S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo; Vice-President, J. C. Deyo of Jackson; Secretary, L. C. Webb of Mason; Treasurer, Walter Clark, Battle Creek.

Escher-Dubs Church Troubles Again.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Escher-Dubs Evangelical Church trouble has broken out in Will County. The Rev. W. C. Frey is or has been occupying the pulpit of Zion's Church in Peotone, sent there by the Escher faction. The Rev. William Gross of Chicago was engaged by the Dubs faction, headed by Frederick Schroeder, John Conrad, William Stocker, and Christian Tochaunan, who have taken possession of the church and have ousted the Rev. Mr. Frey. Today Judge Stipp of the Will County Circuit Court issued an injunction restraining the Rev. Gross and Frederick Schroeder et al. from interfering with the church property. The Escher faction procured the injunction upon the ground that at both the conventions held in Reading, Pa., and in Indianapolis Bishop Escher was sustained, and that the charge of immorality brought by the Dubs faction was disproved.

To Eject North Dakota Settlers.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Great Northern system has commenced ejectment proceedings against several of the old settlers residing on odd sections of land situated on the west side of the river, now claimed by the railway company under the indemnity clause of the Land Grant act passed by Congress in 1857. Many of these owners hold patents from the United States. It is said that the railway company has taken this step with a view of getting the matter before Congress at its approaching session, and that it is willing to accept from the government other lands in lieu of the lands now in dispute. The railway company claims that, while it has taken this step, it is not its intention to impose any hardship upon the present settlers or upon innocent holders of the lands now in dispute.

Lake Shore Passengers Have a Close Call.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Passengers on the Lake Shore fast train on its way to Chicago had a narrow escape six miles west of here this morning. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the two rear sleepers and the dining car plunged from a broken switch and were buried in the sand. Had the cars overturned many would have been killed; but as it was, while many were badly bruised and cut, no one was seriously hurt.

Displeased with Davis' Estimate.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A public meeting was held here today at which Chester B. Davis, the Chicago water-works expert, and City-Engineer Keating were present to uphold their respective estimates of the value of the present city gas and water works and the cost of building a new plant. It was the general opinion that Mr. Davis was worsted in his report, and it is almost certain the people will vote down the proposed purchase tomorrow.

Fatal Result of a Collision.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Engineer James Smith, who was injured in the Grand Rapids and Indiana collision near Manton yesterday, died this morning. He was one of the oldest engineers on the road and leaves a widow and family in this city. Engineer Dennis Murray and Conductor Sherman of the freight are held responsible for the accident. The former gave himself up. Sherman cannot be found.

Campfire of Hurlbut Post, G. A. R.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The campfire of Hurlbut Post, G. A. R., meeting closed today. Among those who participated in the exercises were Adjutant-General McKinney, Col. Tom Lawlor, and Gen. Jack Stibbs of Chicago; Col. Soper and Dr. McAfee of Rockford, Capt. Ed Harlan of Marshall, Maj. Avery of Pontiac, Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, and various G. A. R. posts from the surrounding country.

Nebraska Indian Lands Declared Open.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Ponca reservation, comprising all the lands in Knox County, was opened for settlement yesterday, sixty filings having been made. The settlers are all of the best class of farmers and the land is of the best quality.

Alleged Bond Thief Arrested.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—C. B. White was arrested here today charged with having stolen two $1,000 railroad bonds from a New York woman. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by a New York Judge. He had a hearing and was committed on affidavit.

To Clear Up a Wisconsin Murder Mystery.

WAUPACA, Wis., Nov. 18.—Interest in the Mead murder case is revived by a resolution which passed the County Board today offering the Sheriff a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers or accessories to the murder. It is understood that steps will be taken at once and all the mystery cleared up. Banker Mead was murdered by unknown parties in his bank one night in 1882. Bonds and other valuables to the amount of $50,000 were stolen at the time.

Unveiling Ceremonies at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—William Ordway Partridge, the eminent young sculptor of Boston, has completed his marble bust of C. H. Hackley, the Muskegon philanthropist, and it was unveiled tonight at a brilliant reception. It will be placed in the Hackley Public Library together with a bust of James Russell Lowell donated by the sculptor.

Prohibition at Batavia.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Prohibition ruled in Batavia today. The old licenses expired last night, and, as the present Council stands five "drys" to three "wets," new licenses will not be granted. Batavia formerly had five saloons, each paying a license of $750.

Northwest Notes.

O. B. Smith was killed by an Iowa Central train at Oskaloosa, Ia., yesterday.

A Chicago syndicate, headed by O. W. Rawson, will construct an electric street railway at Janesville, Wis.

John Fortigue shot and killed Robert Spalding at Isabel, Wis., yesterday in a quarrel over an armful of wood.

William O'Brien, an inmate of the Michigan State Soldiers' Home, was found dead in the woods yesterday.

Frank McInnes, an Ashland, Wis., car inspector, was struck by a car yesterday and probably fatally injured.

George R. Stanton of the Mexican Central railroad and Miss Mollie Barnes were married at Decatur, Ill., yesterday.

St. Paul has decided not to hold an ice carnival, but will fittingly celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in February instead.

Subscription books have been opened for the North Dakota and West Superior elevator located at West Superior, Wis.

Edward Howard, a boot and shoe dealer of Hartford, Mich., is missing, and creditors have secured attachments on his stock.

Elias Wagner, a former constable at Wanatah, Ind., was yesterday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing flour.

The channel of the Mississippi River at Burlington, Ia., was entirely covered with ice yesterday, partly owing to the low stage of the water.

Gov. Mellette of South Dakota yesterday appointed E. B. Palmer and J. H. Sherisinger of Pierre as alternate delegates to the National Miners' convention at Denver.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Northern Illinois will be held at Dixon Dec. 2 and 3. The Rock River Farmers' club will also meet at that time.

Gov. Fifer yesterday issued a requisition on the Governor of Michigan for Charles Bain, under arrest at Adrian and wanted at Chicago for robbing Helen C. Brown of a number of dresses.

Charles E. Chubb, a young man from Southern Michigan, who has been operating a fruit evaporator at Trenton, Ill., is missing. He is said to have left debts to the amount of $2,000.

Adjutant-General Reece has issued an order assigning the company mustered in at Carlinville, Ill., to the Fifth Infantry as Company A. Commissions have been issued to the following officers of the company: Charles N. Caris, Captain; Louis P. Daley, First Lieutenant, and John Jones, Second Lieutenant.

QUESTIONING THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Austria Not Certain of Its Ultimate Benefits in Case of War.

There are people here in Vienna who have grave doubts in regard to the solidity of the triple alliance. Certainly it is written, signed, and sealed, but it has its clouds. It is true that the Vienna politicians are prone to pessimism, but, for all that, we must admit that they have considerable foresight, says the Vienna correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*.

The constant attacks of Bismarck against Austro-Hungary have at last become annoying. Certainly the illustrious growler of Friedrichsruhe is no longer in power, but his influence is felt, nevertheless. You know that he has declared war à outrance against the new Austro-German commercial treaty. It guarantees a few small advantages to Austro-Hungary, but, according to Bismarck, it has the character of a regular tribute paid by Germany to the empire of the Hapsburgs. The exaggeration is almost ridiculous, but it forms the substance of a pamphlet entitled "Accept or Refuse," which is attributed to Bismarck himself. It is being devoured in Vienna, for it gives to the Austro-German alliance the hardest blows that it has ever received. It may possibly be the work of Lothar Bucher or Count Herbert, but the Prince has certainly revised it. One can see his pen running between the lines and making marginal notes, revealing the enraged malcontent determined to bleed his successor white. It is evident that Bismarck is contemplating a violent parliamentary campaign. Even now he is drawing out the foundation of a new party by seeking to group around himself all the agricultural and industrial interests and all the out and out protectionists. His party won't have the majority, but it will hinder Caprivi from sleeping peacefully. The Austro-German treaty of commerce will be the principal object of Bismarck's attacks, but it will be ratified nevertheless, while Bismarck's opposition will certainly not be calculated to strengthen the bonds of the alliance. His theory is well known. He admits that it is perfectly possible for two States to be bound by a treaty of alliance and at the same time wage a deadly war against each other on commercial fields. To any one else such a thing appears impossible. Italy knows something about that; but to put the thing in a nutshell, there is much uneasiness in the air.

In the Austrian Parliament the young Czechs are carrying on their campaign with extreme violence and considerable talent. They count among their ranks orators of the very first class; but, unfortunately, they are advocating a policy that is impossible in Austria. Their speeches would suit Russian audiences admirably, and would fire up all Paris, but they fall flat in Vienna. When M. Vachaty gets up to denounce the Triple Alliance and to declare that his heart is with the Franco-Russian Alliance, you can imagine the effect of such a speech upon Austrian Ministers. Count Taafe is the only one that smiles, but he laughs at everything—the Triple Alliance, the Czechs, the Germans, and the entire Chamber.

During the recent debate upon the funds of the secret service an item of 50,000 florins came under discussion. Count Taaffe rose because some members had declared that they would refuse all confidence in the ministry. "My gracious, gentlemen," said he, "I'm not asking you for your confidence; I am asking you for 50,000 florins, which are necessary for the machinery of the government. Give me the money with or without your confidence, but give it to me." The members all laughed and the amount was voted. This is the way Count Taaffe obtains his majorities.

KOJI LESSENS THE COST OF WHISKY.

But the Retail Price Will Remain 15 Cents for One Drink, 25 for Two.

The Manhattan Distillery at Peoria, the first to be equipped for the fermentation of spirits by the Takamine process, was run on its full capacity yesterday, and to the entire satisfaction of the whisky trust and the company controlling the patents. George D. Hart, the Assistant Secretary of the Takamine Ferment company, received a telegram last night announcing that the conversion had been more perfect than under the old process and that the fermentation was going on splendidly. The Manhattan has a capacity of 2,500 bushels and 12,000 gallons of spirits a day.

Under the new process a saving of nearly or quite $1 a bushel is made in the cost of koji, the fermenting agent, over the cost of malt or small grain, and the yield from a bushel of grain is increased three quarts on an average.

The koji is a growth of fungi propagated on the slops from distilleries, or on any starchy matter. It is the discovery of Jokichi Takamine, an educated Japanese who made a careful study of ferments. It may be used wherever a diastase or ferment is required.

In the distilling of fermented liquors the estimated saving is from 20 to 25 per cent. The price of whisky at retail will continue to be 15 cents for one drink and 25 cents for two, however.

Missouri Corn.

Missouri has 165,100,000 bushels of corn.

ILL-CLOTHED PUPILS.

MATINEE FRIDAY TO RAISE MONEY FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

The Woman's Club Will Do What It Can to Keep 10,000 Chicago Children in School by Providing Clothes for Them—It Helped 725 Last Winter—Nat Goodwin and Other Attractions at Hooley's for the Charity—Interview with Mrs. J. M. Flower on the Subject.

One of the many good works in which the Woman's club is interested is that of providing destitute school children with proper clothing. In regard to this humanity Mrs. J. M. Flower said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

"The number of children who are kept from attending school because of insufficient apparel is large and growing. It has been estimated at 10,000. Only the other day 200 little Russian Jews were launched into the Washburne School, West Fourteenth street, just as they came from the immigrant steamer, inexpressibly dirty and almost naked.

"Last year out of the odds and ends of clothing that accumulated at the headquarters of the Woman's Club committee, in the Scammon School, and out of money that was contributed by interested individuals, 725 waifs were fitted out and started on the road to education and good citizenship with new shoes to travel in.

"The Board of County Commissioners, which was asked to assist in the work, provided some clothing, but the materials were so poor that the garments were of no practical use. The shoes were out in a week. This year, when appealed to, the board pleaded poverty, and said that nothing could be done until the new board came in."

Left to its own resources, the club, in view of the fact that funds were low and the stock of second-hand clothing in the new headquarters at the Haven School not what it should be, decided to give an entertainment for the benefit of the children. Mrs. Jean M. Waldron offered to take charge of it, and tomorrow at 2 p. m. a special matinée will be given under her direction at Hooley's Theater, which has been loaned for the occasion by Mr. Hooley.

The program is varied and attractive. Nat C. Goodwin has generously consented to give, with the other members of his company, the comedy entitled "Art and Nature." This is last upon the bill. It will be preceded by two bright little plays, "Picking Up the Pieces," a comedietta by Julian Sturgis, in which Volney Streamer and Mrs. R. A. Loring have leading parts; and "Ruth's Romance," a comedy by Fred W. Boughton, with Volney Streamer as Capt. Miller, Mrs. Jean M. Waldron as Ruth, and George Dyer as Jack Dudley.

Between the acts Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Miss Minnie Belle Backer, and George Ellsworth Holmes will sing. Frank A. Hazen will play their accompaniments.

The tickets, which are on sale at the box office, cost $1. It is expected that a round sum will be realized by the entertainment, enough to protect many hundreds of school children against the cold of the coming winter. A great many tickets have been sold already, and $300 has been sent to Mrs. Flower from various sources for the clothing fund.

Among the ladies of the committee are:

Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. Ella F. Young, Mrs. M. F. Tuley, Mrs. A. H. Cook, Mrs. W. M. Lawrence, Mrs. Thaddeus P. Seeley, Mrs. A. Heile, Mrs. P. F. Pettibone, Mrs. H. Y. Fry, Mrs. Louis K. Waldron, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. F. S. Heywood, Mrs. S. D. Loring, Mrs. R. L. North, Mrs. Thomas Haggerty, and Miss Ada Sweet.

MR. KINSLEY AND THE NEW YORK CHEF.

Story of a Controversy Between Them Told in the New York "World."

Shall the gastronomic code of the rushing West supersede or even rival here in the metropolis the epicurean ethics of the effete East? asks the New York *World*, and thereby hangs a tale, a $10,000 tale, it continues, in which George Schmitt, for seventeen years up-stairs man at Delmonico's, as famous as the steward of the Brooklyn club, is party of the first part and H. M. Kinsley of Kinsley & Baumann, proprietors of the new Holland House at Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, party of the second part. The Delmonico chef has produced a typewritten contract entered into shortly prior to Oct. 1 by Kinsley & Baumann and himself, and somewhat reluctantly made this explanation of his warm refusal a few days ago to continue longer drawing his salary of $833.33⅓ a month from Kinsley & Baumann:

"As this document shows," said Mr. Schmitt, "I accepted a proposition from Kinsley & Baumann, proprietors of the Holland House, at Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue, to take absolute charge for a term of two years of the cuisine, restaurant, and bar in the new hotel for $10,000 a year, payable monthly. My services were to be at their disposal on and after Oct. 1, in spite of a flattering offer I received in New York shortly after signing the contract. Soon after that date Mr. Kinsley, who I understand has a great reputation in Chicago, suggested that I take a run out to that city and look over the markets and see what its capabilities were in the way of game supply and the like. I did so.

"Mr. Kinsley said that he proposed to introduce Chicago methods into the hotel business of New York, and that he proposed to demonstrate that he was as great a gastronome as any Delmonico that ever lived, and would have a place to which New York epicures would prefer to resort. It is true I experienced mild surprise at this somewhat remarkable statement, but I said nothing. 'Why,' asked Mr. Kinsley with enthusiasm, 'what do you pay, Mr. Schmitt, here in New York for canvas-back ducks? How much do your sweetbreads cost you a pound? What do they tax you for prairie chickens and grouse, tripe and pigs' feet?'

"I replied that in the markets of New York canvas-back ducks in season varied in price from $5 to $8 a pair; the sweetbreads were not sold in New York by the pound but by the pair. I observed that prairie chickens and partridges and quail purchased at ruling prices amounted to so and so, and that antelope steak and bear meat, delicacies as they might be, were not gastronomic staples here. Whereupon, Mr. Kinsley replied, with an impatient wave of his hand: 'Why, my boy, we can do much better than that in Chicago. Why, I can get canvas-back ducks there for $1.50 a pair, sweetbreads only cost 40 cents a pair, if you know where to get them. We must show these people here something of our Chicago methods. I propose, by the way, to have two or three specialties that I think will open their eyes, such as pigs' feet and tripe.'

"I am free to say that my indignation had at this point reached a pitch which I could no longer restrain. 'Sir,' said I, with, I hope, becoming dignity, 'I value my New York reputation above and beyond your Western ideas. I am proud of my Delmonico reputation, and I will never consent to assist in educating the gastronomic taste of the East up to Western standards. My contract, sir, is at an end with this, my first month's engagement. I will thank you for your check for $833.33⅓, and I am sorry, sir, that I ever met you.'"

Mr. Schmitt further alleged that believing there was not a barkeeper in New York who could compound a proper cocktail, Mr. Kinsley proposed to serve out bottled cocktails made by the expert liquid alchemist of Chicago.

While the chef rehearses his grievances H. M. Kinsley sits beaming over his gold-bowed spectacles and says little.

"I hardly think I care to engage in any controversy with an employé or a former employé," he remarks with a quiet smile. "I may say, without any reference to this matter at all, that it was given out when Mr. Baumann and myself leased the Holland that we were going to show New York what a hotel is. This was denied for us, and I want to deny any such intent again.

"We have no notion of inaugurating any extraordinary cooking, except, possibly, if we can, in its excellence. If we had any idea of establishing Chicago cooking we would not have gone to Paris for our chef.

"This Mr. Schmitt was engaged as steward. We found we had made a mistake. As for Chicago cooking, it is established. There is no need to discuss it or defend it."

Choir Singers.

There are 220,000 singers in the choirs of the Church of England.

REVISING THE TARIFF

CAUSE OF THE RECENT REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN NEW YORK.

Views of Mr. Frederic Taylor—Unless the Party Revises Its Tariff Downward and Gets Rid of Its "Bosses," It Is Doomed to Defeat in 1892—Boss Platt Charges Bribery—He Says It Was Not the McKinley Tariff, but a $600,000 Democratic Corruption Fund That Defeated the Republicans in New York.

N. Y. *Herald* (Ind.): Mr. Frederic Taylor, banker, orator, and long an earnest and influential Republican, has written an open letter to his friend and fellow Republican, Mr. John Claflin, in which he gives with startling frankness what he thinks are the real causes of the recent Republican overthrow—causes which he believes will, unless checked, lead to the destruction of the party.

Bossism and extreme protectionism are the sources of all the Republican tribulations, Mr. Taylor says.

In the first place Republican voters will not endure the dictation of a boss or any man who tries to be a boss, and they showed the fact in the late election.

In the second place many people have been driven from the support of the party by the McKinley Tariff bill.

When the people turned the government over to the Republican party in 1888, says Mr. Taylor, they did it on the pledge that the tariff should be revised and reduced, but not increased. This pledge has not been kept. The people have accordingly shown, by deserting to the Democrats, their disapproval of the policy that has been pursued.

Therefore, Mr. Taylor argues, the only hope for restoring the party to the confidence of the people is by abandoning the McKinley tariff and making reductions in duties in accordance with the popular demand. The *Herald* today prints Mr. Taylor's remarkable letter in full, and with the comments of two representative Republicans.

It will be seen that Mr. Platt and Mr. Bliss do not agree either with Mr. Taylor's premises or conclusions, but it should be said that many other members of the party who are not willing to say so publicly have privately expressed their hearty support of the stand that is thus taken. Mr. Taylor was, in fact, assured of a strong following among his fellow Republicans long before the letter was written.

In expressing his dissent from the opinions of the letter Mr. Platt takes occasion to declare unequivocally that bribery by the Democrats was the real cause of the Republican defeat in this State, and offers to prove that $600,000 was improperly spent by his political opponents.

Mr. Taylor to Mr. Claflin.

This is Mr. Taylor's letter:

No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1891, Mr. John Claflin—My Dear Sir: Referring to our conversation of the other evening I find in my mail this morning, sent by some anonymous friend, a newspaper clipping discussing our defeat in so trenchant a way that I inclose it, sure that it will interest you. But from what I have heard you say I believe you think our defeat was due to other causes than money—that, with me, you regard the result of the election as a well-defined kick against bossism.

The more I consider it the more I am convinced that, however submissive the rank and file of the other side may be to the existence and sway of bosses, the Republicans of our State are so intelligent and independent that the idea of a boss is repugnant to them, and I think the charge that our candidate was somebody else's man settled it. It made no difference whether the charge was true or not (and I am sure it was false), it was "a good enough Morgan" to lose us the election. Thousands of Republicans voted for the other ticket, or didn't vote at all, rather than by voting the Republican ticket to seem to acknowledge anybody as their boss, though when they voted the other ticket of course they approved somebody else's boss.

I am aware that our folks generally contemplate the result with serenity, but while it is all very well to talk about the defeat as being a blessing in disguise and to try to bolster up our courage by dwelling upon the victory we are going to win in the next national campaign, we ought to look the facts squarely in the face, and above all things we should not deceive ourselves.

However confident others may be or pretend to be about the future of our party, I am free to admit that from the way the State elections have gone during the last two years I fear the party is losing its hold upon the people and is heading toward the fate of the old Whig party.

The Republican party in its younger days was nothing if not aggressive. It forced the fighting always for clean men and for right principles in a way that commanded the unreserved confidence and enthusiastic support of a majority of the intelligent and thinking people of the country. But I think you will agree with me that the party is no longer aggressive; that, on the contrary, it has for some time been in the attitude before the country of an apologist, not only for some of the men identified with it but for some of its measures. It is not necessary to mention names. Your mind, I am sure, suggests the names of more than one who is or has been conspicuous in the leadership or the councils of the party and stands indicted at the bar of public opinion for unworthy methods, either in their own private or public affairs.

The Tariff Bill.

Nor is it necessary for me to particularize the party measures that have not had the unqualified approval of the people. I do, however, put my finger upon the Tariff bill as one of them.

In the last national campaign when tariff reform was the only issue we forced the Democrats into the position of free-traders, and we went before the people admitting the propriety of such reform, but urging them to elect the Republican party to power so that the tariff might be revised by its friends rather than by its enemies. In response to that approval, made from every Republican stump, the people who, as a mass, believe in protection—sufficient but reasonable protection—turned the Democrats out and put the Republicans in.

The administration went into power upon the specific pledge to the people to make whatever readjustment of the tariff might be found necessary and permissible, and that pledge has not been kept.

True, we have *revised the tariff up* (every specious argument to the contrary notwithstanding), but if the people had suspected us of intention to revise it in that direction instead of down we never would have got their votes.

I care not what others may think or say, I believe that the Tariff bill was a disappointment to a large majority of the people whose votes restored the party to power. Of course the people couldn't help themselves while the mistake was being committed, but they availed of the first opportunity afterward offered to express themselves about it with emphasis.

I say "while the mistake was being committed," because if the administration had revised the tariff down instead of up, had pruned it in whatever direction it could be pruned without the slightest risk of depriving any of our industries of a single jot of all the protection necessary for it—in short, if the administration had shown a disposition to fit a tariff to the actual needs of the country, instead of a disposition to compel the country to adapt itself to a tariff—the result would have been to deprive the Democrats of their only claim to place, and the Republican party, all things being equal, would have held the reins of government for many years to come.

A Forecast of Defeat.

As it is we will go into the next national campaign upon the same old issue of tariff reform, and though I know it is hoped that by that time the people will have become accustomed to and be enamored of the workings of the existing bill I fear we shall be badly beaten, because, though the people are protectionists, they generally feel that there is no reason why now, twenty-five years after the war, the tariff upon anything should be advanced—that as we grow older and richer and our industries come to be stronger and able to get on with less protection the trend of the tariff upon everything should be downward.

In this connection, as an evidence of public sentiment, I state that the head of the largest mercantile establishment upon the continent outside of your own recently said to me: "I am a Republican and a protectionist, but I think there ought to be a limit to protection—that no industry should be protected beyond a 50 per cent ad valorem duty."

Our wisest statesmen recognized and proclaimed the mistake of the Tariff bill ere yet it had become a law, and afterward threw an anchor to windward in the shape of reciprocity; but whether the anchor will hold against the strain of the next campaign or not may be doubted.

The worst feature of the situation, to my mind, is the manifest disposition of certain of the party leaders and papers not only to refuse to admit the possibility of the bill being even in the slightest degree an error of judgment, but to make of it a sort of procrustean political bed, to the exact length of which every Republican must stretch himself—the demand by these leaders and papers that every Republican must swallow the bill whole without blinking, or else confess himself a mugwumpian thing for

the time of scorn
To point the slow, unmoving finger at.

Shade of Lincoln! that the test of a Republican should come to be his acceptance of a tariff bill.

Of course I appreciate that in such expression I am liable to be sneered at by party hacks as wiser than my party and am laying myself open to the charge of disloyalty, but I hold, first, that every man should say what he thinks, and second, that it is more loyal to the party, as it is certainly better than to desert the party, to try to fetch it into accord with the convictions of the people and to keep it in such position as to command their support, even though by so doing one falls out of line with the leaders, than to keep in line with the leaders, when by so doing is to run the risk of the party's losing the people's support.

It Rests with the People.

What the leaders think—the men who hold office—the politicians—what they think practically amounts to nothing; that is to say, though they be ever so well pleased with themselves and satisfied with their measures, unless such as you and I, business-men who don't hold office and have nothing to do with politics except to vote, those whom Lincoln called the "plain people," unless they approve the leaders and the measures the party goes to the wall every time; but however disgruntled the leaders may be the party is triumphant always, if only the people believe in it and back it up. It must not be lost sight of that the party is never the boss—that the only boss is the people. Their judgment about everything is ultimately right, and as Lincoln said: "Upon all great questions of either policy or principle the people are always in advance of the politicians." Parties change, but the people don't, and that the people seem to be half-hearted now in support of our party is not because they have changed but because the party has. Given the conditions today existed when the party was young, with the party what it was then, and the people would render to it now the same magnificent support they did then.

Our friends on the other side are prone to refer to us sneeringly as the "grand old party," but all the same ours is a grand old party, the grandest in the country's history, and of its record every American may well be proud. By reason of that record the party ought always to have a certain hold upon the people, but it cannot live upon a record only. To retain the people's support the party must push constantly on and keep abreast of the times.

Not a Dead Issue.

I hear men say the party is one of dead issues and has outlived its usefulness. But that sort of talk is rot. That the issues of the past are dead is because the party has settled them, and has put them, one after the other, out of the Nation's way; and the party's existence is just as necessary today as it ever was. The Republican party stands for the Washington, Hamiltonian, and Webster principle of government—a strong and vigorous nationality—as opposed to the theories of Jefferson and Calhoun.

It is the embodiment of the idea which preserved the integrity of our being as a nation, and which has secured to us the sublime development and prosperity of the last quarter century. It is the party of Americanism, and in its ranks are to be found the majority of intelligent and thoughtful Americans.

It would be a shame for the party now, through a mistaken sense of loyalty to leaders or to lines of policy, to drift into a condition of "innocuous desuetude." And, yet, at the risk of your thinking me too pessimistic, I say I fear such will be its fate unless something be done to restore the people's apparently waning confidence in it and to reawake their enthusiasm for it.

Do you ask what can be done?

I reply, first and foremost the party leadership should be purged of every man against whom there are charges of any kind. It matters not whether the charges are just or not, if any man in the councils of the party has been so unfortunate as to lay himself open to indictment he should be incontinently "fired." Every man permitted prominence in the party ought to be "like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion."

But to win back the people's enthusiastic support the party must not only be clean as to its leaders, it must disavow everything looking toward bossism. If there is one thing against which the average Republican "kicks like a steer" it is the idea of a boss. Every man with brains enough to vote the Republican ticket feels himself capable of being his own boss.

Must See Its Mistakes.

The party must stand as it does now for protection—protection full and plenty—for all our industries, but it must be wise enough to perceive its own mistakes if it makes any, and brave enough to rectify them when perceived. If it finds that it has gone a little too far, even in the right direction, it must have courage enough to call a halt and to fall back. While standing unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the amplest necessary protection of every industrial interest in the land, it must at the same time stand pledged to the people, and it must keep that pledge to promptly make such modification of the tariff as by experience shall appear ought to be made.

There are those I know who think that though the present tariff is not exactly what it should be, it would be far better to let it alone than to agitate for a change. That policy might work if we could get our Democratic friends to agree to it, but no matter what course we pursue they may be relied upon to keep up the agitation, and to forestall them if we can would certainly be good generalship. Let the people once be satisfied, however, that our party means protection within reason, all the protection the country wants, but no more, against free trade as the objective purpose of the other side, and the question, as an issue before the people, will be practically settled. What the Democrats may think or say about the tariff after that needn't worry anybody.

The party must stand unequivocally and unconditionally for honest money.

It must stand for civil service reform that will be real and not a sham.

It must stand for the same show before the law for every citizen, no matter what his condition.

It must stand for economical expenditure of the revenues—as economical as may be consistent with a proper but not an extravagant or wasteful care of the nation's soldier wards and with the fullest development of the country's resources.

It must stand for no class, but for all the people and for the country—the country so strong on both sea and land as to be impregnable at every point, and so assertive of its rights and power that an American citizen will be respected wherever the flag floats, and as safe as he is at home.

If the grand old party will go into the next campaign on that basis, with nobody to whitewash and nothing to excuse, and will force the fighting all the time all along the line, I believe the people will "rally once again" about its standards, and that it will repeat in its old age the triumphs of its youth. Truly yours,

FREDERIC TAYLOR.

Boss Platt Talks of It.

When I showed this letter to Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the Republican leader, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, he said he didn't agree with Mr. Taylor.

"There are two answers to these arguments," said Mr. Platt. "In the first place, so far as the tariff is concerned it is sufficient to turn to the Ohio election. In the second place it is all bosh. In this State neither the tariff nor any other issue had anything to do with the result. What defeated the Republicans was bribery, pure and simple bribery.

"That is to say the Democrats merely bought their triumph for cash. They went out into the country places and spent money like water and bought votes with it. I could prove to you if I had the time that on the day before the election they put out in the rural districts not less than $600,000 for the purchase of the election. It won, of course.

"It is useless, therefore, to say that this issue or that issue defeated us. No issue would be of any avail against such an unprecedented flood of bribery. The tariff had nothing to do with it. If you want to see the result of an issue made on the tariff Ohio is the place where it can be seen. In Ohio the tariff alone was the issue and the people indorsed the Republican position by an overwhelming majority. I think that disposes of the argument so far as the tariff is concerned.

"As to the charge of bossism all I care to say is this, that it is only persons who know nothing of practical politics and the workings of the party who talk about bossism in Republican ranks."

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, the Republican merchant, took much the same view as Mr. Platt. He said:

"Mr. Taylor is in error in ascribing the Republican defeats to the tariff issue. In New York State the tariff was not in any way an issue. Therefore it could not have affected the result.

"I do not believe that the people reject the McKinley tariff. There was a strong effort made to delude them about it, but, in my opinion, they saw clearly its beneficent results. It is a good tariff. There may be, of course, some errors in it. Errors are likely to be made in formulating any tariff. These can be corrected at any time. But the general scope and the results of the act are excellent. It has reduced our revenue so that there is no longer a surplus of receipts over expenditures. At the same time it has not increased the duties on any important commodities except tinplate, and that was done designedly to encourage tinplate making in this country.

The Tariff to Be the Issue.

"I think with Mr. Taylor that the tariff will be the issue in the next campaign—the tariff and perhaps the silver question. But I think the country is with the Republican party on these issues, and I can see no reason why there should be any change in the party's policy."

Mr. Taylor's letter, nevertheless, will certainly be the subject of much discussion among the Republicans and may lead to important results. A large number of Republicans of influence have long held the views he expresses in it. They said so before the election and they have since been saying so with much more vigor. Many of them have seen the letter and indorsed it. The fact that Mr. Platt, whose opinions they have generally opposed, does not like what Mr. Taylor says is only likely to confirm them in their attitude.

Mr. Taylor took some part in the recent campaign and was one of the speakers at the Republican business-men's meeting at Carnegie Hall Oct. 29, at which Mr. Bliss presided and Mr. Claflin spoke. The letter is called out by conversations since the election with Mr. Claflin, who is understood to hold much such opinions as Mr. Taylor.

A Chilling Reception.

"What did you do on earth?" asked Saint Peter of the latest arrival.

"I owned several flat houses, and lived off the income from them."

"Then I'm afraid you wouldn't be happy in heaven. You see, we take children here. Please step into the elevator. It is about to go down."—*Puck.*

Not a Complete Success.

Mrs. De Goode—"I see a good many of Gen. Dyrenforth's rain-making experiments have not succeeded."

Deacon De Goode (sadly)—"No, it doesn't seem to work any better than prayer."—*New York Weekly.*

PARENT AGAINST SON.

CHARGES OF WRONGDOING REGARDING JOHN H. LALLY.

Accused of Having Deprived His Parents of a Home by Means of Misrepresentation—Receiver for Louis Adler, the Insolvent, Appointed—End of the Litigation Growing Out of the Trier Failure—$10,000 Judgment—Bent Mining Company Litigation—The Record.

In a Circuit Court bill John H. Lally is accused of depriving his parents, John and Margaret J. Lally, of premises No. 326 Washburne avenue. The old people complain that their son procured title of the lot from them on representation that he would erect a brick building on the premises. It is alleged that instead of doing so he mortgaged the place for $2,200 and only put an addition to the frame house already on the lot. It is alleged that he has taken forcible possession, collects rents, and threatens to put his father and mother in the street. The property is worth $5,000, and Judge Tuley issued an injunction restraining defendant from disposing of it. An accounting for rents is demanded.

A Receiver for Adler Appointed.

The Bank of Commerce filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Louis Adler for the appointment of a receiver and to foreclose a chattel mortgage for $42,000, which covers all Adler's property at Nos. 203 and 205 Madison street. The bill alleges that a large number of attachment and replevin suits have been commenced and that in each case the bank has been served with garnishment process. In this way, it is said, the bank's security is being impaired, but if the suits are stopped there will be a surplus for distribution among the creditors. Upon this showing Judge Collins appointed Morris Beifeld of the cloak firm of Beifeld Bros. receiver. The business will be continued until the goods in process of manufacture are made up. New York creditors of Adler, representing seven-eighths of the indebtedness, held a meeting in the office of Tenney, Church & Coffeen and appointed a committee to examine into the financial condition of the insolvent and to estimate the assets and accounts.

All the Suits Dismissed.

Suits against Peter E. Studebaker, Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company, Wilbur F. Studebaker, Benjamin Roucher, Spoor Mackay, and Charles E. Conover, aggregating $95,000 in damage claims, were dismissed yesterday in Judge McConnell's court. The suits grew out of the difficulties over the possession of the store on Michigan avenue occupied by W. A. Prior, who failed last year. The matter has been settled and suits were dismissed. The plaintiffs were as follows: Carlos Warfield, Joanna Gibbons, Kittie Fitzgerald, Richard Papineau Sr., $10,000 each; Bella Beaufield and Emma Prior, $15,000 each; H. C. Barton, H. W. Teniere, A. J. Mead, George J. Biltz, and John Williams, $5,000 each.

$10,000 Judgment by Default.

The *Abendpost* company yesterday obtained judgment by default against Rowell & Co., the advertising agents, for $10,000. The plaintiff sued recently, alleging that its business had been injured by a mistaken rating published in the defendant's newspaper directory.

Bent Mining Company Affairs.

Affairs of the Burt Mining company that were described recently in a bill filed by William Tewkesbury against Ira and Virginia B. Holmes were again brought to public notice yesterday. Henry C. Hascall filed another bill against the Holmes people, making about the same charges that they were holding stock that should be the complainant's. In the Tewkesbury bill 2,209 shares of Burt company mining stock were involved. Hascoll asks the transfer to him of 550 shares worth $14,000.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,410—John V. Farwell Co. vs. Moritz Borman and Julius Bader. Asst. (attch.), $1706.96. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

136,411—August Sparr et al. vs. Kelly Molding Co. Asst., $1,000. A. Smith, atty.

136,412—Abner Smith vs. same. Asst., $1,000. J. M. Cleaver, atty.

136,413—Charles S. Burrill, exr., vs. Allie A. and Orrin M. Wells, Jane R. and Michael L. Lynch, G. G. Newberry, tr., and G. S. Willits, successor. Bill to foreclose. E. F. Gorton, solr.

136,414—Moses Straus et al. vs. Stephen J. Szoch. Asst. (attch.), $515. A. Ascher, atty.

136,415—Patrick O'Day, use of A. K. Hume, vs. Pioneer Ins. Co. Asst., $1,000. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.

136,416—James H. Wheeler vs. Agnes M. Scanlan, John S. Ranney, John W. Hedenberg, and Jennings Trust Co. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. first deft. for $1,552.50. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, solrs.

136,417—Third Nat. Bank of St. Louis vs. Thomas Wilce and A. H. Lowden. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

136,418—Bane Rosenthal vs. Morris Lavinthal. Conf. judgt., $510. Moses & Pam, attys.

136,419—Wm. Kemper et al. vs. Richard Curry and Thomas Doyle. Same, $554.50. M. Guthman, atty.

136,420—Horace C. Sylvester et al. vs. Moritz Berman and Julius Bader. Asst. (attch.), $2,412.95. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

136,421—John Conger vs. W. A. Alexander. Asst., $1,000. T. Sheldon, atty.

136,422—Nicholas Martin vs. Samuel Steiner and Mrs. Simon. Replevin, $190.29. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

136,423—Wacker & Birk Brewing and Malting Co. vs. A. Junker. Asst., $2,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.

136,424—H. P. Jensen vs. C. T. Gregory. Asst., $2,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

136,425—Frank C. H. Strasberger vs. Charles Caldwell. Asst., $5,000. O. R. Barnett, atty.

136,426—Frederick P. Gordon et al. vs. Charles G. and Valbor Olson. Bill to foreclose. G. R. Morgan, solr.

136,427—Benjamin Davis vs. E. Lapointe. Attch., $245.29.

136,428—W. F. Prachar vs. John Hruby. Asst., $500. Fanning & Herdlicka, attys.

136,429—Leon Collinger vs. George Hinchliff. Case, $5,000. Walker & Judd, attys.

136,430—Louis Jacobson vs. Wm. E. Travis. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.

136,431—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Charles Banko. Appl.

136,432—Ida Osterholm vs. Masonic Globe Bldg. Assn. Appl.

136,433—Bill. Withdrawn for service.

136,434—Charles Hasterlik et al. vs. John and Mary Sercik. Conf. judgt., $445.77. Blum & Blum, attys.

136,435—Henry C. Hascall vs. Ira Holmes et al. Bill. McClellan & Cummings, solrs.

Withheld cases—136,349—Milton R. Freshwaters vs. Sarah E. Tillinghast. Asst., $500. Plff. pro se. (Nov. 16.)

136,393—Young W. Miller vs. James A. Miller. Asst., $500. N. M. Jones, atty. (Nov. 17.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,450—Asst. Withheld for service.

97,451—John Duncan, use of W. Galaher et al., vs. Henry Reinhardt. Garn. W. K. Haynes, atty.

97,452—George E. Hatch et al. vs. M. Laventhal. Conf. judgt., $551.50. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

97,453—John Lally vs. John H. Lally. Bill for accounting, etc.

97,454—George W. Collins vs. James and John Ver Haar. Conf. judgt., $1,481.03. J. W. Teller, atty.

97,455—Park National Bank vs. Milton Weston. Same, $128.20. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, attys.

97,456—Joseph T. Raman vs. Ben Brunswick. Appl.

97,457—J. S. Villiers vs. J. C. F. Royer. Appl.

97,458—Bill. Withheld for service.

97,459—Mary A. O'Connor vs. Robert and Lizzie A. McCormick and Protection L. & B. Assn. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $300. F. A. Trude, solr.

97,460—Kelly, Maus & Co. vs. Leverett E. Fitts. Asst., $1,000. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

97,461—Same vs. Cavern Mining Co. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

97,462—People, use of C. Beardsley, vs. Phil P. Menard, Peter Fortune, and Charles Connolly. Debt, $5,000, das., $5,000. M. F. Ellsworth, atty.

97,463—Elizabeth Fearon vs. Gertrude A. Savage and Arthur Savage personally and as admr. Bill to foreclose. R. S. Coy, solr.

97,464—Joseph Badenoch et al. vs. Oliver Wilson. Asst., $350. Matthews & Dicker, attys.

97,465—Same vs. L. P. Blackman. Asst., $900. Same attys.

97,466—Same vs. Andrew F. Wagner. Asst., $400. Same attys.

97,467—George R. Bidwell Cycle Co. vs. M. C. and G. E. Matthews. Tres., $3,000. W. Wood, atty.

97,468—Oakland B. Assn. vs. Geo. A. Williams et al. Bill to foreclose. H. W. Wolseley, solr.

97,469—Hattie E. Pickett vs. Albert J. Pickett. Bill for div. Case, Hogan & Case, solrs.

97,470—Bill. Withheld for service.

97,471—Anthony F. Seeberger et al. vs. U. S. Rolling Stock Co. Asst., $3,000. F. F. Reed, atty.

97,472—Gustav Jensen et al. vs. World's Columbian Exposition. Appl.

97,473—Patrick H. De Long vs. Geo. H. Asker. Appl.

97,474—C. O. Williamson vs. Hemlandet Pub. Co. et al. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. deft. named for $2,222.45. A. H. Valentine, solr.

97,475—Nat. Bk. of Ill. vs. S. Grollman & Sons Co., S. and I. Grollman, and S. Grollman Jr. Conf. judgt., $2,600. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

97,476—George W. Wilkins vs. Same. Same, $7,087.46. Same attys.

97,477—George F. Vietor et al. vs. Same. Same, $2,495.89. Same attys.

97,478—Albert W. Clark vs. John B. Veesy. Appl.

97,479—Albert K. Reid vs. Pa. Co. Appl.

97,480—Bk. of Commerce vs. Louis Adler. Bill for recvr. Kraus, Mayer & Stein and Feisenthal & D'Ancona, solrs.

97,481—S. C. B. and L. Ass'n vs. Lars Larson et al. Bill to foreclose. A. H. Bishop, solr.

97,482—H. R. Mann vs. Isador A. Rubel and Isaac Rubel. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

97,483—Simon Reid et al. vs. Charles Margardsen. Appl by plff.

97,484—D. Sach et al. vs. A. Frederick. Appl.

97,485—J. Ryan vs. C. A. Cook et al. Appl.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,212—George Durkee et al. vs. Franklin H. Head, Zalmon E. G. Simmons, Daniel Head, Edward Bane, Rouse Simmons, Caroline and Augustus W. Durkee. Bill for accounting, etc. John M. Grimes, solr.

County Court—New Suit.

9,626—Patrick Kane vs. Dearborn Foundry Co. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—136,411—August Sparr et al. vs. Kelly Moulding Co. On finding, $808.26.—136,412—Abner Smith vs. same. Same, $800.

JUDGE TUTHILL—96,523—Underwriters' Hatch and Door Co. vs. Alfred Blondin. By deflt., $459.—95,581—Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co. vs. Martin Mayerhofer. Same, $164.11.—94,633—William J. Beasley vs. William A. Amberg. Same, $75.25. Satisfied.—95,587—E. S. Hood vs. George S. and —— Lyon. Same, $222.96.—96,610—Lewis E. Hawkins vs. George H. Morgan. Same, $271.07.—96,963—Theodor Ascher et al. vs. Jacob Schaaf. Same, $997.92.—95,441—John B. Grommes et al. vs. J. C. McCracken. Same, $418.3 and sci. fa.—96,976—E. M. Phelps et al. vs. John Divine. By deflt., $196.97 and sci. fa.—96,781—Island Coal Co. vs. A. J. Rend. Same, $373.53.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—96,862—Hodge & Horner Co. vs. Hugh Hughes. On ver., $82.53.—96,600—John Q. Adams vs. Havilah Davis. By deflt., $1,462.—96,751—Turner, Day & Walworth Mfg. Co. vs. Chicago Axe Co. By deflt., $1,172.16.

JUDGE BAKER—96,714—George R. Gibson vs. Moses and Milton B. Joseph. By deflt., $238.—96,637—Augusta Gastel vs. Wilhelm Zimmerman. Same, $431.37.—96,551—Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bk. vs. Henry A. Pierce. Same, $322.62.—95,949—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. Thomas W. Marshall and George H. Nichols. Same, $10,929.17.—97,292—Marcus L. Barrett vs. Kelly Molding Co. On findg., $682.65.—96,834—Magdalena Junk vs. Anthony Vady and Michael Freeman. By deflt., $217.93.—96,520—National Commercial Bank vs. G. B. Goodall. Same, $261.41.—97,037—Leonard Bratton vs. Mich. C. R. R. Co. On findg., $200. Satisfied.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—87,889—Coffin, Devoe & Co. vs. David Duffy. On findg., $481.73. Satisfied.—96,754—First Nat. Bk. of Northampton vs. Spooner R. Howell. By deflt., $9,495.82.—96,756—First Nat. Bk. of South Bend vs. Same. Same, $10,108.72.—96,242—McNeil & Higgins Co. vs. A. S. Lindberg. Same, $956.61.—96,694—John Hertle vs. Josias Grass and Josias Grass Jr. Same, $307.77.—96,180—Henry Frankfuther vs. Nils Akeson. Same, $225.—96,700—Chicago Indicator & Ad. Co. vs. J. D. Fanning. By deflt., $460.—96,617—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. Webb B. Hill. Same, $233.66.—93,394—Edward M. Hyzer vs. Spooner R. Howell. Same, $10,489.09.—96,373—Fred Schultze vs. Julius Segal. Same, $713.57.—96,541—T. W. Wilmarth Co. vs. George A. Chambers. Same, $2,032.41.—96,113—Natal Brewing Co. vs. M. and Albert Grzeczka. Same, $548.89.—92,964—Henry J. Smith et al. vs. John L. Vandermark and J. M. Craig. Same, $1,243.20.—96,764—Grundy Co. Nat. Bk. vs. Spooner R. Howell. Same, $4,173.20.—96,628—Dixon Nat. Bk. vs. same. Same, $3,057.71.—77,634—J. H. Lesher et al. vs. S. Frankenstein. On findg., $111.

JUDGE DRIGGS—94,362—First Nat. Bk. vs. Charles M. Felarvery. By deflt., $264.—97,004—Union Nat. Bk. vs. Alfred Blondin. Same, $407.—96,996—McMahon & Montgomery Co. vs. Artesian Sand and Gravel Co. Same, $892.50.—96,470—Stein Mfg. Co. vs. H. Dorsey and Mrs. M. E. Patton. Same, $538.47.—96,409—Thomas W. Hoover et al. vs. Samuel A. Kean. Same, $166.58.—96,824—Silas Dunning et al. vs. William Spackman. Same, $219.60.—95,454—Henderson Woolen Mills vs. Jacob Cohen. Same, $104.75.—96,898—Malcolm McDonald Lumber Co. vs. Alfred Blondin. Same, $1,246.11.—95,508—R. Bidwell Cycle Co. vs. P. H. Sercombe. By deflt., $745.25 and specl. exn.—94,698—Henry Meiselbar vs. Martin Schulz. Same, $10,000.—96,085—S. Branch Lumber Co. vs. A. K. Waters. By deflt., $378.45.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,885—Dornbecker vs. Same.; dec.

JUDGE HAWES—134,914—Johnson vs. Douglas; dec., sale.

JUDGE TULEY—4,455—Kuhen vs. Kugley; dec., sale.—B. R. 650—Whitfield vs. Sibley; dec.—5,861—Bloch vs. Paine; dec., apptg. comrs. Divorces—94,977—Warren, Mark from Jessie.—91,445—Rettke, Paulina from Fredk.—76,720—Blamberg, Lizzie from Peter.—94,039—Fox, Frank Lawrence from Mary.—94,412—Howe, Mary from William.—88,354—Fuetz, Lizzie S. from John H.—92,739—Prescott, Emily from Theodore L.

JUDGE HORTON—1,509—Page vs. Gordon; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,297—D. P. B. A. vs. Pietz; def. dec.—Divorces—94,197—McDonald, Mary from Joseph; dec. div.—95,491—Gennges, Gertrude from Henry.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Set case: Howe vs. Jacobs. No. 4 on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. No. 22 on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call, term Nos. 2,160, 1,106, 2,203, 2,204, 2,207, 2,208, 2,209, 2,210, 2,211, 2,212. No. 2,148 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Trial call, term Nos. 1,933, 1,967, 1,968, 1,971, 1,972, 1,973, 1,974. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 6 on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 2,436, 911, 1,443, 1,597, 1,626, 1,650, 1,738. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,866, 3,735, 3,254, 3,717, 3,776, 3,067, 1,754½, 3,890, 3,937. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 88,713, 88,687. No. 92,860 on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,313, 2,400, 3,258, 1,319, 2,206, 3,350, 2,036. No. 3,136 on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 708, 714, 782, 786, 791, 803, 808, 824, 833, 834, 883, 1,125. No. 10,147 on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—No. 8,838.

JUDGE SHERWOOD—City specl., 11,810.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—No call.

JUDGE ADAMS—Call not advanced.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

105—Leon Stein et al., appellants, vs. Josiah Borst. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New York. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

27—The Wiggins Ferry Company, appellant, vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company et al. Reassigned for argument on the 30th inst. after No. 106 on motion of Mr. Lawrence Maxwell Jr. for the appellees and consent of Henry Hitchcock for the appellant.

644—The People of the State of New York ex rel.; Edward Annan, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Walsh, Police Justice, etc., et al.

845—The People of the State of New York ex rel.; Francis E. Pinto, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Walsh, Police Justice, etc., et al.

719—J. Talman Budd, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; argument continued by Mr. Spencer Clinton for Budd, by Mr. J. A. Hyland for Andrew Walsh, Police Justice, etc., et al., and concluded by Mr. W. N. Dykman for Annan and Pinto.

987—The United States, appellant, vs. the Des Moines Navigation and Railway Company et al.; argument commenced by Mr. Attorney-General Miller for the appellant.

Illinois Appellate Court, Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:

Fairbanks et al. vs. Owen & Schriver. Time extended to defendant in error to file briefs to Nov. 28.

Houch vs. Smith & Sons. Leave given appellees to file additional record.

Horten vs. Smith. Motion by appellee to strike amended records from files denied.

Coykendal vs. Gradle et al. Leave to plaintiff in error to file amended certificate of transcript.

Wooley vs. Yarnell. Rule entered against plaintiff in error to file bond for cost by Nov. 24.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. Keller. Dismissed on short record; 5 per cent damages.

Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Neer, administratrix. Continued as per stipulation.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Oliver H. Fisher, administrator, etc., vs. Tilman H. Fisher; Huntington C. C.; reversed.

Green Barnes vs. Nelson Morrow; Decatur C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Andrew W. Burns vs. Robert Weesner et al.; Wabash C. C.; time for filing appellant's brief extended sixty days.

Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Matilda Karrass et al.; Madison C. C.; appellees ordered to file brief in fifteen days or show cause.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The following cases were submitted in the Supreme Court today:

Deer Lake Iron Company vs. Michigan Land and Iron Company.

Gooding et al. vs. Underwood et al.

O'Donnell, administratrix, vs. the South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company.

Michigan Land and Iron Company vs. Thoney et al.

Busch vs. Fisher et al.

Call for Thursday—100, 101, 102, 60, 103, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED LIGHT—PROPELLER GLAD TIDings, Manistee. With lumber—Propellers D. W. Powers, Elk Rapids; John Otis, T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; S. K. Martin, M. O. Neff, Marinette; Hilton, Green Bay; schooners Alice, Marinette; Flying Cloud, Alpena. B. Calkins, Rosa Belle, Ford River; Barbarian, Sturgeon Bay; Seaman, Harbor Springs; R. Simmons, Muskegon; A. O. Hanson, Traverse Bay. With sundries—Propellers City of Rome, Tacoma, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg; Chicago, Manitowoc; Alaska, Fairport; J. S. Hurd, Ashland.

Cleared light—Props. A. Laurie, Huron City, Muskegon; J. H. Pauly, White Lake; City of New York, Menominee; G. C. Markham, Manistee; schs. Guido, Pierpont; John Kelderhouse, Escanaba; Felicitous, Manitowoc; A. Dall, C. H. Hackley, Manistee; A. J. Dewey, Muskegon; L. Dall, Traverse City. With sundries—Propeller Portage, Buffalo. With grain—Propellers T. W. Palmer, Lackawanna, P. D. Armour, R. E. Schuck, Syracuse, Buffalo, J. B. Lyon, Erie; schooner J. Godfrey, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Adams, L. A. Burton. Sailed—Schooners C. P. Minch, J. Miner, E. Fuller, Perry, Samana, Manchester, Merrimac, Aurora, Australasia, Boyce, steamers Maryland, Rout, Argonaut.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 18.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

The Cross-Town railway company, at Chicago; to operate a street railway in Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Mark T. Leonard, W. R. Weever, and A. B. Camp.

The Chicago Hydraulic Press and Mill company, at Chicago; to manufacture hydraulic mills; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Cornelius Kimplen, C. B. Shove, and C. D. Bradley.

Royal Mining and Milling company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Paul Dilg, C. H. Dewar, and J. A. Sperry.

The Chicago Barrel Truck and Rack company, at Chicago; to manufacture barrel trucks, etc.; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Samuel Lewis, A. F. Naff, and others.

The Abraham Lincoln Home and Relic Association, at Chicago; to collect and exhibit relics having connection with the life of Lincoln; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles F. Kuechler, Frederick Rahn, and Gustave Schmitt.

The Inter-State Wheat-Growers' Association, at Cairo; to secure the co-operation of wheat-growers to secure better markets, etc.; incorporators, Thomas Boyd, H. B. Spencer, and W. M. Parker.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 18:

Argyle-st., 328 ft w of Evanston-av., s f, 40x144 ft, Nov. 17 (J. Doetsch to L. C. Haring)	$1,500
N. Hoyne-av., s e cor. Coblentz-st., w f, 24x100 ft, Nov. 5 (C. G. Johnson to C. F. Hafner)	1,950
Pierce-av., n e cor. Sheridan-st., s f, 50x118 ft, April 21 (S. Mayer to S. Sinsheimer)	1,400
State-st., 250 ft s of 48th-st., w f, 50x160 ft, Nov. 16 (H. C. Walker to W. M. Young et al.)	8,000
W. Jackson-st., s e cor Stephens, n f, 43¾x125 ft, Oct. 6 (M. O'Laughlin to W. McCallum)	2,500
Same property as above, Oct. 12 (W. McCallum to Mary Cook)	2,800
Fullerton-av., 212 ft e of Western, s f, 24x100 ft, Nov. 17 (J. J. McGrath to T. F. Fay)	1,000
51st-st., 36 ft w of Harding-av., n f, 44-100 acre, Oct. 26 (S. M. Burlingham to Chicago Union Transfer Railway Co.)	3,000
60th-st., n e cor Leavitt, s f, 50x124 3-10 ft, Oct. 9 (E. A. Cummings to F. H. Wickett)	3,750
Center-av., 232 ft n of 34th-st., e f, 50x132 ft, Nov. 17 (F. J. Mackey to D. MacManemy)	1,200
Charles-av., 100 ft n of Prescott-st., Irving Park, w f, 5x173¾ ft, Sept. 28 (J. H. Dymond to G. W. Chamberlain)	1,000
Clybourn-av., 75 ft s e of Cooper-st., s w f, 25x100 ft, Nov. 17 (H. Westphal to F. F. W. and M. Kuehl)	1,550
Calumet-av., n w cor 55th-st., e f, 314x333½ ft to Prairie-av., Oct. 31 (Sarah M. Moffett to Valentine H. Surghnor)	152,250
Evans-av., bet 47th and 48th-sts., w f, 20x117 ft, Nov. 14, imp (G. B. Upp to N. B. Crosby)	9,000
Jefferson-av., 50 ft n of 51st-st., w f, 40x125 ft, Nov. 17 (F. O. Andrews to C. J. Anderson Jr.)	1,700
Sackett-av., near s w cor 42d-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 18 (C. H. Casper to A. C. Casper)	1,800
Palmer-av., 104 ft w of Humboldt-st., n f, 75x150 ft, Nov. 13 (G. F. Miller Jr. to L. H. Stafford)	1,850
Palmer-av. s e cor Humboldt-st., n f, 125x150 ft, Nov. 16 (L. H. Stafford to Catholic Bishop of Chicago)	5,100
Evergreen-pl., 207 ft e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x108¾ ft, Nov. 17 (C. F. Baum to V. A. Brockway)	4,400
The premises 424 W. 13th-st., 25x123 ft, Nov. 17 (J. Waska to C. Nebransky)	5,425
Main-st., 222 ft s of Archer-av., n e f, 24x115 ft, May 16 (Est. of S. J. Kearsley to M. J. Kearsley)	1,380

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Vincennes-av., 43¼ ft s of 38th-st., w f, 21x108 ft, April 11 (Phœnix Mut. Life Ins. Co. to C. J. Rogers)	3,500
Lake-av., near 46th-st., w f, 50 ft to alley, imp, Nov. 16 (A. C. Davis to C. J. Rogers)	12,000
The premises 3805 Vincennes-av., 21x108 ft, Nov. 16 (C. J. Rogers to A. C. Davis)	11,000
Hickory-st., s e cor Farrell, n f, 25x115 ft, imp, April 28 (C. L. Schaar to J. Angermann)	2,800
California-av., n e cor 38th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, July 23 (T. Kelly to M. W. Hartman)	1,100
87th-st., 66 ft w of Paulina, n f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 29 (M. Schweisthal to J. Wolf)	1,200
Wabash-av., 367 ft n of 16th-st., w f, 49 4-10x181¼ ft, Nov. 13 (James H. Walker to Jonathan P. Primley)	54,000
Fairview-av., 125 ft s of Greenwood, w f, 20x125 ft, Nov. 16 (H. Summers to F. Berg)	1,500
Wabash-av., 140 ft s of 31st-st., w f, 20x191¾ ft, imp, Nov. 2 (Gilson & Flanders to Ida M. Kewley)	3,500
W. Van Buren-st., 80 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 20x119¾ ft, Dec. 24, 1890 (Joseph Kinney to the Fortune Bros. Brewing Co.)	7,000
W. Van Buren-st., 60 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 20x119¾ ft, Dec. 24, 1890 (Same to same)	7,000
Avenue J, n w cor 104th-st., e f, 15x125 ft, Nov. 9 (E. W. Andrews et al. to E. Andrews)	3,000
Same property as above, Nov. 7 (E. L. Andrews to same)	3,000
Avenue K, s e cor 103d-st., w f, 63x125 ft, Nov. 16 (E. W. Andrews et al. to same)	1,000
Winneconna-av., s of and near Wright, n f, 50x122 ft, Nov. 11 (W. P. Davis to N. M. McBride)	2,500
Delaware-st., 126 ft w of W. 48th, s f, 50x125 ft, with 100x125 ft same sub, Oct. 20 (C. H. Tebbetts to B. W. Morse)	2,500
W. Monroe-st., 249 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f, 25x182½ ft, Nov. 5 (L. E. Cook to E. J. Burns)	8,000
Koscinski-st., 141 ft e of N. Leavitt, n f, 48x109 ft, Sept. 23 (J. Jacobs to S. Hoffmann)	1,425
W. 16th-st., 144 ft e of Rockwell-av., s f, 24x124 ft, Nov. 17 (J. Des Jardins to C. Meyer)	4,000
Harvard-st., n w cor Sacramento-av., s f, 101x124 ft, Nov. 22 (R. F. Gobel to F. and M. Reuss)	4,100
East End-av., 40 ft n of 55th-st., e f, 20x150 ft, Nov. 16 (Alexander F. Shuman to E. Louis Kahns)	20,000
76th-st., 82 ft e of Drexel-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 14 (J. Wilson to J. Costello)	1,100
Ashland-av., n w cor of 92d-st., e f, 47x125 ft, Nov. 18 (B. Dahlgren to H. M. Harper)	1,800
Hampden-court, 150 ft s of Wrightwood-av., e f, 25x149 ft, Nov. 14 (E. Spiess to K. Cohlgraff)	4,300
Wabansia-av., 48 ft e of Girard-st., s f, 24x80 ft, June 16 (F. Ribbe to F. Kachelhoffer)	3,100
W. Randolph-st., s w cor 44th, n f, 60⅓x180 ft, Sept. 4 (Harvey M. Harper to Hattie E. Ames)	24,000
55th-st., 80 ft w of Dearborn, s f, 50 ft to alley, Oct. 10 (J. R. Coburn to W. Ashton)	6,500
55th-st., 55 ft w of Dearborn, s f, 25 ft to alley, Oct. 10 (same to N. Merkl)	3,250
Milwaukee-av., 135 ft n w of Sangamon-st., s w f, 25 ft to alley, imp, Nov. 19 (Emma Sievers to Edward G. Uihlein)	16,325
Collins-st., 260 ft s of Laughton, e f, 24x100 ft, Aug. 26, 1887, imp (F. Novak to M. Jindra)	1,250
15th-st., 144 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, Nov. 4 (estate of J. Sigmund to M. Peter)	1,400
E. ½ of Block 1, Gray's Add. to Cornell, Oct. 17 (Wm. E. Johnson to Charles F. Hayes)	17,000
Fulton-st., 320 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f, 25x150 ft, Nov. 10 (E. C. Brown to E. S. Dymond)	2,100

OUTSIDE SALES.

17 acres in N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, 37, 13, Town of Worth, May 2 (John R. Cook to Chi. Wire and Spring Co.)	$20,750
Lot 9, Blk 11, Evanston, Nov. 12 (Maria M. Foster to Adam E. Dunn)	16,000
152½x253 ft in w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 36, 37, 13, Nov. 4 (M. J. Bushnell to E. A. Rexford)	11,000
W. 48th-st., n e cor of 135th-st., 40 acres, Town of Worth, Nov. 9 (William L. Henke to John Haffner)	14,000
Robey-st., s e cor of 127th, 40 acres, Nov. 10 (Charles Reusnow to Louis F. Menage)	50,000

LEASES.

Joseph H. Wright et al. have leased to Henry H. Evans for 97 years the property on School-st., 300 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 26x129¾ ft; also 70x129¾ ft near above; also a passageway through to Madison from the above property at a rental of $5,000 per annum.

N. Clark-st., n w cor Center, e f, leasehold in 102x53 ft, with building, July 15 (Frederick Leslie Chapman to John S. Woollacott), $82,000.

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Western-av., s e cor Orchard-st., 468x1,260 ft, by W. H. Werner.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS FOR buildings to cost $1,000 and over were issued yesterday:

Peter Burba, 2-story flats, 93 La Salle-av.	$2,000
Anderson Fowler, five 3-story dwellings, 4550-58 Ellis-av.	50,000
Mrs. George Krick, three 3-story flats, 5514-18 Madison-av.	12,000
William Gill, 2-story flats, 7827 Adams-av.	2,000
E. T. Hoesserstein, 3-story flats, 9232 Erie-av.	2,500
Charley Feit, 2-story flats, 1651 Sheffield-av.	2,500
W. A. Davidson, 2-story dwelling, 3042 N. Robey.	1,800
U. Ellertsen, 2-story flats, 147 Humboldt-av.	2,300
H. J. Barker, 2-story flats, 1925 Washington-blvd.	2,300
John W. Hoffman, 3-story flats, 178 37th-st.	7,000
L. G. Fisher, 18-story brick office building, 277-285 Dearborn-st.	500,000
F. B. Clark, four 3-story dwellings, 4131-4157 Drexel-blvd.	60,000

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL LUTHER WOOD, WHO GAVE his address as Thirty-ninth-st. and who witnessed accident to lady on Fifty-fifth-st. cable-car two years ago, please address to L 158, Tribune office?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting.

$5 to $5,000.

A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES, THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE process is positively the only remedy which permanently destroys superfluous hair and moles. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or otherwise; has had experience in druggists' and grocers' specialties; speaks French and a little German; well posted in drugs and their actions; satisfied with low salary. Best of references. Address L 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT OFFICE man and collector wants a position with A1 house; references and bonds; $15 to start. M 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK BY MIDdle-aged man; have had charge of set of books and is well recommended. Address L 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OR insurance office; 2 years' experience; A1 references. Address L 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, in office or in wholesale house. Address L 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk; is writing a good hand and living with parents. Address L 147, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPplied with clerks of every description. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGrapher of legal experience in lucrative railroad position, anxious to secure position in law office; will exchange. Address B 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RAPID, EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper. City refs. L 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION by first-class stenographer; 2 years' experience in one of the largest wholesale houses in the city. Highest references. Can call between 1 and 2 o'clock only. Address M 43, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR salesman for some manufacturing or wholesale establishment by a gentleman of experience and large acquaintance in the West. Address
D. A. CONSTABLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; four years in last place; willing and obliging. Address L 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of references from last place. Address L 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried; good references. Address L 142, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; experienced; city reference. M 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT coachman, temperate and steady, with ten years' experience, with best of references from last employer. Address M 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; capable to care for fine horses and carriages; very best city references. M 2, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY RELIable young man with 15 years' business experience. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROOFREADER OF exprience and ability. L 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, 24 years old, desires evening employment. Address M 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN newly in the city; willing and obliging. Address L 142, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AND wife; anything except washing. References. 41 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN IRISH-AMERICAN citizen wishes to go to England, Ireland, or Scotland on special business or to represent an American firm. Address M 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class, which is in session every morning; some possessing machines.
J. S. HANNA, 41 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer; experienced in real-estate and legal work; with first-class concern. L 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter; experienced; Remington; salary $6. Address L 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and caligraphist; 2 years' experience. Address L 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS STENOGrapher; Remington operator. M 41, Tribune.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like few more engagements in families. Address M 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, WORK in private family by the day. 525 W. Lake.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; thorough manager; well recommended. B., 362 Jackson-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; city references. 294 W. Randolph.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; Swedish; highest city reference; South or North Side. 2-6 N. State-st., fruit store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR ASSISTant light housework. 3223 State-st., up stairs, front.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN LADY for housekeeping or care of furnished rooms. Address L 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS housekeeper; a good cook, and can give best of references. Call at 5656A Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY respectable German lady. 280 Elm-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl. Apply at present employers, 306 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTestant waitress or chambermaid; highest reference. Apply 238 N. State, fruit and flower store.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT SECOND work. 3948 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SECond girl; best references; call for 2 days. 2957 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by competent German girl. Good references. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework or housekeeper. 3020 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CLERICAL work; must be accurate and a good penman; state age and salary expected, which must be moderate. Address L 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK AND assistant bookkeeper; must be accurate and quick. Address, stating age, salary expected, and references, M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN DRUG STORE—YOUNG MAN OF 2 or 3 years' experience. 50 South Clark-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and telegraph operator, Remington machine, to go to Hutchinson, Kas. Address with references UNDERWOOD & CO., 87 Board of Trade.

WANTED—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED STEnographer; office work and accountant; quick and accurate. THE SEARLE & HERETH CO., sixth floor, n. w. cor. Canal and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter operator; must furnish Remington and be a good penman; state salary. Address M 45, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND THOSE COMPEtent to fill clerical positions, please call and investigate your chances. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 27.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO SELL WOOLENS on commission to the Chicago merchant tailors; must have good reference. L 73, Tribune.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD SALESMEN; MUST be experienced, workers, and able to furnish security. Address M 31, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; SALary or commission; big money. 218 La Salle-st., Room 600.

Designers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST AND draughtsman; steady employment; prompt pay; send samples of work. Address, at once, The Gibson Engraving Company, Denver, Colo.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY OF 16 OR 18 YEARS in a real-estate office; one who has had some experience preferred. Address, with particulars, L 123, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS AT STANDARD OIL Works, Whiting, Ind.

WANTED—GOLD-GILDERS AT O'BRIEN'S GALleries. 208 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN OF GOOD character as recruits for the 15th U. S. Inf'y stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. For information apply at Room 32 Honore Building, 204 Dearborn-st., opposite Postoffice. S. R. STAFFORD, Captain 15th Infantry, L. R. R. C.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN FROM 17 to 20 years of age to learn the manufacturing stationery business. Address L 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOSE SEEKING HONORABLE EMployment should call upon us. 65, 125 La Salle.

WANTED—ELDERLY MAN WHO CAN BE trusted implicitly by employer; must be active and intelligent; $16 per week. J. R. GAY, 194 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—A READY WRITER; ONE WHO CAN compile and popularize scientific subjects. Address M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN CAN PROCURE SUITABLE positions through CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., 108 Washington.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 17 TO 18 YEARS old, familiar in the jewelry business; must have the best of references and be of American parentage. Address L 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 21, WHO CAN DO nice small lettering draughting for pen work. Good position for right party. Answer with full particulars and terms. Apply by letter only. 88 Bryant-av.

WANTED—TREASURER—WILL PAY $50 PER week to capable man; $2,000 security required. T. J. DOLAN, 168 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR BILL CLERK; must have had some experience in grocery business; name references and salary expected. Address M 49, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED STEnographer; office work and accountant; quick and accurate. THE SEARLE & HERETH CO., sixth floor, n. w. cor. Canal and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE STENOGRAPHER. 1026 and 1028 Chicago Opera-House.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICES, IMPROVERS, GOOD sewers, operators; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. Call or write MME. BONA, 330 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMEN TO act as nurses (German preferred) in an institution; wages $15 to $25 per month. Address A. G. C., Box 16, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—REFINED GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of two children; only German-Americans need apply; references required. 3125 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT (A lady, in fact), who has had experience caring for children, for housekeeper. Personal references required. Address M 26, Tribune office.

Cooks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD WAGES. References. Call immediately. 1731 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK. 388 OAK-ST.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No washing; comfortable home. 41 Madison Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; American or German preferred. city reference. Call at 2d flat 22 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR GENeral housework. 4316 Champlain-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4118 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; good wages. 3360 Prairie-av.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRLS when out of work can find cheap and comfortable home rooms at 2722 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work; must also understand to care for children. 581 La Salle-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE GOOD HOMES we guarantee constant home employment, interesting and profitable. We honestly inform those in indigent circumstances that they cannot earn an independent livelihood, only good pin money. Work can be done at home. Every lady meaning business address, with stamp, for particulars, Etruscan Art Co., 28 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS FEMALE HELP; nurserymaid, experienced jewelry saleslady, housekeeper, companion, attendant, office girl, clerk, saleslady, governess. Apply Industrial Agency, 220 Ontario-st., corner N. Clark.

WANTED—LADY TO ADDRESS 750 ENVELOPES at KNOEK'S, 1336 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER DAY. THE ERIN Nerve Puzzle. Just patented. Eclipses anything ever on the market. Over 75,000 sold by agents the first week in London. People are wild over it. Nothing of the kind ever seen before. Sample by mail 25 cents. Write for particulars. Eureka Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME—SHEPP'S photographs of the world is the best seller ever offered agents. Elegant. Popular prices. Everybody fascinated. Everybody wants it. J. M. Marshall, Dexter, Ind., cleared $503 in 4 days. The Rev. Henry Fisher, Plainfield, Mass., $187 in 6 hours. Circulars and terms free. Beautiful outfit, $1.50. McLain Manfg. and Pub. Co., 232 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—$50 APPOINTMENT ON 30 DAYS' TIME; guarantee $150 profit in 4 weeks or no pay. Free samples for stamp. D. SHOOP & CO., Racine, Wis.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—$4,000 TO $6,000 A year assured to general agents, $4 to $6 per day to canvassers; a permanent and convenient business; no competition; every lady a possible customer. Address, with 2c stamp,
CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO.,
Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—3 WELL-APPEARING GENTLEMEN to represent us to the medical profession; those minus capital and experience need not apply. 295 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS; NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain; sample 15c., two for 25c.; $1 dozen, by mail; stamps taken. I. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ¾ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

DRESSMAKING.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO—WE HAVE CONcluded to cut and fit dresses Thursday free; all work first-class. 540 W. Lake.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TO INVESTORS.

$45,000 business block, worth $50,000 to $70,000; rental at low rates, $4,000; will bring much more next spring.

$60,000—A fine apartment building; pays 9 per cent; steam heat, fine barn, etc.; an elegant structure. The non-resident owner will sacrifice it.

HOUSES.

$7,500—N. e. cor. Marshfield and Congress-sts.; very desirable, especially for a physician; 10 years' time; 6 per cent.

$7,000—Jackson-blvd., near Ashland-blvd.; a very tasty home at a great bargain.

ASHLAND-BLVD.—A great bargain in a desirable house, built for a home.

ADAMS-ST.—$7,000—A great bargain, near Lincoln-st.; south-front residence, in superb order; easy terms.

FLATS.

$5,500—Cheap at $7,000; 2-story and cellar flat, rock-faced stone-front; well rented; good location.

$8,000—A choice, rock-faced, stone-front flat, well rented; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; south front; convenient to cable.

$10,000—WARREN-AV.—A fine, stone-front flat building; rental, $1,200; best of tenants; furnace, etc.; near Union Park.

J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN BALANCE EASY PAYments buys a fine brick or frame house; take your choice. E. S. PIERCE, Room 50, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST., LOT 25 ft., detached modern brick house; only $6,125. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HIGH CLASS RESIDENCE FRONTAGE.

	Per ft.
Grand-blvd., near 38th-st., e. f., 25x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 48th-st., e. f., 28x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 48th-st., e. f., 35x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 48th-st., e. f., 50x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 36th-st., e. f., 55x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., S.-E. cor. 48th-st., 125x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 43d-st., e. f., 153x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 44th-st., e. f., 33x150	[illegible]
Grand-blvd., near 42d-st., e. f., 27x150	[illegible]

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., new stone front house, just completed and decorated; finished in selected birdseye maple, cherry, quarter sawed oak, birch and other hardwood; immediate possession; $30,000; will submit an offer of $27,500.

CALUMET-AV., new stone front house, No. 3332, 25 feet wide; heated by hot water and finished in hardwood; detached on one side; with side light; wired for electric light.

GROVELAND-AV., stone front, No. 3321; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV.—
New, elegant 3-story and subcellar stone-front house having all the modern improvements. Small cash payment down, balance easy terms. House warm and lighted by electric light. Open for inspection every day and evening until 9 p. m.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner,
American Paper Co. 25 Plymouth-pl.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BOULEVARD,

ONLY $290 PER FT.

75 feet very choice, bet. 42d and 46th; easy terms; a great bargain. Address L 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COME A-RUNNING—JACKSON PARK SNAP FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

3½ blocks south and 1 block from depot; 40 feet, east front, $65 per ft.; ¼ cash, balance easy.
SMITH & TYLER,
R. 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE CAN GIVE A BARGAIN IN A $15,000 residence on Ellis-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE STONE FRONT residence, 2950 Prairie-av.; by the owner; price, $12,000; very easy terms. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 86 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,600 and $18,000.

Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.

Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—BY
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

Michigan-blvd., 50 feet; a genuine snap.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF 12TH-ST., 40 x138; rent $3,000 net; $50,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.
R. 56, 175 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—25 FT. 3D-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN; $2,250 per foot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—$12,000, WORTH $15,000—9-ROOM DEtached brick, double lot, near I. C. and cable at 36th-st.; must be sold. Address L 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OWNER WISHES OFFER FOR 25 OR 50 feet, south front 43d-st., between Cottage Grove and Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$825 PER FOOT—

Michigan-av., north of 16th-st.

Lot 21⅓x161, with 2-story brick house.
BENJAMIN BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST. BARGAIN.
3-story brick store and flat; best location near Center-av., paying 8 per cent now; can be bought much below adjoining pieces.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER, WASHINGTON-blvd., west of Union Park, 60x132; you could not select a finer site for first-class apartment house.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!
805 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,800; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WILCOX-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.; price $900; terms easy. Address owner, L 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—5TH-AV., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 50 ft. with 40-ft. court and alley in rear; one of the most promising pieces of central business property in the market; investors please call at once. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON SEBOR-ST., BETWEEN Desplaines and Halsted. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75 NORTH-AV., NEAR SHEFFIELD-av., 3-story and basement brick store and flats.

Land worth	$ 3,600
Building cost	7,500
	$11,100
Price only	$10,000

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on 25x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house: $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 25-FOOT LOT NEAR SOUTH end of Lincoln Park; only $4,000; have plans in my office of building that can be erected for $13,000 which will show a rental return of $2,940 per annum. Call for particulars.
GODFREY SCHMID,
Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE—MONTANA-ST., near Lincoln; $5,000. Address M 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern, and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two graystone; exposed plumbing; porcelain lined bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels, fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and console; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine locality.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—I WILL SELL, if taken at once, the cheapest house in Chicago, being a first-class, new, pressed brick, slate-roof residence of 10 rooms beside a fine cellar and attic; finished in the best manner with hardwood and all modern conveniences; lot 35x160 ft.; on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. I will take $8,000, half cash; balance in 1 and 2 years if taken within a few days. This property is cheap at $10,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GRAND-BLVD., 25X 157, e. f., near 37th-st.; way below the market.

Michigan-blvd., s. w. cor. 44th-st., 104x161; price $350 per ft.

Wabash-av., 153¾x161, w. f., 160 ft. north of 43d-st.; price $118 per ft.

Greenwood-av., 50x125, e. f., near 65th-st.; price $85 per ft.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—COZY 6-ROOM DWELLING, BRICK foundation, lot 50x165, near corner on Oglesby-av., vicinity 64th-st.; sewer, gas, water in, fine street, all assessments paid, 2 minutes to I. C. R. R. or horse cars, select neighborhood, convenient markets, stores, etc. Price $5,300, quick sale, possession 60 days. Address F 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or residences. For list and prices apply to
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

GREAT BARGAIN.

75th-st. corner; away below value if taken at once. Address L 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS IN BEtween Jackson Park and South Chicago Harbor (a place of largest manufactories, ship docks, 4 miles of stores, and 65,000 people); only $350 and $625 per lot. Would build house and sell on long time; big bargains.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; liberal terms. Open all day.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE DEEP LOTS ON CALUMET and South Park-avs., $550 and upward; very easy terms. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT CORNER, VINCENNES-AV., north of 47th-st.; ripe for apartments; would sell cheap; would take good 6 per cent first mortgage paper for equity.
C. D. SPRINGER,
118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR—1 BLOCK from Woodlawn Park depot, s. w. cor. 65th-st. and Madison-av., lot 100x165 to 15-ft. alley, fronting two 60-ft. streets; price for short time, $10,000. Court has ordered 64th-st. opened. L. A. GILMORE, 121 La Salle-st. or 6356 Madison-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40X146 OAKENWALD-AV., 300 FT. SO. 45th-st.; $165; fine to improve for flats. BROOKS & CO., 833 Tacoma.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C. R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills. ROY & NOURSE, Owners, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—Vacant, 50x150, 539 and 541 Duncan-st. C. V. ARNOLD, 2925 Cottage Grove-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY CLIENT BEING COMPELLED TO leave the city will sell three nicely located lots in Grossdale for one-third less than their real value. Call between 12 and 2 p. m. ALBERT WAHL, 717 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, WHEELER-av., near Kedzie, South Evanston; $4,000. Address M 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—1,050 FT. FOR only $13 a foot for a few days. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA HOME, with orange grove, 10 acres, 250 acres; $5,000. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—FINE ILLINOIS stock farm; cash or trade. M 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM NEAR St. Charles, Ill.; good fences, barns, house, well, springs, etc. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES, BLOCKS, AND APARTments to sell; we will do our part toward making sales if you will tell us what you have to offer; we are hustlers from New York. Try us. INGHAM & WRIGHT, 708 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—FOR EASTERN CAPITALIST—FEES in ground leased 99 years; 5 per cent; any amount; brokers or owners call between 10 and 12. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 50 OR 100 FT. FRONT, Michigan-av., north of 50th-st. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—A STORE AND FLAT BUILDING ON 26th-st. or vicinity, for $7,500. B. J. FITZGERALD & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NORTH OF 45TH-ST., 25 FT. ON Evans, Langley, or Champlain-avs.; will pay all cash for a bargain; owners only. Address L 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—25-FOOT CORNER ON BUSINESS streets and near factories; frame or brick imp.; not to cost over $7,500; West and North Sides. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle.

WANTED—A VACANT LOT IN VICINITY OF 60th or 63d-st. station I. C. R. R., 40, 75, or 100 ft.; best value for money. Address M 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, MICHIGAN-BLVD., south of 22d-st.; 25 or 50 feet, with frame or inferior improvements. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce. For customers—South Side vacant, residences from $4,000 to $16,000.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — BOTTOM CASH price for lot on Sheridan-drive at Rogers Park, facing east. No notice taken unless price and location is mentioned; state with or without improvements. Address M 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$35,000—UNINCUMBERED FARM, South Dakota, including several hundred head of cattle, horses, implements, etc.; about $10,000 spent in improvements; want income paying city property; owner Eastern man and here ready to consider a proposition. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 119 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

EXCHANGE FOR LOT NEAR THE PLAISANCE for which I will give my residence near 35th-st.; I. C. R. R. and cable. Address M 27, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEBRASKA LANDS and cash for merchandise. SPARGUR & FISHER, Chadron, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—100,000 tract Nebraska land, clear. SPRAGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—SOME WELL LOCATED CITY lots for equity in improved property. Address M 55, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000 CLEAR FARM ON WIS. C. R. R., 26 miles out, and some cash for clear city vacant well located. Address M 18, Tribune office.

GOOD CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, WELL LOcated and splendid accessibility, to trade for good equity in improved property. Address M 35, Tribune office.

I HAVE SOME FINE RESIDENCE, ALSO BUSIness property to exchange for well located farms. W. G. PHYALL, R. 91, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HERE IS A GOOD TRADE—Equity of $24,000 in fine brick, improved, corner (flats), rented for $4,250; incumbrance $21,000; will take $8,000 cash, balance good unincumbered vacant; if vacant is exceptionally good will take whole of equity in trade.

Cor. on Rush-st., suitable for business, improved, with brick residence; will trade equity of $6,000 for vacant lot between Chicago-av. and Division and east of Wells-st. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—50X161 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., near 80th-st., clear, for improved business or residence property. Address, with full particulars, price, etc., L 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WASHINGTON PARK FRONT property for $33,000 or $40,000 apartment building, modern. C. D. SPRINGER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR CHICAGO PROPerty a highly profitable manufacturing business; $3,600 worth stock on hand; no debts. M 5, Tribune.

$16,000 WORTH OF VACANT SUBURBAN property to exchange for farm. Address L 38, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Money loaned on real estate at low rates.

FOR SALE — $7,500 — SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000 FIRST-MORTGAGE ON $25,000 worth of city real estate, 6 per cent interest; will discount 3 per cent; owner, who is worth $300,000, will guarantee same. D. A. BLACK, 1204 Chamber Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I HAVE $15,000 OR $20,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate, or will make building loan if good; small commission; no lawyer's fee. Address M 11, Tribune office.

I WILL LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY AMOUNTS of $10,000 or more at lowest rate, vacant or improved. Address C 26, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY at lowest rates of interest; money ready; loans closed promptly. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., Room 20, Tel. 1128. Cor. Adams-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. "VAN VLISSINGEN" 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. PERCY W. PALMER, 78 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved property, 5 to 7 per cent. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$4,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON IMPROVED city real estate. McKEY & POAGUE, 112 La Salle-st.

WANT TO BORROW OF PRIVATE PARTY $2,000 on handsome house in La Grange worth $4,500; will pay 7 per cent interest. Address L 126, Tribune office.

WILL PAY 10 PER CENT FOR YOUR MONEY; $25, $50, $100, or $1,000 for 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years; secured by first mortgage on real estate worth double. Address K 78, Tribune office.

WILL LOAN FROM $1,000 TO $50,000 TO BUY OR build on easy terms and at low rates. 65 Illinois Bank Building.

WANTED—$20,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGES ON Chicago real estate. Address M 14, Tribune.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, [illegible] & MOONEY, 1308 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and upwards at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. [illegible], Mang'r, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$40,000—WANTED—INSIDE GILT-EDGE IMproved real estate; 7 per cent. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

$50,000—WANTED—3 TO 10 YEARS—ON REAL estate upon which is being built 24 3-story stone front 8-room modern flats; near World's Fair site. Address M 21, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, [illegible] delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and [illegible] us first. [illegible] 95 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan on second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main floor.

FOR SALE—$2,000 FIRST MORTGAGE, 5-YEAR 9 per cent, on fine Salt Lake residence. Also other good loans. Investigate. MILLER & MILLER, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent. L. R. GIDDINGS, 220 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STOCK IN A MANUFACTURING company; a few shares at 50; will be worth 100 within a year. Address L 152, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

PRIVATE LOANS ON FURNITURE; 2, 3, OR 4 per cent. Address L 146, Tribune office.

SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON FURniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

WE TRANSPLANT TREES UP TO SIXTEEN inches diameter without the slightest injury. Wanted—Fine elms for cash. P. D. RUNYON & CO., 1313 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 FOR A YEAR OR more at 9 per cent; will deposit first mortgage Industrial bonds as security. Address L 153, Tribune.

WE LOAN MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at low rates. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

$2,500 WILL BUY $5,000 OF STOCK IN A CORporation; money will be used to extend business, and an agreement made with ample guaranty to repurchase at end of year if stock not worth par. Address L 157, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MICHIGAN-AV. 16-ROOM ROOMING HOUSE—most exquisitely furnished; Wilton, Moquette, and Brussels carpets; all new; every room occupied by first-class people; for the best of reasons will sell at great sacrifice; three years' lease; part cash; this is a bargain; $1,000 required. THE WHEELER INVESTMENT CO., 314 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

AGENCY OR AGENT WANTED — JOHN DALRYMPLE & CO., wholesale tea and coffee dealers in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be glad to hear of a first-class firm in this city who will undertake to sell their essences of coffee and chicory; terms and full particulars by applying at above address.

AN EXPERIENCED AND HUSTLING NEWSPAper man desires to organize a stock company in a wide-awake town to establish a Republican paper; $3,000 required to buy plant. Address H. H. K., 1264, Waukesha, Wis.

A RIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN CAN LEARN of the best opening in Chicago; must have $1,000 and good references; will bear closest investigation. The Wheeler Investment Co., 314 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

A 1 BARGAIN—5-ROOM FLAT, PAULINA-ST., near Adams; party leaving city; $225 if taken at once; also other bargains houses and flats. HOWARD, HAYES & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

A 20-ROOM HOUSE MICHIGAN-AV.; STEAM, elevator, and two bath-rooms; rent $150; price $1,600; must sell. AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

COME A-RUNNING—JACKSON PARK SNAP FOR TWO DAYS ONLY. 3½ blocks south and 1 block from depot; 40 feet, east front, $65 per ft.; ¼ cash, balance easy. SMITH & TYLER, R. 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

CROCKERY AND TINWARE, CLEARING $50 weekly; from $1,000 to $2,000 cash required; this is genuine. C. F. JOHNSON & CO., 152 Dearborn, R. 29.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, SOUTH SIDE, SACrifice; great chance for young man; $1,500; cash and time. Address L 150, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE WANTED FOR CASH THAT WILL bear investigation. Address M 40, Tribune.

DO YOU WANT A CORNER SALOON? 32D, NEAR Halsted; $250 takes it today. HOWARD, HAYES & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

ELEGANTLY, 39-ROOM FURNISHED HOTEL, with fine restaurant, Wabash-av., doing splendid; cheap rent; '94 lease. GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 15-ROOM HOUSE; swell neighborhood; rent $85; price $1,800; bargain. AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE, RESTAURANT, SAloon, and wine rooms; doing $100 per day business; $40 a day profits; failing health of owner the cause of selling; price $4,500; can pay $2,000 down and have long time on balance; this is a rare chance; long lease. THE WHEELER INVESTMENT CO., 314 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE TO MAY 1, 1892, OF 8-ROOM modern brick and stone house; in first-class repair; furnace, gas, and bath; rent paid to Nov. 15; rent for entire year to apply on purchase price; $225 needed. Owner will keep one room or board. Address M 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PAYING LUNCH counter in Board of Trade district, feeding from 300 to 400 people a day; checks average 30 cents; this is gilt-edge; price $2,500; part cash. The Wheeler Investment Co., Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding engine, boiler, shafting, steam-heating, and water-pipes, complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO SACRIFICES IN FURNISHED rooming and boarding-houses. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

FOR SALE—ONLY DRUG STORE IN AN INDIANA railroad town of 1,200; business $20 per day; actual invoice over $2,600. Don't waste time, but call on or address LORD, OWEN & CO.

FOR SALE—SALOON, CENTRALLY LOCATED; price $6,000. KIMBALL & TITCOMB, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET ON WEST Side; stock and fixtures first-class; paid $3,000 per month; no attention paid to agents. Address M 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A GROCERY STORE and fixtures doing a cash business of $60 to $100 per day; also two horses and wagon; must be sold at once. COOKE, 3 State-st.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED FEED AND GRAIN store, South Side; good paying business; $2,000 sufficient; thorough investigation given; satisfactory reasons for selling. MACHATTON, 167 Dearborn, Room 412.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AN ELEGANT 16-room corner house on Dearborn-av., beautifully furnished, with 3 years' lease; income $600 per month. This is the most desirable house on the avenue. The Wheeler Investment Co., 314 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MILLINERY BUSINESS; ONE of the best locations in city; must sell on account of ill-health. Address F 22, Tribune office.

FLOUR-MILL IN ILLINOIS—COST $7,000 TO build; owner compelled to accept $2,000. Box 34, Tefft, Ind.

FOR SALE—
One-half interest of the Carroll County Abstract Office, real-estate, loan, and insurance business. For particulars address P. O. Draw. 25, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

FOR SALE—SALOON; WALKING DISTANCE; no reasonable offer refused. Now is the time to buy. EDWARDS & YOOSS, 911 Chamber Commerce.

GENTLEMAN COMPELLED THROUGH SICKness to go to his former Southern home will sell his elegant corner saloon for ½ its cost. MOSSLER, Room 414, 167 Dearborn-st., Successor to World's Fair Investment Co.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP IF SOLD at once. 384 North Clark-st. GARNER & BROWN.

I HAVE A PATENTED GARMENT FOR LADIES; not on the market; more of these garments can be sold than there are now corsets by the four largest corset concerns in the United States combined; as much help would be employed and a factory in proportion would be required. Principals only. Address L 128, Tribune office.

I WANT CAPITAL TO PROCURE AMERICAN and foreign patents on an invention of unexcelled merit; will give liberal interest to right party; investigation solicited. Address L 159, Tribune office.

I HAVE A SPECIALTY JUST PATENTED; BIG money assured; want partner; best of references; don't answer unless you mean business. Address K 165, Tribune office.

I WILL BUILD FOR A RESPONSIBLE TENANT a 50-room hotel, in liquor district, near Jackson Park; will arrange to suit. Address L 125, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE; CHEAP; IN FIRST-class order; in central location; good chance for a hustler. Address M 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF the city and ½ block from Board of Trade, Postoffice, and L. S. and M. S. R. R. station, fine new 85-room hotel, besides restaurant, cafe, and lunch-counter; will sell entire plant, including good will, furniture, fixtures, and 10-year leasehold, at a low figure; cannot be had unless business is bought; building has steam heat, passenger elevator, electric light plant; cafes have marble wainscoting, tile floors, mirrors, brass railings. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—DINING-ROOM; World's Fair lease.

WANTED—FOR CASH, HALF OR WHOLE INterest in good-paying drug store in or near Chicago. Address M 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 to invest in an established manufacturing business paying 25 per cent; acceptable party can have active position in company at a good salary; will bear close scrutiny. Address L 23, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $800 FOR HALF INTERest and to take full charge of grocery and hardware; house rent free, 2 stoves free, and half profits guaranteed to party with references. A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—SATISFACTORY MAN WITH $2,000 for Kansas City branch of Chicago company; good pay to right man. Address M 38, Tribune.

WANTED—SMALL HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDing-house with '94 lease; cost not over $4,000; will deal with principals. Address L 130, Tribune office.

WE CAN INVEST FOR YOU WITHOUT CHARGE $500 where it will earn 100 per cent; Real-Estate Trust company security; time short. Address L 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY JOB PRINTING OFFICE. WILLIAMS, Room 22, 125 Clark-st.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GUARANteed, successful business, something new; chance of a lifetime; investigate. R. 3, 161 Washington-st.

$1,500 AND SERVICES REQUIRED IN ESTABLISHED business; $50,000 can be made in next three years. T. J. DOLAN, 108 Washington, R. 8.

$2,500 WILL BUY A DAISY OF A CORNER barroom in business location; owner must leave town. Address M 6, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WILL SECURE IMMEDIate control and management (with good salary) of a large, landed, and growing manufacturing business; splendid opportunity to double money at once and secure a fortune. M 46, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A FINE MODERN HOUSE NICEly furnished on Grand-blvd., convenient to Board of Trade steam trains and cable-cars; rent reasonable to reliable party. M 31, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house. 1328 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—3640 LAKE-AV., FINE MODERN residence, 11 rooms; every convenience. Keys at 3642 Lake-av.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED HOUSES ON South Side, to private families only. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 12-ROOM HOUSE, two years from May; South Side. 216 28th-st.

TO RENT—39 E. 16TH-ST., 3-STORY BRICK RESidence, newly papered, painted; $50.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, 491 Fullerton-av.; very desirable home.

West Side.

FOR RENT—455 W. RANDOLPH-ST., 10-ROOM modern brick; cheap. 45 Flournoy, 10-room modern brick, partly furnished; cheap rental. F. RAHMANOP, 10, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY—A HANDsomely furnished modern house, 14 rooms; 530 Monroe-st.; owner and wife would like to retain rooms and board.

TO RENT—1172 MILLARD-AV., MODERN 8 room house; owner and wife would board.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DONT FAIL TO LOOK OVER OUR large list of furnished houses and flats before renting. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, or will sell, my new residence, 4229 Indiana-av., most elegantly furnished; first-class throughout; containing thirteen rooms on two floors; large attic with wardrobe closet; subcellar and laundry in basement; lot 50x161, building 25x76. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—4311 OAKENWALD-AV., 3-STORY and cellar 12-room modern detached house, elegantly and completely furnished and A1 in every respect. Furniture cost $5,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
APARTMENTS.
Corner 47th-st. and Evans-av.
Take Cottage Grove cable cars to 47th-st.—Corner of first street west.

ELIZABETH APARTMENT BUILDING.
3, 5, 6, and 7 room apartments in this fine building; steam heat and hot water furnished, gas ranges, gas grates, slate laundry tubs and sinks, enameled bath tubs; all hardwood finish throughout; hardwood floors in parlors, dining-room, bathrooms, private halls, and kitchens; combination gas and electric fixtures, screens, shades, elegant mantels and mirrors; mosaic floors and marble wainscoting in vestibules; tile floors in all public halls; letter boxes and speaking tubes; freight elevator; halls lighted and cared for by janitor. The most elegant apartments in the city for the least money. See janitor.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3320 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Blair Building, 3604-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; large and very light rooms; nothing finer in the city; reduced rent to first-class parties. L. D. WARREN, Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—TWO 3-ROOM FLATS, COMPLETE, with bath and all conveniences; elevator and janitor service; in Hodges Building, Indiana-av. and 22d-st. Apply at elevator or L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT ON SOUTH SIDE A choice cozy steam-heated flat with gas range (cheap gas), all conveniences, and low rent; near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable, 5, 6, or 7 rooms; possession at once? If so call on C. E. BROWN, 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—43D AND CALUMET-AV., NEW SEVEN-room flats; steam heat; gas fixtures, gas stoves, screens, shades, laundry, and janitor service; all complete. OTTO T. LANGBEIN, 32, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—2 YOUNG LADIES (SINgle) to share part of a new flat with all modern improvements; South Side. Address L 67, Tribune.

TO RENT—$30 UNFURNISHED, $40 FURNISHED—Modern, new 6 and 7 room flats. 3519 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—OR SELL—A CHOICE FURNISHED flat on the Cottage Grove cable line. Call at 58, 126 Washington.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT FLAT IN THE Allen, 145 Oakwood-boulevard; $65 month. Inquire Flat 22.

TO RENT—1212 WABASH-AV., FLAT, 5 ROOMS, entire floor; $40; private stone-front house.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 10 South Morgan-st., 4-room flat, $14.50.
276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time. V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS—$16, $18, AND $20 per month, in new block corner of Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Apply to W. H. NEWTON, 1145 West Twelfth-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE, 8-room flat, all large; range, refrigerator, etc., and janitor service free.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT; ALL MODern; $30. 186 Erie-st., first floor.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 298 ERIE-ST., NEAR State, 7 large, light rooms, laundry, furnace, and janitor. W. M. LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOM STEAM HEATED apartments in "The Turner," cor. N. Clark and Wrightwood-av., and "Hotel Victoria," Fletcher-st., near Evanston-av. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SEVERAL 7-ROOM FLATS HANDsomely decorated; all conveniences; janitor service, in the Talbott apartment building, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Paulina-st.; $30.
209 La Salle-av., one 8-room flat, all conveniences, $40.
One 3-room flat, steam heat, gas range, janitor service, etc., in the Pelham, cor. Garfield-av. and North Clark-st.; $30.
339 43d-st., 3d floor, 4 rooms; all conveniences; $24.
1500 Wabash-av., 3d floor, rear, 5 rooms; all conveniences; $25.
STORES.
2516 State-st., fine light store; $35.
3141 Cottage Grove-av., a large new store and basement; $50.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 4515 LAKE-AV., FIRST-class location; good order; low rent. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—COR. FLAT, 4 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, fronting 42d-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Drexel-boulevard; $20 per month. Inquire of W. L. BECH, 4201 Cottage Grove-av.

Lake View.

TO RENT—6, 7, AND 8 ROOM ELEGANT NEW flats corner North Clark and Belmont-av.; $18 to $25. Keys in drug store.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — 2 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. French family; with or without board; no other roomers or boarders; French lessons if desired; within 20 minutes of P. O. Address L 2, Tribune.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR; charming outlook; all conveniences. 3960 Drexel-blvd., Flat B.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 5 22d st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; references required. 1613 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED; steam heat, baths, elevator, first-class service. 30 East Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1841 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 227 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE front room; steam heat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, front parlor and bedroom; use of bath. 3441 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, $9; AND LARGE room for two, $14 a month; gas, heat, use of bath, etc. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, en suite. Flat 2, 3131 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—216 28TH-ST., ALCOVE ROOM; PRIvate family; near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; two gents or man and wife. 499 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—365 WABASH-AV., COR. HARRISON, one block from Auditorium, fine suite, also single room; respectable homelike place.

TO RENT—LARGE EAST FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished; a real home for an appreciating couple. 3338 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, STEAM HEATed front rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, $3 weekly and upwards; public baths on each floor. Grand Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE—LARGE, NICEly furnished front room, with all conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; price reasonable. 94 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room; bath, hot and cold water, with or without board. 520 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—279 OAK-ST., FLAT F—NEWLY FURnished front room with heat and bath for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—393 DEARBORN-AV., LOVELY ALCOVE room, grate, running water, suitable for gentleman and wife or four gentlemen; small room on third floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—LADY ALONE WANTS ONE OR TWO ladies or gentleman and wife to rent with her a four-room, $12 flat; light, comfortable, desirable new brick; completed Dec. 1; respectable location; West Erie-st.; 20 minutes out; references. Address M 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 598 JACKSON-blvd.; good board next door.

TO RENT—324 WARREN-AV. — LARGE FURnished room; modern conveniences; reasonable price.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OR 5 rooms on first, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to Ill. Cent. trains. 111 52d-st.

ROOMMATES.

LADY ROOMMATE WANTED. CALL 31 DEARborn-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—AT 1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST floor and basement, each 25x40 feet, finished in oak; large bay window; beautiful rooms. JOS. B. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT — BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—OVER THE HOLIDAYS, LARGE down-town store; well located for clothing business. C. G. WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—128 N. HALSTED-ST.; FIXTURES for sale if wanted; possession at once; one offer for goods in store.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices, and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO persons, or will sell one-half well furnished double office cheap; rented to May 1. References required. Room 45, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE EACH—ONE ROOM, TWO rooms, three rooms, sunlit, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc., in the fireproof 14-story Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PORTION OF LARGE OFFICE. Apply at office Room 209 Tacoma Building. Price $50.

TO RENT—PART OF SUITE OR DESK ROOM. R. 30, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. 212, 167 DEARBORN. Full use of office.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE 87 AND 89 WASHington-st., Room 608.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Mallers Building, 226 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN—FULLERTON-AV., NEAR Clark, $10; 3 stalls, loft, water. ROBINSON; Halsey & Lee, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF the city and ½ block from Board of Trade, Postoffice, and L. S. and M. S. R. R. station, fine new 85-room hotel, besides restaurant, cafe, and lunch-counter; will sell entire plant, including good will, furniture, fixtures, and 10-year leasehold, at a low figure; cannot be had unless business is bought; building has steam heat, passenger elevator, electric light plant; cafes have marble wainscoting, tile floors, mirrors, brass railings, etc. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL, STORES, AND FLATS IN the new stone-front building on State, between 47th and 48th-sts. This location is one of the best for a millinery store, a jewelry store, or fancy bakery, and three of the apartments can be arranged for a hotel with 36 or more rooms. The flats comprise six rooms and have all the modern conveniences; rent to May 1, for the stores, $35, flats $25 and $22.50 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at office on the premises.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 193 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms, all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x16[illegible]; 1 do, 50x135; 2 do, 40x80; 1 do, 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS—FIVE-STORY and basement building, 30x165 feet, on Lake-st., near Clark-st.; first-class location for wholesale business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing on Wabash-av.; choice location and low rent. Address M 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — LARGE BASEMENT centrally located, with or without boilers; will contract to furnish heat, power, and electric lighting for building. Address M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED flat on North Side. Address M 12, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIGHT SINGLE ROOM, west of Ashland-av. Answer, stating price, L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM FOR ATtorneys; describe same. Address L 121, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, heated, north of 45th and east of State-sts. Address M 20, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

322 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS DAY board.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE room, with board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT DOUble, also single room, with first-class table. References required.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—2 ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in each particular first-class.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, with all conveniences; table 1st-class.

2242 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE AND square room with board; investigation solicited by parties desiring first-class accommodations.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE AND other rooms; good table board.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—CONNECTING ALCOVE and suite of rooms with board.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV. — SPLENDID ROOMS, with or without board; choice location; terms moderate.

3028 GROVELAND-AV. — WITH BOARD — Handsomely furnished parlor suite with private bath; also front alcove.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON LAKE PARK-AV., near 31st-st. depot of I. C. R. R., will accommodate 3 or 4 gentlemen with board; handsomely furnished rooms; bath, gas, furnace, running water, etc. Address L 144, Tribune office.

ELLIS-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS STATION—handsomely furnished rooms, with board; reference exchanged. Address M 24, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR 19TH—LARGE, FINE ROOM, with good board; $12 per week for two. Address L 156, Tribune office.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON MICHIGAN-AV. WILL let large room, with board and use of parlor and billiard-room to man and wife or two gentlemen. Address M 19, Tribune office.

North Side.

129 DEARBORN - AV. — WARM, PLEASANT rooms, all conveniences, with first-class board.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—NEW FURNISHED WELL heated rooms; first-class board.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—SINGLE GENTLEMAN can find warm nicely furnished front room in private family of three; references.

217 E. OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED SOUTH front room, with board.

223 E. OHIO-ST.—SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, SUITable for two; good table.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, SOUTH front, with board; also table board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE AND small rooms; board; reference.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO SINGLE AND ONE double room, with board.

310 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, nicely furnished; first-class board; references.

346 LA SALLE. ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board; suitable for two.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—2 LARGE AND SINGLE front rooms with board.

354 LA SALLE-AV. — SECOND-STORY FRONT suite and other rooms, with board.

408 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE for three or four people; good board.

935 N. CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; also day board; home cooking. First floor.

West Side.

617 MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT, comfortable room; good board for two.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOTEL, C. T. HOTCHKISS, PROprietor, cor. N. Clark and Ontario-sts., invites investigation from parties, especially families, who wish desirable hotel accommodation for the winter convenient to business at reasonable rates.

CURRIER HOTEL, 15 AND 17 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 50c daily, $3 weekly and upwards; elevator, steam heat, and baths free.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 404 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels; $2 weekly up.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—ROOMS, hot and cold water, steam heated, $3 weekly, 50c daily, and upwards; Turkish baths, 50c; public baths on each floor; restaurant connected; popular prices.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN PLAN, 133 East Adams-st. Strangers visiting Fat Stock show could not be more comfortable than at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN—WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms, steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

CALL FOR OUR FREE PRINTED LIST OF first-class rooms and boarding places; private families. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS; BEST houses everywhere. 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

FREE LIST FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AND without board. 175 Dearborn, Room 85.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR BOARD AND ROOM should call R. 5, 107 Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1200 Tacoma.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTS; $18 WEEK. CALL PERsonally, 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD—WE SECURE BOARDERS FOR CHOICE, strictly private families; no charge for listing. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD—YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire room and board in refined private family in good locality. Address, with particulars, M 47, Tribune office.

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STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY.
"THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE,
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN,
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S NOVEMBER CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Our new stock virtually crowds these instruments out of our salesrooms. A splendid opportunity to obtain a serviceable upright, square, or grand piano at a clearing sale price. Choice of these uprights:

2 Emersons, rosewood.	2 New England, ebonized.
3 Steinways, ebonized.	1 Harden & Son, rosewood
1 Fischer, mahogany.	2 Pease, rosewood.
1 Gabler, rosewood.	1 "New Scale" Kimball.

And many others.
In square and grand pianos we have a large accumulation, embracing these makes: Knabe, Chickering, H. F. Miller, Steinway, Pease, Chambers & Gabler, Allen & Jewett, Higgins, and many others.
An early inspection will repay you. Each instrument has been placed in good condition. Prices from $50 upward. Out of town buyers may safely leave selection to us.
OUR UNEQUALED NEW STOCK.
Several hundred magnificent instruments: The peerless Knabe, the popular Fischer, the reliable New England, and the favorite Pease sold only by us.
Every variety of style. Matchless values in each grade. Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ONE OF THE
MARVELS OF CHICAGO.
The immense piano trade built up here by the W. W. Kimball Co. is one of the marvels of Chicago. Their invariable rule is to give buyers the
FULL VALUE OF THEIR MONEY.
They manufacture a piano that they can guarantee under their own name, and can sell to their customers direct, thus saving the buyers the extra amount they would have to pay Eastern branch houses. It always pays to buy
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
The New Scale
KIMBALL PIANO
combines all the best features and latest improvements in piano-making, and at a
MODERATE COST,
and is unsurpassed for
TONE, ACTION, AND DESIGN OF CASE.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for the well-known pianos of
HALLET & DAVIS—EMERSON CO.
Instruments sold for cash or on time payments.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
LOWEST PRICES—EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
We have a number of odd styles of pianos including some of the well-known makes of Weber, Wheelock, and Lindeman, in all kinds of woods, both medium and full size, that we will close out this week at a discount of 20 per cent from our regular prices. These instruments are entirely new, never having been out of our warerooms, but they are included in styles that are discontinued, and are fully warranted to be first-class in every particular. A chance to purchase a high grade piano at a very moderate price.
We also have a number of good slightly used and second-hand uprights in excellent condition that we are sacrificing in prices.
Second-hand square pianos in fine shape for $25 to $125, terms $5 down and $5 per month.
Our goods are the best, our prices the lowest, and our terms the easiest. We can suit you. Give us a chance.
Piano tuning a specialty.
Rents $3, $4, and $5 per month.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

WE DO NOT CLAIM TO HAVE THE ONLY BEST PIANO,
but we've got as good as
BRAINS and MONEY
can make.
The DECKER BROS., a standard of excellence in splendid variety.
The ESTEY, the CAMP & CO., the ARION,
a magnificent stock.
In walnut, oak, mahogany, butternut, ash, etc.
For second-hand pianos we have

2 Chickerings,	1 Haines Bros.,
1 Hallet & Davis,	1 Geo. Steck,
1 Arion,	3 Esteys,
2 Camp & Co.,	3 Decker Bros.

All bargains at lowest prices.
Rent allowed on purchase.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

PIANOS.

Prices:	Terms:
$75	$8
to	to
$500.	$25
	per month.

Call and learn further particulars
at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

TO ABOLISH A MODERN EVIL! The number of inferior (almost new) pianos that we are taking in exchange daily from people that were wrongfully treated by unscrupulous dealers induces us to open an INFORMATION BUREAU. Purchasers seeking information about a piano of any denomination will receive full particulars on sending us two cents postage.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST.
General representatives of the
HARDMAN, SHAW, MALCOLM LOVE.
And other leading pianos.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Son's pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

$165, $175, $180, $200, AND $225 EACH, NEW UPright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$135 — FISCHER PIANO; $10 CASH; $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS for cash or easy instalments at manufacturers' prices. Chicago Branch, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

$190 — CHICKERING PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

$50, $75, $90, AND $100 EACH, SQUARE PIanos, all makes; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x180 ft., at No. 2007, adjoining Pickwick Flats, with party wall.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, 50x120 ft.; fronting south on the park; best location on South Side for first-class family flat; easy of access by Cottage Grove cable cars and by Ill. Cen. trains; no better locality in Chicago for renting.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 275x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2737). 2,000x126—Pan-Handle track and Taylor-st., seven railroads. Can give any terms wanted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S. 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. SILVERSTEIN PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. 48 E. Polk-st., Chicago; send postal and it will be promptly attended to.

M. BERNSTEIN PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH prices for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 126 De Koven-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WASHBURN'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITing office, Room 21 Mercantile Building, 116 La Salle-st. Hours—7:30 to 6. Also evening work by appointment.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few gents' pneumatics. THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES CONSISTING of partitions, doors, desks, etc.; all in first-class condition. Apply at 216 and 218 Monroe-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Room 12, Montauk Building, in Chicago, until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the Illinois Building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in accordance with the drawings, general instructions, conditions, and specifications (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners in Chicago and on application to the architects, W. W. Boyington & Co., 153 La Salle-st., Room 106, on and after Oct. 26, 1891.)

Each proposal, whether for a part or the whole of the work, must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the proposal, drawn in favor of the Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same, also bids which do not strictly comply with all the requirements of this invitation. The Commissioners also reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, including schedule of work and material and check, and marked "Proposal for the Illinois State Building for the World's Columbian Exposition," addressed to John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

This 15th day of October, 1891.
W. C. GARRARD,
Secretary Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

PIANO, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LESSONS FOR ladies and children. 5954 Wright-st., Englewood.

SPANISH AND FRENCH TAUGHT IN THREE months at Castro's Academy, 167 Wabash. $4 monthly, 3 lessons weekly; Meisterschaft system and kindergarten method.

WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMEN PUPILS IN Spanish by lady teacher. Private; evenings. Address F 176, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ONE-HALF RATE—CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES will be taken for storage until May 1 at one half rates, at the Armory Storage Warehouse, 39th-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs. Armory Warehouse Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,578. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE FOR THE BICHLORIDE of Gold Cure—The liquor and opium habits cured by the same methods and remedies employed at the Keeley Institute in Dwight. Chicago patients may now be cured without leaving the city or their business.

Dr. N. E. Wood, President of the Chicago Medical and Surigal Institute, Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., will have charge of the treatment. Dr. Wood will be assisted by the regular medical staff and the superior facilities of Chicago's largest medical institute and Invalid Hotel. Accommodations for 1,000 patients.

MRS. DR. KIDD, VITAL MAGNETIC PHYSIcian; chronic and female diseases a specialty. 78 State-st., Suite 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME AND VERY STYLish driving team; weight, 1,100 pounds; golden chestnuts, sound and quiet, 4 and 5 years old; sire, Turquo, by Swigert; first dam by Iceberg, second dam by Gold Dust; cash, no trades. Apply at 407 Royal Insurance Building.

ITASKA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to our customers. FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN WARM BARNS, clay floors; large yards for exercise; Q. station 18 miles. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills.

FOR SALE—$600 BUYS FINE EXTENSION brougham good as new; see this before buying. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE FRENCH FIELD GLASS, cost $37; for $10, c. o. d.; privilege of examination. Address Box 397, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—NEW SEALSKIN ULSTER, 36 BUST, 60 long; $200 below cost. 1424 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—DO NOT RENT, BUY, EXchange, or sell a writing machine of any make without first consulting us. Repairing expertly done at lowest prices. Typewriter Headquarters, 296 Wabash-av. Telephone 2821.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSE-POWER OTTO GAS ENgine. ELLITHORPE AIR-BRAKE CO., 56 to 64 Waldo-place.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS REpaired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.; estimates free.

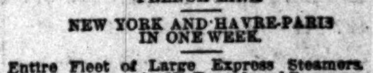
MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO RETAIL GROCERIES—CALIFORnia raisins for sale cheap; must be sold to make room for others on the road. Sell a better quality at a cheaper price than can be bought anywhere else. My own raising. Warehouse on the corner of 38th-st. and Calumet-av. W. J. FOSS, El Cajon, Cal.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

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CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
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MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p. m. Werra, Thur., Dec. 10, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	3:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver Ex. via Omaha & Lincoln	‡10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 4:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 11:00 pm	b 10:20 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:30 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:20 am, b 3:30 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 1:00 am, a 9:20 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, b 6:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 5:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:20 a. m. and 10:10 p. m. daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 248 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 2:15 pm
	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
	§10:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
	§10:40 pm	§ 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am
	§11:35 pm	§ 9:25 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am	‡ 8:30 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am	X 7:00 pm
	*11:30 am	§11:20 am
	§ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	§ 7:20 pm	§ 9:40 pm
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am	* 1:25 pm
	* 8:20 am	§10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	....
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:25 pm
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 6:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom	* 2:20 pm	* 10:10 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:35 pm	* 1:00 pm
Oak Lawn Accommodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 8:15 am
Orland Accommodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡ 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	* 2:45 pm	* 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:25 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:43 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 8:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 7:25 pm	§ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:20 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	* 4:18 pm	*10:18 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:30 p m	§11:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express†	1:45pm	1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11:20pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9:00pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex*	9:00am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex*	11:20pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation*	5:00pm	†9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:25 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 7:25 p m	* 8:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	* 9:20a m	* 5:20p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:05p m	* 7:35a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20a m	* 6:15p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05p m	* 7:35a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15p m	*10:20a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	6:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:30 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
	*10:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
	†10:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 a. m.	†9:15 p. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	*1:25 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., §9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive ‡6:30, *7:05, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., †3:55, *4:30, †5:25, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 284 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †7:15 a. m., P *9:25 a. m., F *10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:25 a. m., *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., F *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., F *5:15 p. m., F †4:55 p. m., P *6:00 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CROPS OF THE WORLD.

SHORTAGE OF 78,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PREDICTED.

Interesting Figures Presented by the Great "Bull" Statistician of Kansas—Bull Estimates of the Imports Required by Different Nations—Wheat Crop of the United States Estimated at 600,000,000 Bushels—Possible Exports 265,000,000 Bushels.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—Wood Davis, the Kansas crop statistician, makes public a statement of the world's crop, of which the following is a summary:

The wheat crop of the United States is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels and the possible exports at 265,000,000 bushels, while the Canadian crop is estimated at 45,000,000 bushels and the exports at 15,000,000 bushels. The United Kingdom has harvested a crop not exceeding 68,000,000 bushels, and it is altogether probable that 4,000,000 of this is of such quality as to render it unfit for bread, yet it is well to estimate the crop at its full quantitative value.

The United Kingdom requirements are placed at 232,000,000 bushels, indicating imports of 168,000,000 bushels of wheat, to which should be added the usual 1,800,000 bushels of rye imported. Preliminary estimates by the French Minister place the wheat crop of France at 232,000,000 bushels, indicating an importation of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. The rye crop (including that of Maslin) is some 10,000,000 bushels below the average. So it would be necessary to import an additional 10,000,000 bushels, but that the barley and oat crops are above an average, and these grains may be substituted in part for the deficiency. But the fact that France usually imports 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of oats may prevent very large substitutions of this kind.

The Italian Minister of Agriculture places the wheat product of Italy at 124,000,000 bushels, and the required import at 28,000,000, being 10,000,000 bushels greater than the imports of the last year. The rye crops being some 800,000 bushels below the average, rye imports, that average some 8,000,000 bushels, are likely to reach 9,000,000 if rye can be found, from which it would appear that Italian imports of wheat and rye are likely to reach 37,000,000 bushels.

The German wheat crop is officially put at 18 per cent below an average, and that of rye at 20 per cent below. This indicates a reduction of 17,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop and of 44,000,000 bushels in that of rye, so that the imports should, taking into consideration the annual addition to the requirements by the increase in population, reach 114,000,000 bushels of the two grains, while the barley and oat crops are above an average, that of potatoes, furnishing so large a part of the food of the poorer classes, is deficient, and will more than offset the increased yield of barley and oats, hence these grains are not sufficiently plentiful to take the place of both the deficient rye and potatoes. Germany annually imports great quantities of oats, the imports for the eleven months ending with June last being more than 15,000,000 bushels.

In Austria-Hungary the wheat crop is fully 12,000,000 bushels below the average of the last four years, and the exports in 1890, from a crop 26,000,000 bushels larger, having been but 16,000,000 bushels, it would appear that exports are improbable this year, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the annual increase in population necessitates an increase to the domestic supply of about 1,500,000 bushels.

In Switzerland both wheat and rye are reported to be from 25 to 30 per cent deficient, and imports of wheat that have in recent years averaged 12,600,000 bushels, with imports of rye amounting to some 200,000 bushels, are likely to exceed 15,000,000. Ordinarily Switzerland produces 40 per cent of the bread consumed by her, but this year there is little probability of the domestic supply exceeding 20 per cent.

It is semi-officially stated that the wheat crop of Spain is some 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels below that of recent years, when the imports averaged about 5,000,000 bushels; hence Spanish imports are likely to reach 11,000,000 bushels and enough more to make good a deficit of some 3,000,000 bushels in the rye crop.

The needs of Portugal are placed at 9,000,000 bushels, of Belgium and Holland at 13,000,000 bushels, the rye crop being 7,000,000 and the wheat 6,000,000 below the average; of Scandinavia, 25,000,000 of wheat and rye, and of Greece, 4,000,000. Turkey has enough for her needs. The following shows the requirements of importing countries:

Countries.	Bushels, wheat.	Bushels, rye.
United Kingdom	168,000,000	2,000,000
France	110,000,000	10,000,000
Germany	37,000,000	77,000,000
Italy	28,000,000	9,000,000
Belgium and Holland	42,000,000	13,000,000
Switzerland	14,000,000	1,000,000
Spain and Portugal	18,000,000	3,000,000
Scandinavia	4,000,000	20,000,000
Greece	4,000,000	
Countries outside Europe	30,000,000	....
Austria-Hungary	....	20,000,000
Russia	....	182,000,000
Total needed imports	455,000,000	335,000,000

The surplus of exporting countries is as follows:

Countries.	Bushels, wheat.	Bushels, rye.
North America	250,000,000	10,000,000
India	40,000,000	....
North Africa and West Asia	15,000,000	....
South America and Australia	20,000,000	....
Russia (already contributed)	20,000,000	10,000,000
Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria	32,000,000	10,000,000
Total	377,000,000	30,000,000
Apparent deficits	78,000,000	305,000,000

To this deficit of 78,000,000 bushels of wheat and 305,000,000 bushels of rye should be added 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, being the excess of American exports over the average of recent years in July and August, such excess going to supply the deficiencies of the last European cereal year (as did the enormous India exports), and not available as supplies to meet the requirements of this cereal year. It is in nowise probable that either our crop or the exports therefrom (during July and August next) will exceed such recent averages, and this seems the more probable when we reflect that the acreage will not likely exceed the average, and that present conditions presage, if they presage anything, a crop below the average.

SHOCKING CRIME OF HUNTERS.

Two of a Party Brutally Slain and Another Left to Freeze.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 18.—C. B. Gear arrived here yesterday looking for relatives of James McBride, who lies in a critical condition at his home on a claim adjacent to Gear's, near Grand Rapids, Minn. Gear said that a few weeks ago a party made up of men named Hahn, Redding, Bruce, McBride, and two whose names were unknown started on a hunting trip to the Rainy Lake country. Friday McBride came to the shack with his feet bare, his left arm broken, his hands and feet frost-bitten, and in a delirious condition. In his lucid moments the following story was gleaned: After the party had been out several days Redding, who furnished the supplies, cut off the whisky rations. This enraged Hahn and his friends and they tied Redding and McBride to trees. Afterward McBride was released and driven from camp without even a blanket. McBride hung around out of reach of the men, who became wildly intoxicated. Next day he returned to camp and found Redding still tied to the tree with his head blown off, and at his feet was Bruce, with his body full of bullets. No trace of the others could be found. McBride managed to make his way back and is now being cared for.

The Sweetest Song.

With trembling fingers take the harp
And touch the strings with gentle care,
For stern reproof is quick and sharp
To one who lingers there;
Remembering all the masters old,
Intense with thought o'er them have hung,
And of the words that yet are told
The sweetest songs are still unsung.

The ocean has a secret wave
That breaks unseen and softly dies,
Where mermaids in the fountains lave
And seaweeds fall and rise;
So flows the current of the heart
Where pleasing shapes are ever young,
And this the truth will ne'er depart—
The sweetest songs are still unsung.

—*Alonzo Leora Rice in Indianapolis News.*

English Barmaids.

It is estimated that in the United Kingdom no fewer than 70,000 girls are employed in public houses and drinking bars.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Union Trust Company,
CHICAGO,
At Commencement of Business, Nov. 14, 1891, as made to the State Auditor.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,984,724.14
Overdrafts	2,341.17
Bonds and stocks	797,640.89
Cash and exchange	966,085.52
Real estate and fixtures	12,361.71
	$3,763,153.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	434,500.00
Undivided earnings	47,285.02
Deposits	2,781,368.41
	$3,763,153.43

DIRECTORS:
J. H. PEARSON, E. F. PULSIFER,
JAMES LONGLEY, S. W. RAWSON,
G. M. WILSON.

6% First Mortgage Gold
Davenport and Rock Island Street Railroad Bonds,
Denomination $1,000. Due 1901 to 1911.
Covering all the Street R. R. lines in Davenport and Rock Island. Net earnings more than double the Interest upon Its Bonds.
Large part of issue already purchased by conservative investors and institutions.
Full particulars, including copy of our engineer's report, trust deed, attorney's opinion, etc., furnished on application.
We own and offer these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Personal interviews solicited.
N. W. HARRIS & Co.
BANKERS
163-165 DEARBORN-ST.

BARGAIN.
Wabash-av., near 18th-st,
40x170 Feet,
With improvements. Very low price for this week only.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
TACOMA BLDG.

West Chicago Street R. R. Co.'s 6% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe Streets,
CHICAGO.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
Local Stocks bought, sold, and carried on conservative margins. Money loaned on collaterals.
Choice 6% gold bonds for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Security at Low Rates of Interest.
A. LOEB & BRO.
120 LA SALLE STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5, 5½, and 6%
In large and small amounts. No delay. Building Loans a Specialty.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 LA SALLE-ST.

John P. Truesdell & Co.,
GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
427 Produce Exchange, New York.
Cash advances on consignments.

PEARSONS & TAFT.
175 DEARBORN ST.
have constantly for sale, in amt's from $1,000 to $60,000,
FIRST MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
210 Tacoma Building.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, it was duly voted, as required by law, to increase the capital stock of said company from $750,000 to $1,000,000; that the capital stock has been accordingly increased, and that proper certificates of the increase have been filed, in conformity with law, in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, Illinois.

THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1891.

For Sale—Sheridan Drive.
A large tract in choice location at a genuine bargain. It will pay to investigate. Address owner, M 16, Tribune office.

Established Financial House
Of this city wants a good man to sell first-class mortgage securities. Address K 117, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Property.
BUILDING LOANS.
Mortgages for sale in amounts from $1,000 to $50,000. Title guarantee policy furnished.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

FOR SALE.
6 PER CENT FEE—$200,000. Close in. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 11, 132 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
New York	$116,216,313	$132,103,930
Boston	17,014,460	16,545,288
Chicago	17,678,000	16,927,000
Philadelphia	11,996,983	13,190,259
St. Louis	4,053,817	4,745,514
Baltimore	2,670,429	2,388,777
New Orleans	1,908,777	1,645,784

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 12½c premium; Boston, at par; St. Louis, at par.

The demand from the country banks for commercial paper has increased materially within the last few days. The East is also making some inquiry in this market for commercial paper. The supply continues scant as compared to the demand. At the banks there is an increasing demand for accommodations for grain receivers. With few exceptions, however, the banks have on hand a larger surplus than they desire, and the rates can still be quoted as easy at 6 per cent. Six per cent also rules for about all commercial paper. Time money in New York is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent for six months on dividend paying securities, and 4½ to 5 per cent on mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Commercial paper is in good demand there at 5½ and 6 per cent.

The Bank of England yesterday sold £110,000 of gold for shipment to the United States. Sterling rates were higher, and the market closed firm. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481½	485
Actual	480¾@481	483¾@484
Documentary	487½@487¾	482¼@482¾

There was little of significance in yesterday's transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The market was dull and there were few material changes in quotations. American Straw Board sold down to 57. The lowest report ever recorded for this stock before was 58. This specially low price was probably due to nervousness over the chance of the next dividend being passed. After a two days' session, however, the Board of Directors yesterday decided to pay the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. It is payable Dec. 21. The books will be closed from Dec. 14 to Dec. 21. The company reports that the earnings for October were $68,000, which is one of the best months the company ever had. For the nine months previous to October net earnings were at the rate of 8½ per cent, so it is clear that the company has earned its dividend. Western Stone also touched low water mark, with a sale at 91. There is no special reason for the low price of this stock so far as the immediate situation is concerned. The sales probably represent small holdings of tired stockholders who have become discouraged because of the dullness of the market. The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 A T & S F act	43	50 W Chi S R R Co	123¾
17 Chi Tel Co	215	150 do act	123¾
100 C R I & P	82¾	50 do act	123¾
100 do act	82⅝	36 Western Stone Co.	91
100 C M & S P act	75⅝	10 Street's W. C. Line	30¼
50 N. C. S. R R Co	168¾	15 Ch. P. & P. Co	44½
50 do act	168	55 Chi. C. Ry. Co	277

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

40 Am Strawb'd Co	57	40 Nat Ry of Ill	100
135 do	58	15 Street's W. C. Line	30¼
50 W. C. S. RR Co. act.	122⅞	10 do	30
50 do act	123		

BONDS.

$15000 C G L & C C 5s ... 82¾

SETTLING PRICES FOR THE ACCOUNT.

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.		Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Can. & Dock	63¼	64	Gas 5s	85	85
Brew. com	41¼	41¼	Con. Gas 5s	76¾	76¾
Brew. pfd	45¼	45	Burlington	100⅛	99⅞
Gas Co	59⅞	59	St. Paul	75⅛	75
N. C. St. Ry	168	168	Rock Island	83	82⅛
S. Car. Co	30⅛	30⅛	Atchison	42⅜	42
W. C. St. R	123¼	123⅞			

October was the most profitable month that Street's Stable Car company has ever had. The gross earnings of the company for the month were about $84,000. This compares with gross earnings in September of $76,243, and in August of $72,986. The net earnings for October were $58,000. These make even a more favorable comparison with the two preceding months. The net earnings for August were $48,692 and for September $52,894. This showing makes the earnings for October equal to about 1⅓ per cent on the common stock. In this statement there is deducted each month $5,833 for interest on the bonds and $4,166 for sinking fund requirements. It is natural that the earnings of this company should be unusually large, for all the roads of the West are suffering from a severe car famine, and wherever this company's cars can be used there is no danger of their being idle a moment. This promises to continue to be the situation for some time. But such a favorable prospect is not reflected on the Stock Exchange quotations. The stock sold yesterday at 30.

In making calculations regarding the earnings of the Chicago Gas company the report which was sent out a day or two ago of net earnings of $172,133 for October is hardly a fair one. Out of that must be paid the amount due the city under the contract made last summer, and that sum amounted in October to $12,500.

Railroad earnings which came in yesterday were extremely favorable. For the second week of November St. Paul increased $140,000, Missouri Pacific $17,000, Iron Mountain $30,000. The Missouri Pacific system for the year up to Nov. 14 shows an increase of $187,326. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois presented the only unfavorable report yesterday, its earnings for the second week of November decreasing $26,000.

The Governing committee yesterday voted to add the margin feature to the clearing-house plan. A 3 per cent margin will be put up with the clearing-house on all open trades. The plan will not go into effect till next month. This will remove all reasonable doubt about the security of trades for the account. The system of trading for the account was permanently adopted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The strength of the Vanderbilt and the coal road stocks were the interesting features of the stock market today. Prices advanced all along the line in the forenoon and with one or two exceptions the advances were maintained. There were indications of considerable covering of shorts in Delaware and Hudson. The bond market was strong, but not particularly active. The strength of the market today was attributable partly to a reaction from yesterday's listlessness and partly to a determined effort of the bulls to put stocks where they thought they belonged. The speech of Secretary Foster at the Chamber of Commerce banquet last night was discussed with considerable interest, but it had no appreciable effect on the course of the market. Silver was strong on the continued confidence of the silver men that a strong demand for that metal would soon come from London. The demand for stocks on London and Boston account was quite brisk. Atchison, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Rock Island were most in demand.

The rapidly developing strength of the coal road stocks was the feature of the market. Delaware and Hudson, which only two days ago was the objective point of everybody's attack, led the rise today. It opened at 122, a trifle higher than yesterday's close, and speedily went up to 124. Jersey Central accompanied it with a rise of 2 points, and Delaware and Lackawanna and Reading were not far behind. The enormous increase in the coal output and the consequent prospective increase in freight undoubtedly had much to do with stiffening up these stocks. In the case of Delaware and Hudson covering by the shorts also helped materially.

The Vanderbilts were also strong and there was considerable buying by houses closely identified with the Vanderbilt interests. The street was full of bullish statements concerning the earnings of the Vanderbilt roads and a probable increase in dividends. Some of the principal brokers who bought Vanderbilt stocks today said that they were executing orders for investment. The active demand for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, especially from Boston, sent the price of that stock up nearly a full point. The recent increased quarterly dividend of that road has apparently imparted some solid strength to it. The market weakened some toward the close, and a few of the leading stocks lost a few fractions of what they had gained in the forenoon. Delaware and Hudson receded from 124 to 123, and Burlington dropped from 100⅛ to 100. Richmond Terminal was weak throughout the day, dropping from 12⅛ to 10⅝. It closed at 11. Lake Shore was strong and active. It advanced nearly one point on liberal buying.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but strong at 480⅞ for 60-day bills and 484 demand. The total sales of stocks today were 254,274 shares, including: Atchison, 15,016; Chicago Gas, 8,450; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,450; Delaware and Hudson, 6,424; Erie, 19,680; Louisville and Nashville, 14,375; New York Central, 4,965; Northern Pacific preferred, 15,890; Reading, 18,150; Richmond and West Point, 17,266; St. Paul, 21,800; Union Pacific, 4,910.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Nov18	Nov17
Atchison	15,260	42⅝	42	42½	42¼
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,210	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾
Do pfd	350	52	51¾	52	
Am. Sugar	9,300	87⅛	85¾	87	85⅝
B., R. & P.	100	39½	39½	39½	39⅛
C., B. & Q.	22,978	100¼	99⅝	100	99⅝
Canada So.	1,535	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	59¼
Canadian Pacific	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	24	23¾	23¾	23⅞
Do 1st pfd	1,200	55¼	54⅝	55⅜	54¾
Do 2d pfd	140	36	36	36	36
C., C., C. & St. L.	810	70	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Do pfd	100	96	96	96	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,761	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	
Chicago Gas	8,250	60⅞	59½	59⅞	58⅜
Chicago Junc. Ry.	100	72	72	72	
Com. Cable	505	140½	140	140½	
D., L. & W.	10,450	138	137⅜	137⅞	137⅛
Del. & Hud.	6,724	124	123	123	121⅜
Den. & Rio G.	100	16	16	16	
Dist. & C. F. Co.	3,455	56⅜	55⅞	56	55⅞
Edison	620	95¼	95	95¼	
Erie	19,880	29⅛	28½	28⅞	28⅜
Do pfd	1,965	68¾	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞
F. & P. M. pfd	100	80	80	80	
Hocking Valley	1,205	31	30¼	30¾	
Ill. Cent	744	100½	100¼	100½	
Jersey Cent	2,845	113⅛	112	112½	111⅜
Lake Shore	1,344	122¾	122¼	122⅝	122⅜
Louis. & Nash	14,375	78⅜	77⅝	78⅛	76¾
L. E. & W.	425	19¾	19¼	19¾	
Do pfd	725	64	64	64	64
Lead Trust	800	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	16¾
Laclede Gas	800	18¾	18⅛	18½	
Mo. Pac.	1,700	60⅝	59⅞	59⅝	60
Mich. Cent.	300	100	100⅛	100	
Manhattan	113	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛
Northwest	2,050	116⅛	115¾	116	115⅞
New England	1,780	35⅛	34⅞	35	33⅞
Nor. Pacific	2,400	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Do pfd	15,890	70¼	69⅛	69⅞	70⅛
New York Central	4,965	113⅜	112	112	112⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	2,215	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
National Cordage	1,415	92⅞	92	92⅜	
Do pfd	210	98⅜	98	98	98⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅝
Do 2d pfd	100	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40
Ogn. Impvt.	100	20	20	20	22
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	78	78	78	
Ont. & W.	3,410	18⅞	18⅜	18⅛	18
Omaha	300	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
Do pfd	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	
Pacific Mail	800	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
Pullman	807	175⅛	174⅛	174⅛	175⅛
Peo., D. & E.	800	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅜
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,425	28⅝	28⅛	28½	27⅛
Reading	18,800	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	38½
Rich. Terminal	17,150	12	10⅝	11½	12⅛
Do pfd	1,450	54½	48⅛	51	55
Rock Island	10,230	83⅛	82	82⅞	82⅛
St. Paul	22,200	75⅜	74⅞	75⅛	75
Do pfd	615	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜	
Silver bullion	10,000	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛
St. P. & Dul.	200	38⅛	38	38	
St. L. & So. W. pfd.	420	15	15	15	
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Tenn. Coal	515	39	38⅞	39	
Union Pacific	4,910	40⅝	40	40⅝	40⅛
U. P., D. & G.	410	17	16⅜	16⅛	
W. & L. E.	2,000	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
Do pfd	800	76⅞	76	76⅛	76⅝
Wabash	100	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Do pfd	2,700	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	27⅛
Western Union	1,069	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	140
American	116½	United States	40

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	116⅛	U. S. 2s reg (bid)	99¾
U. S. 4s coup	116⅛		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

56000 A C O 8s	102@102¼	17000 NYLE&Wnw2 cn	101¾
590000 Atch 4s	83@83⅛	5000 NYS&W 1st rfg5s	105
240000 Atch inc	62@63⅛	5000 NW CVD 1st	97½
14000 A&P inc	14¾@14¾	5000 NYC&SL 4s	94
3000 A&P gtd 4s	73½	5000 NYA&N 2d 4s	88
2000 Brk El 1st	111	5000 NP Tcr 1st	107½
1000 BNY&E 1st	134	1000 NP 2d cp	110¾
500 BCR&N 1s	103	20300 NP con 5s	82¼@82⅝
2000 BCR&N 1st cl trst	98½	2000 NoR Cal 5s	100
2000 CS 1st gtd	107½	1000 O Riv 1st	96
9000 C&O con 5s	100@100⅛	2000 Or Imp con 5s	64
2000 CGL&C 1st 5s	84½	1000 Or Imp 1st	101
1000 CNJ Juncist	99	2000 Or&N 1st	108
14000 C&NP 1st	76@77¼	8000 Paof Mo 2d ex	103
2000 Col Mid 4s	69½@70½	2000 PG&C C 2dgtd	94
1000 CB&Q cn 5s	109⅛	68000 P&R 1st inc	67⅜@68
25000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s	84⅜@85	36000 P&R 2d inc	49¾@50½
2000 CRI&P 5s cp	100⅞	53000 P&R 3d inc	36@36⅜
5000 Col Midist	109@109½	58000 P&R g m 4s	83@83¼
1000 CHV&T 5s	87	5000 P&W 1st	79
1000 CHV&Tgmt6s	92	102000 RT ctr 5s	53@55
1000 ET 1st	112	5000 R&P cn	113
11000 FtW&D 1st	100½@101	2000 Rio G W 1st	77½
1000 GBW&St P 1st	80	2000 RW&O 1st	103½@103¾
1000 Iowa C 1st	99½	11000 RW&O con	110
5000 Ky Cen 4s	81	5000 SLSOW 1st	65¼@66
69000 L Gas St L 1st	79@79⅞	37000 SLSO 2d inc	28¾@29¼
2000 L&WB con ass	110⅛	2000 SL&IM 2d	104¼
4000 LNA&C con	99⅛	6000 SL&IM 5s	85
7000 LNO&T 1st	85¼	8000 SPM&M 1st con 6s	120
2000 L&N-N&D 1st	113¾	7000 Sav&W 1st	75
13000 MeEl 1st	113⅜	35000 SV&NE	100
2000 MetE 2d	103½	1000 SP&NP 6s	116¾
8000 MLS&W x 5s	99@99⅛	10000 Sou Cinc	19¾@20
4000 M&SP 1st-C&PW5	107@107⅛	2000 TC&Rds-BD 1st	93¼
10000 M&SP 1st-I&D ex	127	5000 TP 2d inc	30@30¾
2000 M&SP 1st-W&MD	105¾	3000 TP&W 4s	75
1000 M&SP cn	126	6000 TP 1st 5s	84¾@85
2000 M&SL 2d	61@63	3000 UP-D&G 1st	75
17000 MK&T 2d	44¼@44⅞	7000 WS rtd 4s	102@102⅛
2000 MK&T 1st	78¾	4000 WS reg	102
1000 Mob&O gm 4s	66¼	10000 Wab 1st	107
10000 NYC rg db 5s'89	106¾	5000 Wabisdb Sr B	41
2000 NYC ex5s	101¼	9000 Wis Cen 1st	92
		20 Adams Ex	146

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,400	42	42⅛	42	42⅛
Amn. Sugar	3,020	85⅝	87⅛	85⅝	87
Do pfd	105	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
Bell Telephone	571	210	211	205¼	208
C., B. & Q.	2,000	99¼	100⅛	99¼	100
Ill. Steel	10	70	70	70	70
Mex. Cent	150	20	20⅝	20	20⅝
Pullman	11	175	175	175	175
Thom-Houston	125	47	47⅛	47	47⅛
Do pfd	100	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific	1,80	40	40⅛	40	40⅛

The sales of bonds were:

33000 Atchison 4s	81¼@81⅛	5000 O. S. L. 6s	99¼@99⅜
62000 do inc	62¼@63	2000 Vermont 5s	98
5000 Chi. June. 5s	92½	1400 Mex. Cent. 1st inc	35¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—The market closed dull and steady. Pennsylvania, 53⅝@53⅞; Reading, 19⅛@19⅜; Lehigh Valley, 49⅛@49⅜; Reading gen. 4s, 85@85⅛; do first preferred, 67⅜@67⅝; do second preferred, 50⅛@50⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 18—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 94 15-16; do account, 95; United States 4s, 119¼; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 30; Canadian Pacific, 89; Erie, 29⅜; do seconds, 106½; Illinois Central, 104¼; Mexican, ordinary, 29¼; St. Paul, common, 77⅜; New York Central, 115⅜; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 19⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 75. Bar silver, 43⅝d; money 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills at 2⅜ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £65,000.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Three per cent rentes, 93f 72½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Best and Belcher, $2.50; Crown Point, $1.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Deadwood T., $1.85; Eureka Consolidated, $1.40; Gould and Curry, $1.45; Hale & Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.70; Iron Silver, $1.40; Mexican, $2.40; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.45; Plymouth, $2.50; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $2.40; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Yellow Jacket, $1.50.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.75; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana, $40.50; Calumet and Hecla, $250.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $10.75; Osceola, $30.00; Santa Fe Copper, 30c; Tamarack, $160.00; Bell Telephone, $208.00; Water Power, $2.50; Central Mining, $13.00; N. E. T. & T., $49.75; B. & B. Copper, $14.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 25c; Best and Belcher, $2.50; Bodie Consolidated, 65c; Choliar, $1.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Crown Point, $1.30; Gould and Curry, $1.50; Hale and Norcross, $1.55; Mexican, $2.50; Mono, 40c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $3.55; Potosi, $1.85; Savage, $1.55; Sierra Nevada, $2.65; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $1.60; Commonwealth, 20c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 35c; North Belle Isle, 40c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

A fairly liberal speculative business was scored in the leading markets yesterday, interest centering in wheat and provisions. Values were again unsettled, with the ever-present talk about what Russia will or will not do regarding the exportation of various farm products again the feature of the day. In fact the trade believes that there will be little stability in the markets until something decisive is known regarding the action of the Czar's government. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on December wheat sold early at 94⅛c and later at 93⅞@94c, with calls at 95⅛c to 95⅛@95¼c. Puts on May corn sold at 42⅝@42¾c and calls at 42¾@42⅞c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 350 cars; corn, 285 cars; oats, 230 cars; and 48,000 hogs.

Duluth reports a stock of 141,400 brls flour, against 97,183 brls one year ago.

November oats at one time were only ⅛@¼c under May. One year ago the difference was about 3c.

Yesterday's inspection sheet showed further liberal withdrawals of rye from store of 98,000 bu, materially reducing the local stock, which at the latest report was 562,367 bu in regular houses. In addition two vessels were yesterday reported loading, each taking about 50,000 bu.

Including this week's business it is estimated that about 4,500,000 bu flaxseed have been sold for export from the latest crop. Within a few days past there has been considerable quiet buying of May, presumably for investment. Yesterday Boyden took a moderate quantity around $1.02.

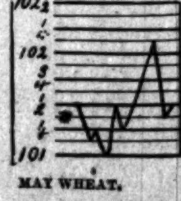
No little difficulty was experienced in trading in December pork at anything like the market, and prices were offered down 32½c before any business was recorded. Offerings of long pork for next month met with favor only from scattering shorts. The Cudahy Packing company was credited with selling about 10,000 brls pork and Swift was a buyer.

St. Joseph wired Counselman-Day: "All the banks in the West—i. e., in Kansas and Nebraska, are insisting on farmers paying off their loans of two and three years' standing by selling corn. This suggests that the movement of corn from that territory will be greatly increased during the next ten to thirty days."

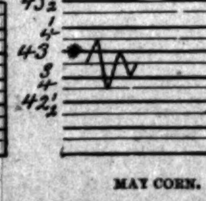
The recent business in barley on export account is beginning to show at the seaboard, with export clearances reported yesterday of 29,170 bu. Much of the low-grade barley now arriving is said to be suitable only for feed purposes, and buyers who want a cheap malting barley experience difficulty in filling their orders.

Said an operator in the corn market: "I do not believe that stocks of corn in public warehouses will accumulate much for some time to come, and furthermore I think that cash corn will continue to sell at a premium over futures. Look at the situation. The railways are now taxed to their fullest capacity in moving grain, which to date is chiefly wheat, oats and other small grain. Now, large quantities of corn have been sold for export during the winter months. These contracts cannot be settled by buying futures against them, but the actual corn must be delivered at the seaboard, as ocean vessel-room has been engaged, and it will take the entire capacity of the railroads, both west and east, to move these supplies, hence there will be little piling up of stocks in the meantime."

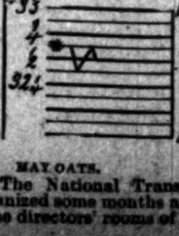
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, May corn, May oats, and January pork Nov. 18. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



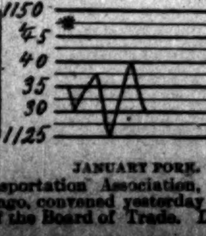
MAY WHEAT.



MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



JANUARY PORK.

The National Transportation Association, organized some months ago, convened yesterday in the directors' rooms of the Board of Trade. Delegates were present from fifteen commercial exchanges, including those of St. Louis, Duluth, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Boston, and Chicago. F. L. Greenleaf, President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was elected President and George F. Stone of Chicago Secretary. This new association has been formed for the purpose of securing and protecting the rights of merchants through coöperation of these strong commercial bodies. An effort is being made for the adoption of a more satisfactory bill of lading by transportation companies which will better protect the interests of shippers. At present there is an entire lack of uniformity in this respect.

THE MARKETS.

In the regular market for wheat little of interest occurred until the middle of the day, when an additional chapter was added to the ever-recurring reports of Russia's promised action regarding the exportation of wheat. The opening was quiet and fluctuations were narrow, with cables indicating fair strength at Liverpool, though these were not accompanied by buying orders, and the local tone was one of heaviness, shorts being inclined to enlarge their lines. The downward tendency was suddenly checked about noon by the receipt of a report that the Russian ukase prohibiting the exportation of wheat had at last been signed. Upon this the market quickly advanced nearly 1c, but the strength was soon dissipated, as the report lacked verification, prices settling to the closing figures of the previous day. Little interest was taken in weather news, with general cold throughout the West but indications of a gradually rising thermometer. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were only fair at 773 cars. Outside domestic markets were narrow. New York and St. Louis bought early, but sold out on the advance. Continental markets were nearly steady, with Berlin and Paris a shade higher, while Antwerp was easy. *Bradstreet's* said that wheat showed an increase east of the Rocky Mountains of 1,044,000 bu, while on the Pacific coast there was a decrease of 337,000 bu. Exports from Atlantic ports were 508,000 bu and new business was reported of 22 boat loads, with local freight room engaged for 140,000 bu. Withdrawals from store were liberal at 118,127 bu. May opened at $1.01½, ranged at $1.01@1.02¼, and closed at $1.01⅝ asked, with December at 94⅛@94⅝c after touching 95⅜c. Sales in store were made at 94@95c for No. 2 red winter, 90@91c for No. 3 do, 73@81c for No. 4 do, 93⅛@93⅜c for No. 2 spring, and 87@88⅛c for No. 3 do. Free on board sales of No. 4 spring were at 77@85c, No. 3 do at 88@90c, and No. 4 red winter at 73@83c.

Corn was quiet, with the speculative trade rather light and the market dull much of the time, while there was a liberal cash business, and prices held within narrow limits. Public and private cables were nearly steady and there was some buying orders, with export clearances fair at 82,400 bu. Receivers who had advices of large shipments from the interior to be made in the near future were inclined to sell May with considerable freedom, and the buying was scattered, and chiefly for account of shorts. There was a good demand for cash lots, however, with prices a fraction lower. The weather was excellent for drying the new corn, and the receipts again overran the estimates. Outside domestic markets were slightly easier. May sold at 42⅝@43c, closing at 42⅝@42⅞c, with a recent premium for November continued. Receipts at leading points aggregated 503,500 bu, and shipments 362,300 bu. Sales in store and to go there were made at 53@54c for No. 2 mixed and No. 2 yellow, 44c for new No. 3 mixed, and 46⅛@46⅜c for new No. 3 yellow, with old at 52c. Free on board sales were at 39⅛@40c for new no grade, 43½@44c for No. 4 mixed, and 44½@45⅛c for No. 3 and No. 3 white.

Oats were positively dull most of the day in the regular market, while there was a fair to good demand for the cash offerings, and although narrow general steadiness prevailed. Speculative buying orders were few, but there was no pressure to sell, and outside advices were rather favorable, New York reporting 44,224 bu cleared. May sold at 32⅝@32⅞c, and closed steady at 32⅞@32⅞c, with December at 31⅛c, and this month 32⅜@32⅜c. Receipts and estimates for today were fair and withdrawals from public and private warehouses liberal at 159,500 bu. Free on board sales were at 29@31½c for No. 3 mixed, 32@32½c for do white, and 32⅞@33¼c for No. 2 white.

Rye was in good demand, considering the small character of the offerings all around, and everything on sale was quickly taken, the market closing ½c higher. Receipts were unusually small at 35 cars. December sold at 94@94½c, closing at the outside bid, with May nominally 5c premium. No. 2 to go to store sold at 93½@94c, and No. 3 at 89@90½c. Barley was quiet and tame yet fairly steady. The receipts were much smaller, and while buying orders were not urgent the sample tables were eventually well cleared, and there was some business in barley to arrive. The speculative market was inactive and not quotable. Free on board sales were at 40@42c for No. 5, 40@46c for No. 4, and 43@60c for No. 3.

That provisions would sell off was a foregone conclusion when the news was made known that the receipts of hogs for two days were among the largest in years, there being some 25,000 carried over at the yards from Tuesday and fresh arrivals of about 58,000, or a total of more than 80,000 head on sale. At the opening the pressure to sell product was marked, January pork starting at $11.30@11.35, or 1.½@17½c off, and going to $11.22½@11.25. Later came a rumor, in line with the cable in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, that Russia will prohibit the exportation of hogs, and this called out some buying for account of shorts which steadied the market, January pork advancing to $11.40 and closing at $11.30, with lard 5c lower at $6.30 and ribs at $5.80. Cash sales included 325,000 lbs short ribs, partly at 6⅛@6⅛c, 125,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at $3.80@3.87½, 50 boxes short clear sides at $6.15, and 500 brls beef hams at $12.00. Cash ribs were quotable at $5.80@6.25, according to weight and age.

Included in cash transactions were 25,000 lbs unbleached tallow stearine at 4⅜c, and 60 pkgs brown grease at 3⅜c.

Flour was quiet, but there were inquiries looking toward export account, with bids 3d higher. Sales were chiefly to the local trade.

Millstuffs were not active but nearly steady. Bran sold at $13.75@14.50, and middlings at $14.00@16.50.

Flaxseed advanced ½@1c, closing at about the top, with fair business scored in a quiet manner. Offerings were restricted on both cash and future account, and the various classes of buyers were present with orders. Seed on the Rock Island and Central went at a discount. Sales of No. 1 cash were at 94@95c, according to location, closing at the outside for favorite roads; rejected sold at 88@90c. Receipts, 163 cars; shipments, 12,025 bu. December sold at 94⅛@95c and May at $1.02@1.02¾, closing at $1.02⅝. Timothy remained dull, with a little business in March, which closed 4c lower at $1.29 after touching $1.30. Cash offerings were small and sales at $1.09@1.18, based on about $1.22 for prime. Clover was nominally steady at $5.15 for March and $4.90 for cash.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 93⅞	$ ....@....	$ 93⅞
December	94⅜	94⅛@ 95⅜	94½
May	1.01⅝	1.01 @ 1.02¼	1.01⅝
CORN.			
November	$ 51⅞	$ 50⅝@ 52⅛	$ 52
Year	45⅛	44⅝@ 45⅛	44⅞
May	43	42⅝@ 43	42⅞
OATS.			
November	$ 32⅜	$ 32⅛@ 32⅜	$ 32⅜
December	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅛	31⅜
May	32⅝	32⅝@ 32⅞	32⅞
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.60	$ 8.30 @ 8.50	$ 8.45
January	11.47½	11.22½@11.40	11.30
May	11.80	11.57½@11.75	11.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$6.25	$ 6.15 @ 6.17½	$ 6.15
January	6.35	6.25 @ 6.32½	6.27½
May	6.65	6.55 @ 6.62½	6.60
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.85	$ 5.75 @ 5.80	$ 5.77½
May	6.10	6.02½@ 6.07½	6.05

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 92	$	$ 99
No. 2 corn	49⅞	......	52⅞
No. 2 oats	41⅝	......	44⅞
Mess pork	8.50	10.82½	11.57½
Lard	5.82½	6.12½	6.57½
Short ribs	5.20	5.47½	5.95

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Tuesday by carloads.

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	142	27	173
Spring wheat	69	161	26	256
Corn	97	162	91	350
Oats	90	201	....	291
Rye	23	12	....	35
Barley	....	40	40	80
Total	283	718	184	1,185

Also by canal: 3,000 bu corn.

Inspected out: 118,127 bu wheat, 33,913 bu corn, 109,543 bu oats, 97,948 bu rye, and 8,581 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 350 cars wheat, 285 cars corn, 230 cars oats, and 48,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	1890.
Flour, brls	32,988	27,388	27,527	31,165
Wheat, bu	368,236	108,394	242,060	52,355
Corn, bu	244,165	116,997	232,204	185,173
Oats, bu	394,697	175,834	550,794	196,701
Rye, bu	37,477	15,268	29,248	12,317
Barley, bu	117,599	105,697	174,252	35,201
Timothy seed, lbs	167,488	177,794	25,383	......
Clover-seed, lbs	44,220	9,803	......	......
Other seeds, lbs	24,000	142,300	547,523	2,060
Flaxseed, bu	178,773	18,500	39,183	166,355
Broomcorn, lbs	171,673	157,150	224,021	201,580
Cheese, lbs	119,479	501,416	255,809	210,785
Butter, lbs	204,675	260,300	221,540	361,732
Hides, lbs	585,918	500,970	995,785	1,092,067
Wool, lbs	24,723	79,004	170,113	105,041

Lake freights were unchanged at 4c for wheat and 3¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 140,000 bu wheat and 50,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were in good shape, and the cold weather was favorable for a liberal trade, prices averaging steady to firm. The demand for dressed poultry was excellent so far as turkeys were concerned. Fresh eggs remained scarce and firm, and game was wanted. Potatoes showed no change, and the dairy markets were in a position fairly satisfactory to the trade, with cheese firmly held and butter in fair favor at recent prices. Fruits were quiet, with oranges in larger supply and cheap, though the quality was indifferent.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 27½@28c; fine, 26@27c; fair to good, 24@25c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11¼@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12¼@12½c; cheddars, 11¼@11½c; skim cheese, 9@11c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 23½@24c per doz; ice-house stock, 19@21c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; canvasbacks, $4.00@8.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jack snipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.75; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.50@1.75; venison saddles, 14@15c per lb; bear, 10@14c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.75@3.25 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 28@30c per 8-lb basket; Catawba do, [illegible]; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Maori [illegible] per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $8.00@8.50; Mexican oranges, $2.65@3.00 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.50@3.25 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.75@1.90.

HAY—There was a good demand, with timothy in light supply and firm. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.50@14.00; 23 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.00. Receipts, 769 tons; shipments, 151 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4¼c; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 33@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@32c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; spring chickens, 8½@9c; hen turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 8@9½c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12@13c per lb; spring chickens, 10@10½c; hens, 8@9c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 70@80c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@$1.50 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@40c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.50 per doz; celery, 20@35c per plume.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium 31@33c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 22@23c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 24@28c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 14@18c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 16	18,930	686	46,199	8,190
Tuesday, Nov. 17	9,245	466	62,241	6,624
Wednesday, Nov. 18	17,000	1,000	57,000	6,000
Week thus far	45,175	2,152	165,440	20,814
Same period last wk	38,945	2,848	109,242	16,323
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 16	4,379	29	7,032	817
Tuesday, Nov. 17	2,338	238	3,471	1,124
Wednesday, Nov. 18	4,500	300	8,000	1,400
Week thus far	11,217	567	18,503	1,341
Same period last wk	8,505	1,080	23,474	1,288

Receipts Nov. 18, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	57,000	6,000
Kansas City	6,800	18,800	1,000
Omaha	2,800	8,500	100
St. Louis	4,000	8,000	1,000
Totals	30,600	89,300	8,100
Corresponding day last week	27,000	74,800	7,300
Corresponding day, 1890	19,400	76,000	9,600
Corresponding day, 1889	22,200	50,000	12,300

Fully half of yesterday's receipts of hogs were from Iowa, while less than a third of Tuesday's arrivals were from that State.

CATTLE—The demand for cattle was only passably active, and values were barely steady. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.85@6.25
Good to fair fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	3.80@5.75
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	3.15@3.75
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850	1.80@2.60
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,150 lbs	2.25@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	1.5 @4.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.90@2.90
Western range steers	2.50@4.20

HOGS—The demand for hogs was active, but the supply—81,000—including 24,500 carried over from Tuesday, proved excessive, and the market ruled lower. Prices were 10@15c lower than Tuesday morning's quotations. Heavy hogs closed quite firm, and other grades finished weak, with about 30,000 hogs in the pens unsold. The quality was quite good, but graded poorer than Tuesday, there being more pigs and light light on sale. Sales ranged at $3.60@4.05 for heavy, $3.55@3.95 for mixed, $3.40@3.80 for light, and $2.50@3.60 for pigs. Most of the hogs sold at $3.70@3.95. Heavy packing "droves" cost around $3.90.

SHEEP—The best grades of sheep and lambs sold a shade higher, while undesirable grades were barely steady. Lambs sold principally at $4.65@5.15; native sheep sold at $3.75@5.10, and Texas and Westerns at $3.75@4.70.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,853 head, including 60 cars for sale; market 15c per 100 lbs higher; native steers, $3.60@5.50; Texans and Colorados, $2.85@3.70; bulls and cows, $1.80@2.40; dressed beef steady at 6½@9½c per lb. Shipments today, 694 beeves and 6,600 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,263 beeves and 50 sheep.

CALVES—Receipts, 630 head. Veals, steady; other calves, ¼c per lb higher. Veals, $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; greasers, $1.75@2.25; Western calves, $2.12½@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10,920 head. Sheep steady. Lambs shade firmer; sheep, $3.50@4.12½ per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.55@6.30; dressed mutton steady, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs firm, 7½@9c per lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,253 head, consigned direct; nominally steady; $4.00@4.40 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,740; shipments, 3,670; market for fat steers very dull; cows steady; steers, $3.25@3.95; cows, $1.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,810; shipments, 1,810; market 10@15c lower; bulk, $3.60@3.75; all grades, $3.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 390; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, none; market dull; good to prime natives, $3.00@6.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.20@3.15; cows and canners, $1.10@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,200; shipments, none; market 10c lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.85@4.00; mixed, $3.20@3.90; light, fair to choice, $3.40@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,100; market steady; fair to prime, $2.30@5.00.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200. Market steady; steers, $2.05@5.75; Westerns, $2.50@3.75; Texans, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500. Market active; shade to 5c lower; bulk, $3.65@3.70; all grades, $3.57@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 302. Market active at unchanged prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; No. 2 red winter, 8s 8½d, steady; spring unchanged. Corn—Holders offer futures moderately and supply of spot is poor; spot, 7s 8d; November, 6s 6¾d, firm; December, 6s 3¾d, steady; January, 5s 4¾d, steady.

New York, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 7@8 points but lost this, and some months closed 1@2 points lower but steady after sales of 137,100 bales. Liverpool, 5@6 points higher. Manchester dull for yarns and irregular for cloths. Southern spot markets were in some cases lower. Memphis declining ⅛c and St. Louis 1-16c, but Charleston and Wilmington advanced ⅛c. New Orleans sold 10,000 bales, Memphis 3,310, Norfolk 2,802, and St. Louis 2,000 bales. Port receipts, 44,802 bales, against 51,138 this day last week and 30,377 last year. Thus far this week, 237,169 bales, against 244,793 thus far last week. Exports from the ports today, 6,000 bales to France, 11,256 to the Continent, and 25,254 to Great Britain. In New Orleans options were at one time slightly higher, closing 1 to 2 points lower for some months and unchanged for others after sales of 39,000 bales. Memphis received 6,083 bales, against 5,683 this day last week and 4,318 this day last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
November	1,000	7.67	7.63
December	4,000	7.81	7.71
January	42,700	7.98	7.86
February	20,700	8.13	8.03
March	43,500	8.28	8.16
April	11,300	8.38	8.27
May	4,100	8.49	8.38
June	5,900	8.59	8.47
July	1,100	8.67	8.51
August	2,800	8.74	8.66

COFFEE—Rose 15 to 25 points, closing with part of the advance lost, after sales of 44,500 bags. Rio Janeiro receipts, 11,000 bags; Santos, 18,000 bags. Rio advanced 100 reis and Santos 200 reis. Rio exchange, 11 1-8d. Havre advanced ¼ to ½f; sales, 71,000 bags. Hamburg advanced 1½ pfennigs. The United States warehouse deliveries, 10,098 bags. Spot Rio quiet and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,500 bags No. 7 at 13⅞@14c; 2,500 bags do to arrive at 13⅝@13⅞c; 1,000 bags do to be shipped at 13⅝c; 500 bags Santos No. 5 to arrive at 15⅝c; 2,000 bags Santos No. 6 to arrive at 15⅜c; 2,000 bags Santos No. 6, spot, on private terms. Mild grades quiet and steady. Sales 400 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms; 250 picules interiors Padang to arrive at 23⅜c. Today's option sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	11,000	12.65	12.55
February	250	12.50	12.50
March	21,250	12.40	12.30
April	1,500	12.10	11.90
May	5,000	12.10	11.90
July	750	11.65	11.60
December	5,000	12.75	12.70

WHEAT—Closed slightly higher, but speculation dull. Export trade moderate. Europe took 96,000 bu. No. 2 red sold at 2c over December afloat, or $1.09¾; choice do at $1.08@1.08¾ in store; ungraded do at $1.03¾@1.05; No. 2 Northern at 1¾c over December. Millers took 3 loads of No. 1 Northern at 3c over December. Option sales, 1,200,000 bu.

CORN—Declined slightly and then recovered most of the loss. Trading moderate. Exporters took 56,000 bu. Total cash sales 80,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 70c for old in elevator; yellow in elevator at 68@70c; steamer mixed at 63c. Option sales, 816,000 bu.

OATS—Slightly higher. Cash sales 125,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 38⅛@38⅜c; do white at 39¾c, spot, December, and January. Option sales, 300,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but higher with the London market and scarcity of supplies; 89° test Muscovado quoted at 3⅛c and 96° test centrifugals at 3⅛c bid. No sales here, but business has been done at Boston at 3⅛c for 96° test centrifugals, and at Philadelphia at 3 7-16c c. and f. for do. Refined firm and fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, declined ⅛c on a few selling orders, then rallied ⅛c, and closed steady; Pennsylvania oil, spot, sales, none; December options, sales, 30,000 brls; opening, 59⅞c; highest, 59⅞c; lowest, 59c; closing, 59⅛c; Lima oil, no sales; total sales, 30,000 brls.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady, crude 24@24½c.

RYE—Firmer, Western, $1.05@1.07¾; 8,000 bu sold at $1.07¾.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened weak and lower. Minneapolis and Duluth reported the moderate aggregate receipts of 732 carloads, but the falling off is ascribed to the storms in the Northwest. Prices started ⅛@¼c below yesterday's close for spot and ⅛c lower for December. The market ruled active and steady. Cash No. 1 hard opened at 90⅛c and closed at 90⅞c; No. 1 Northern opened at 89⅛c, ruled fairly active, and closed firm at 89⅞c; No. 2 Northern opened at 84½c, advanced to 84⅝c, eased off to 84⅛c, and closed at that figure; No. 3 sold at 81c and rejected at 70c; December No. 1 hard closed at 91⅛c; No. 1 Northern opened at 89⅛c, ruled active, fluctuated, and closed at 89⅞c; May No. 1 hard closed at 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern opened at 97⅛c, ruled quiet, but relatively firm at 8⅛c premium over December, and closed firm at 97⅛c bid. Cars on track today, 397; same day last year, 311. Receipts—Wheat, 256,742 bu; flour, 6,672 brls. Shipments—Wheat, 366,438 bu; flour, 19,220 brls.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 43@44c. Corn—Steamer, yellow, 70@77c; steamer, 75c.

BUTTER—Western, extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 23@27c; Northern June, extra, 24@25c; Western June, extra, 24@25c; dairy Western, firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western, seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 27@28c; Western, extras, 21c; held eggs, 22@24c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 18.—WHEAT—The market opened at 88⅛@88⅜c, sold for the ⅛c, and then began a slow decline that extended over an hour, stopping at 88⅛c, and there the market ruled very steady for a long time with very few offerings taken. There was a bulge after the noon hour, and the ukase was back of it. December was standing quietly at 88⅛c, when a cable was announced that the prohibitory order was signed. The pit was alive with traders in an instant, and the market jumped to 90c, but upon the receipt of a cable that the announcement was a mistake the price went back again to 88⅛c. The spurt showed what might happen if Russia should really issue a ukase. The close was 88⅛c. The cash market was active at an advance over Duluth. A good deal of coarse grain was sold. Receipts of wheat here were 335 cars and at Duluth 397 cars. Closing prices were: November closing at 88c; December opening at 88⅝@88⅝c; highest, 88⅝c; lowest 88⅛c, closing 88⅛c.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat opened higher than the close of yesterday, but there were so many sellers that the market weakened and sold off ⅛c, then ruled unsettled for a while, rallied, and advanced 1⅛c, then suffered a relapse, losing ¾c, but finally closed ⅛c over yesterday's final quotations. No. 2 red, cash, 92⅛@92⅜c; November closed at 92c nominal; December, 93⅛@95c, closing at 94⅛c bid; May, $1.00⅝@1.02, closing at $1.01⅛ asked. Corn—Favorable weather and the weakness in wheat caused a decline, and the close was tame at ⅛@¼c below yesterday; trading light; No. 2 cash, 40⅛@41c; November, 40⅛c; year 39@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c bid; January 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at 38⅛c asked; May 40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash, 30⅛@31c; November, 30c bid; December, 30⅛c bid; May, 32⅛c, closing at 32⅛c bid. Rye quiet; No. 2, 91c; No. 2, 92c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Pork, $9.25. Lard, $6.05. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.01; longs, $5.80; ribs, $5.87½; short clear, $6.00. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs and ribs, $7.50. Short clear, $7.75. Hams, $9.50@12.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; No 2 red, November, $1.04@1.04¼; December, $1.05¼@1.05¾; January, $1.07¼@1.07¾; February, $1.09@1.09¾. Corn—Futures quiet and weak; local car lots of old crop are scarce and firm, but new corn is unsettled and 1@2c lower; new No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 52c; new steamer, No. 2 yellow in elevator, 59c; old No. 2 mixed, track, 69c; No. 2 mixed, November, 64⅛@65c; December, 54⅛@54⅝c; January, 53⅛@54c; February, 53⅛@53⅝c. Oats—Futures shade stronger but quiet; No. 3, white, 37½c; No. 2, white, 38⅛@39c; No. 2, white, November, 38⅛@39c; December, 39⅛@39⅜c; January, 39⅛@40⅛c; February, 39⅛@40⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,900 bu; corn, 19,300 bu; oats, 40,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,300 bu; corn, 12,300 bu; oats, 18,700 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red spot and the month, $1.05@1.05¼; December, $1.06⅛@1.06⅜; January, $1.08@1.08⅛; May, $1.13; steamer No. 2 red, $1.00¾@1.00⅞; receipts, 31,305 bu; shipments, 16,029 bu; stock, 1,052,825 bu; sales, 28,000 bu. Corn easy; mixed spot, 64c; year, 54@54⅛c; January, 53⅛@53⅜c; February and March, 53⅛@53⅜c; receipts, 7,035 bu; shipments, 8,300 bu; stock, 42,976 bu; sales, 52,000 bu. Oats steady to firm; No. 2 white Western, 39c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 31@37½c; receipts, 8,0,0 bu; stock, 139,407 bu. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, $1.03½; receipts, 3,036 bu; stock, 151,841 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 cash, 95c; December, 99c; January, $1.00; May, $1.05⅛. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 51c; May, 44⅛c. Oats quiet; steady; cash, 31c. Rye dull; cash, 94⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; prime cash, $4.95; December, $4.90; January, $4.95.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,480 bu; corn, 3,965 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; clover-seed, 693 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 97,610 bu; corn, 6,550 bu; oats, 1,200 bu; clover-seed, 330 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Corn—New No. 2, 44⅛c; new No. 4, 43⅛c. Oats active; firm; No. 2 white, 32⅛@32⅜c; No. 3 white, 31@31⅛c. Rye scarce; firm; No. 2, 91@92c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 86,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, no offerings; No. 1 Northern, $1.04⅛; No. 2 red, $1.02. Corn, No. 2, no offerings.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 300,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 225,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

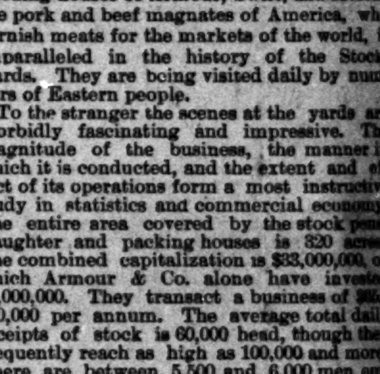
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 32c.

CHICAGO'S IMMENSE TRADE IN MEATS.

A Graphic Pen Picture of the Stock-Yards of Today—Food for Hungry Europeans.

The American pig wears a crown!

Now that Europe is practically open to American salt meats Chicago is destined to become one of the great shipping points of the world. When the news first reached here that Germany had raised her embargo pork went up 50 cents a barrel. The impetus that it has given to the trade transacted by the gigantic packing houses of Armour, Swift, and Morris, the pork and beef magnates of America, who furnish meats for the markets of the world, is unparalleled in the history of the Stock-Yards. They are being visited daily by numbers of Eastern people.



UNCLE JERRY DID IT.

To the stranger the scenes at the yards are morbidly fascinating and impressive. The magnitude of the business, the manner in which it is conducted, and the extent and effect of its operations form a most instructive study in statistics and commercial economy. The entire area covered by the stock pens, slaughter and packing houses is 320 acres. The combined capitalization is $33,000,000, of which Armour & Co. alone have invested $9,000,000. They transact a business of $65,000,000 per annum. The average total daily receipts of stock is 60,000 head, though they frequently reach as high as 100,000 and more. There are between 5,500 and 6,000 men employed the year around in the yards. Their wages range from $2.50 to $5 per day.

Swift & Co. handle the greatest number of beeves, and have killed, dressed, and put on the market as high as 4,100 in a single working day of ten hours. The interior of their slaughter-house presents a scene of carnage and brute agony that excites the compassion and taxes the nerves of the spectator. The killing was formerly done by means of the rifle, but this has been superseded by the sledge-hammer, which is considered the best instrument of death in its after effects upon the meat.

The economy in this business is something remarkable. There is no waste whatever. The blood is converted into fertilizer, the horns and hoofs are sold to the manufacturers of glue, the hides go to the leather dealers, and the manure to the market gardeners.

In Armour's establishment 5,000 hogs, on an average, are butchered daily, though frequently 10,000 and 15,000 are killed. It is interesting to note the various stages of the process in this wonderful enterprise. First you see the pig in the pen and hear him lazily grunting, unaware of the tragedy that awaits him. Then he is driven into the slaughter-box. A chain is fastened to his feet. He squeals; is strung up. Then a gleam of the bright, keen blade in his throat, a crimson stream, a guttural gurgle, and the lifeless carcass glides into a boiling caldron, through a bristle-removing machine into the hands of the cleaners and dressers. They dispatch it, pendent on a steel rod, to the cooling room, where it is either cut up and cured or suspended whole, ready for shipment or the local market.

It is a novel spectacle, this pageant of pigs, and to survey at a glance 15,000 dressed hogs suspended side by side impresses one with the magnitude of this great American industry, and leads to speculation upon the effect which free pork will have upon the laboring classes of Europe, who are strangers to "three square meals" a day until they immigrate to this country.

INDORSES FREEMAN'S PATRIOTIC IDEA.

Fulton Council No. 528 Urges That Children Be Taught Patriotic Lessons.

Fulton Council No. 528, National Union, has passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this council indorse the words of Prof. J. H. Freeman in his address before the Cook County school teachers Saturday, Nov. 14, 1891, in which he said:

"Patriotism is a passion that should be instilled in the minds of the school children of the entire country. Set apart one day in the week, or part of one day, for the children to study the Constitution of this grand country. Our little ones know scarcely anything of the laws of our Nation, and that is too important a subject to be dropped from an almost complete educational system. Let them take a course of patriotic study. Have them taught something of the patriotic literature of the United States. The study can be made so interesting that the pupils will gladly welcome the hours when they can hear of the inspiring patriotism of our celebrated men, dead and living. Let them be taught patriotic songs and the many gems of poetry we have and which all should know.

"Let Arbor day come more prominently before the people. Let our children plant the trees and name them in honor of the heroes of our Nation. Let them look upon their flag as something which should be protected as their own honor. And keep the subject uppermost in the minds of your pupils and the reward will be a noble and honorable set of men and women."

Resolved, That this council lend its support in all possible ways to advance the principle thus expressed by Prof. Freeman, and that we will try to enlist the sympathy of other councils in the movement by having them pass similar resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Prof. Freeman, to the Cook County School Board, to the daily press, and to each National Union council in Cook County.

Tamed by Electricity.

A German journalist has brought electricity into use for taming wild beasts and preparing them for the circus. The invention consists of a wireship and a metal foot plate which extends nearly over the floor of the cage, both being connected with a powerful battery. It is possible by this contrivance to give the animal with every stroke a sharp electric shock. A few shocks are said to be enough to tame any beast. The electricity can be thrown off at any time, so that the whip becomes nothing more than ordinary.

Big Fir Tree.

A fir tree ten feet in diamet[illegible] ered in Washington. Its lowe[illegible] from the ground.